



HERBERT CLAUDE ALEXANDER
Grand Master 1932

HERBERT CLAUDE ALEXANDER

HERBERT CLAUDE ALEXANDER was born on the 28th of March, 1889, on the family plantation in Paw Creek Township, Mecklenburg County, North Carolina, the son of Mr. Arelius Alexander and Fannie W. Alexander. He was educated in the County Schools of his native County and in Baird's School for Boys. His further education was prevented by the early death of his parents. Early in life he chose clerical work for his life work and occupied various positions of trust until 1922 when he opened the Industrial Loan and Investment Bank at Charlotte, N. C., becoming its first cashier which position he still holds.

He was married to Frances Ardrey Porter, of Charlotte, N. C., on the 26th day of December, 1918. To them was born a son, James Porter Alexander.

During the World War, he offered his services to the Ordnance Department at Washington, D. C., which were accepted and he was assigned to the Field Cost Finding Division and sent to Dayton, Ohio, where he served till the close of the conflict.

He served as an Elder of the Westminster Presbyterian Church, Charlotte, for about 20 years, being a member, at present, of the First Presbyterian Church, Charlotte.

He was initiated in Phalanx Lodge, 31, A. F. & A. M., of Charlotte, March 24, 1916, passed April 11, 1916, and raised May 3, 1916. He was Master of his Lodge from June, 1919, to June, 1920. He received the Mark Master Degree July 6, 1922, in Charlotte Chapter, No. 39, Charlotte, N. C., the Past Master's degree July 6, 1922, Most Excellent Degree on July 20, 1922, and the Royal Arch Degree August 3, 1922, and on October 21, 1922, he received the Red Cross Degree in Charlotte Commandery, Knights Templar, No. 2, Charlotte, N. C., the Knights of Malta on November 9, 1922, and was knighted November 20, 1922.

He served as District Deputy Grand Master of the 27th Masonic District of the Grand Lodge of North Carolina during the years of 1922 and 1923. At the Annual Communication 1924 of the Grand Lodge, he was appointed Grand Steward by Grand Master J. LeGrand Everett and was advanced to the several places and stations of the Grand Lodge through succeeding years until 1932 when he was elected Grand Master January 20th.

Press of Oxford Orphanage
Oxford, N. C.

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Proceedings
--OF THE--
GRAND LODGE
A. F. And A. M.
Of North Carolina



1932

LIST OF OFFICERS OF THE GRAND LODGE OF NORTH CAROLINA FOR THE YEAR 1932

ELECTIVE OFFICERS

M. W. H. C. Alexander---Grand Master---Box 1413, Charlotte
 R. W. Peter T. Wilson---Deputy Grand Master---Winston-Salem
 R. W. Roy F. Ebbs-----Senior Grand Warden---Asheville
 R. W. C. B. Newcomb---Junior Grand Warden---Wilmington
 R. W. John J. Phoenix---Grand Treasurer---Greensboro
 R. W. John H. Anderson---Grand Secretary---Raleigh

APPOINTIVE OFFICERS

Rev. J. H. Henderlite---Grand Chaplain---Gastonia
 W. R. F. Edwards---Grand Lecturer---Crumpler Rt. 1
 W. J. Giles Hudson---Senior Grand Deacon---Salisbury
 W. Watson N. Sherrod---Junior Grand Deacon---Enfield
 W. Harry T. Paterson---Grand Marshal---New Bern
 W. J. Edward Allen---Grand Steward---Warrenton
 W. W. L. Hogan---Grand Steward---Charlotte
 W. W. D. Terry---Grand Tiler---Raleigh
 W. E. W. Spires---Grand Historian---Edenton
 W. C. N. Goodno---Grand Auditor---Raleigh
 W. Clyde R. Hoey---Grand Orator---Shelby

BOARD OF GENERAL PURPOSES

P. G. M. F. D. Winston---Windsor-----1933
 P. G. M. J. T. Alderman---Henderson-----1934
 P. G. M. A. B. Andrews---Raleigh-----1935
 P. G. M. J. Bailey Owen---Henderson-----1936
 P. G. M. R. C. Dunn---Enfield-----1937

BOARD OF CUSTODIANS

Leon Cash---Winston-Salem-----1933
 C. B. Newcomb---Wilmington-----1934
 S. N. Boyce---Gastonia-----1935

ASSISTANT GRAND LECTURERS

J. F. Marquette-----Statesville
 Jeff L. Nelson-----Morganton
 J. W. Patton-----Elon College

BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF OXFORD ORPHANAGE

T. A. Green (1933), A. B. Andrews (1934), L. T. Hartsell, Jr., (1935), T. J. Harkins (1936), R. C. Dunn (1937), appointed by the Governor: S. N. Boyce, R. L. Flowers, J. LeG. Everett.

DIRECTORS MASONIC FOUNDATION

J. J. Phoenix (1933), R. C. Dunn (1934), J. LeG. Everett (1935), A. B. Andrews (1936), J. H. Anderson (1937).

BOARD OF DIRECTORS MASONIC AND EASTERN STAR HOME

J. J. Phoenix (1933), John Van Horn (1933), C. M. Vanstory (1934), J. Howard Brown (1934), John S. McEachern (1935), J. E. Latham (1935), E. R. Ford (1936), W. L. Hogan (1936), W. C. Wicker (1937), Wm. R. Smith (1937).

REPRESENTATIVE TO GEORGE WASHINGTON MEMORIAL ASSOCIATION

J. Edward Allen-----Warrenton

DISTRICT DEPUTY GRAND MASTERS

No. 1—Elizabeth City Dist. B. C. Berry (106)-----Hertford
 No. 2—Windsor District R. B. Lineberry (240)-----Harrellsville
 No. 3—Plymouth District Jesse R. Butt (300)-----Aurora
 No. 4—Halifax District R. T. Daniel (203)-----Weldon
 No. 5—Greenville Dist. A. W. Harris (284)-----Greenville
 No. 6—Kinston District N. D. Gwatney (112)-----Goldsboro
 No. 7—New Bern Dist. J. E. English (405)-----Morehead City
 No. 8—Jacksonville Dist. A. C. Foscue (547)-----Maysville
 No. 9—Clinton District D. M. Jolly (101)-----Kenansville
 No. 10—Wilmington Dist. Jno. S. McEachern (1)-----Wilmington
 No. 11—Lumberton Dist. R. T. Allen (114)-----Lumberton
 No. 12—Rockingham Dist. J. C. Leigh (532)-----Hamlet
 No. 13—Sanford District L. L. Thomas (172)-----Jonesboro
 No. 14—Fayetteville Dist. Z. V. Snipes (147)-----Dunn
 No. 15—Raleigh District Harrison Kauffman (40)-----Raleigh
 No. 16—Smithfield Dist. Geo. H. Wilkerson (320)-----Selma
 No. 17—Wilson District A. S. Chesson (117)-----Wilson
 No. 18—Tarboro District W. C. Manning (90)-----Williamston
 No. 19—Henderson Dist. W. B. White (630)-----Norlina
 No. 20—Oxford District B. E. Stanfield (499)-----Timberlake
 No. 21—Durham District D. A. Morris (352)-----Durham
 No. 22—Reidsville Dist. E. L. Somers (384)-----Reidsville
 No. 23—Greensboro Dist. R. L. Pope (214)-----Thomasville
 No. 24—Asheboro District C. A. Graham (444)-----Ramseur
 No. 25—Salisbury District L. J. Bounds (626)-----Kannapolis
 No. 26—Monroe District B. T. Hill (64)-----Wadesboro
 No. 27—Charlotte District F. K. Fleagle (176)-----Davidson
 No. 28—Gastonia District W. J. Roach (590)-----Lowell
 No. 29—Statesville Dist. Roy K. McNeely (496)-----Mooresville
 No. 30—W-Salem District Dr. L. P. Martin (134)-----Mocksville
 No. 31—Elkin District H. M. Foy (322)-----Mt. Airy
 No. 32—Yadkinville Dist. J. Thad Reece (162)-----Yadkinville
 No. 33—Wilkesboro Dist. J. W. Nichols (407)-----N. Wilkesboro
 No. 34—Jefferson District T. B. Grayson (219)-----Jefferson
 No. 35—Boone District A. D. Wilson (363)-----Boone
 No. 36—Hickory District J. F. Carpenter (592)-----Maiden
 No. 37—Shelby District J. W. Lee (486)-----Lawndale
 No. 38—Hendersonville Dist. G. E. Bell (605)-----Tryon

- No. 39—Asheville District—H. B. Leavitt (118)-----Asheville
 No. 40—Spruce Pine Dist.—F. W. Biddix (554)-----Spruce Pine
 No. 41—Waynesville Dist.—L. E. Green (259)-----Waynesville
 No. 42—Sylva District-----K. E. Bennett (427)-----Bryson City
 No. 43—Murphy District---Clyde H. Jarrett (529)-----Andrews
 No. 44—Rutherfordton Dist..J. G. Beaman (237)-----Marion

STANDING COMMITTEES

Jurisprudence—R. C. Dunn (477), Thos J. Harkins (118), F. D. Winston (5), L. T. Hartsell, Jr. (32), C. B. Newcomb (1), E. W. Timberlake, Jr. (282), J. W. Winborne (237).

By-Laws—J. H. Anderson (8), Grand Secretary.

Finance—A. B. Andrews (218), W. B. Hodge (31), H. B. Leavitt (118), J. C. Hobbs, Jr. (1), R. D. Shore (167), J. W. Payne (543).

Oxford Orphanage—Gilbert H. Hendrix (32), Harry Page (137), E. W. Carlton (210), Murray C. Alexander (530), J. F. Carey (667).

Committee on Appeals—Harry T. Paterson (3), C. S. Chamberlain (4), H. F. Long (495), R. H. Bowles (343), D. E. Buckner (76).

Masonic and Eastern Star Home—Leon Cash (167), Thos B. VanPoole (576), F. Eugene Hester (384), J. R. McIver (261).

Masonic Temple—W. S. Liddell (31), J. LeG. Everett (495), F. D. Winston (5), H. G. Etheridge (118), L. E. Green (259), Harrison Kauffman (40), J. S. McEachern (1), D. E. Bulluck (230), D. A. Morris (352), J. H. Anderson (8), B. T. Hill (64), Roy K. McNeely (496), J. E. Shipman (387), J. W. Nichols (407).

Masonic Education—J. Edward Allen (10), J. H. Anderson (8), E. B. Graham, Jr. (31), J. Giles Hudson (576), F. M. Pinix (396).

Charters and Dispensations—W. N. Sherrod (447), K. W. Parham (500), W. C. Wicker (549).

Propositions and Grievances—L. W. Alderman (500), B. E. Stanfield (499) R. P. Steffey (261).

Credentials Committee—F. Wm. E. Cullingford (31), Jas L. Brown (650), H. C. Caldwell (665).

Charity—A. O. Alford (218).

Unfinished Business—R. T. Allen (114) Chairman.

Necrology—Leon Cash (167).

Masonic Loan Fund—S. N. Boyce (369), R. D. Shore (167), Geo. E. Wood (31), J. Ray Shute, Jr. (666), Leon Godown (32).

Foreign Correspondent—J. Edward Allen (10).

SPECIAL COMMITTEES

Investigation of Lecture Service—H. M. Poteat (282), J. W. Winborne (237), W. L. Hogan (530).

FIRST DAY—EVENING SESSION

Tuesday, January 19, 1932.

The Grand Lodge of Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons, of North Carolina, convened in its One Hundred and Forty-Fifth Annual Communication in the Armory in the City of Charlotte on Tuesday evening, January 19, 1932, at 7:30 o'clock, and was opened in ample form by M. W. J. Wallace Winborne, Grand Master, presiding, it appearing that a constitutional number of lodges was represented.

Prayer was offered by Rev. Bro. J. C. Story:

"Almighty God, our Heavenly Father, the Maker of Heaven and the giver of every good and gracious gift, into thy presence we have come as a body of brothers, beseeching thee for thy heavenly guidance and glorious promise that thou hast given us that when two or three are gathered together in thy name that thou wilt be with them—and we pray that thou wilt bless us, guide and direct us in our due deliberations. During the past months many of our brethren have fallen on sleep and answered that great call and are now in the presence of the Great Master, while we are spared to carry on the great work of our order. We desire to thank thee, Lord, for the great blessings which have attended our order during the past year and we pray, Father, that thou wilt remember the families of those whose loved ones have passed on before, and we pray that thy blessings may comfort them and guide and direct them. We pray, Lord, thy special blessings upon the work of the order as manifested in the Oxford Orphanage. Wilt thou bless the Superintendent and the Brethren who carry that work on, and wilt thou bless every soul, who has a part in carrying on the work of sustaining the aged and helpless! Now we pray, Father, that thou wilt give our Grand Master heavenly wisdom—wilt thou bless him and strengthen him. Wilt thou help him to remember that he is in the presence of the Great Master and may all of us realize that we are in the presence of our Great Master, and may the deliber-

ations of this Lodge be carried on in such a way as it will be without discord, working at all times with brotherly love, and we pray that thou will keep us, Father, from committing errors—and if we do have any errors in our deliberations God grant it may not be an error of the heart. We pray thee, Lord, that thou wilt guide us tonight in this special exercise and let thy gracious presence abide with us—and then Father when we have done the work that thou hast placed in our hand as a band of Brothers wilt thou receive us into that house, that Great Temple on High, where we shall toil as a band of Brothers throughout all eternity; this we ask in His name.

GRAND LODGE OFFICERS PRESENT

M. W. J. WALLACE WINBORNE	Grand Master
R. W. HERBERT C. ALEXANDER	Deputy Grand Master
R. W. PETER T. WILSON	Senior Grand Warden
R. W. ROY F. EBBS	Junior Grand Warden
R. W. JOHN J. PHOENIX	Grand Treasurer
R. W. JOHN H. ANDERSON	Grand Secretary

APPOINTIVE OFFICERS

REV. J. C. STORY	Grand Chaplain
W. R. F. EDWARDS	Grand Lecturer
W. C. B. NEWCOMB	Senior Grand Deacon
W. J. G. HUDSON	Junior Grand Deacon
W. W. N. SHERROD	Grand Marshal
W. HARRY T. PATERSON	Grand Steward
W. J. EDWARD ALLEN	Grand Steward
W. W. H. CLARK	as Grand Tiler

PAST GRAND MASTERS PRESENT

W. S. Liddell, Francis D. Winston, A. B. Andrews, Henry A. Grady, Hubert M. Poteat, Leon Cash, John H. Anderson, J. J. Phoenix, E. W. Timberlake, Jr.

GRAND CUSTODIANS

S. N. BOYCE	Gastonia
LEON CASH	Winston-Salem
C. B. NEWCOMB	Wilmington

ASSISTANT GRAND LECTURERS

J. F. MARQUETTE	Statesville
JEFF L. NELSON	Morganton
J. W. PATTON	Elon College

P. C. STOTT	Wendell
K. W. WINSTEAD	Bailey
W. C. WICKER	Elon College

DISTRICT DEPUTY GRAND MASTERS

No. 1—Elizabeth City Dist.	B. C. Berry (106)	Hertford
No. 2—Windsor District	R. B. Lineberry (240)	Harrellsville
No. 7—New Bern District	J. H. Parker (3)	New Bern
No. 8—Jacksonville Dist.	A. C. Foscue (547)	Maysville
No. 10—Wilmington Dist.	J. S. McEachern (1)	Wilmington
No. 11—Lumberton Dist.	R. T. Allen (114)	Lumberton
No. 13—Sanford District	L. L. Thomas (172)	Jonesboro
No. 14—Fayetteville Dist.	Z. V. Snipes (147)	Dunn
No. 15—Raleigh District	Harrison Kauffman (40)	Raleigh
No. 16—Smithfield Dist.	Geo. H. Wilkerson (320)	Selma
No. 17—Wilson District	D. E. Bullock (230)	Rocky Mount
No. 20—Oxford District	B. E. Stanfield (499)	Timberlake
No. 21—Durham District	D. A. Morris (352)	Durham
No. 23—Greensboro Dist.	R. K. Stewart (344)	High Point
No. 26—Monroe District	B. T. Hill (64)	Wadesboro
No. 27—Charlotte District	W. L. Hogan (530)	Charlotte
No. 28—Gastonia District	F. C. Abernathy (668)	Gastonia
No. 29—Statesville District	Roy K. McNeely (496)	Mooreville
No. 31—Elkin District	H. M. Foy (322)	Mount Airy
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No. 44—Rutherfordton Dist.	J. G. Beaman (237)	Marion

REPRESENTATIVES OF OTHER GRAND LODGES NEAR THE GRAND LODGE

OF NORTH CAROLINA

Arizona	D. P. Dellinger	Cherryville
Arkansas	J. S. McEachern	Wilmington
Connecticut	S. N. Boyce	Gastonia
Dist. of Columbia	E. W. Timberlake, Jr.	Wake Forest
Illinois	P. T. Wilson	Winston-Salem
Kentucky	C. S. Chamberlain	Kinston
Louisiana	J. W. Winborne	Marion
Massachusetts	L. T. Hartsell, Jr.	Concord
Michigan	H. T. Paterson	New Bern
Minnesota	F. D. Winston	Windsor
Mississippi	H. M. Brandon	Winston-Salem
Nevada	M. Saliba	Wilson

North Dakota	K. W. Parham	Raleigh
Ohio	Leon Cash	Winston-Salem
Rhode Island	J. W. Patton	Elon College
South Carolina	D. A. Morris	Durham
Tennessee	Herbert C. Alexander	Charlotte
Texas	Lon G. Turner	Burlington
Vermont	C. T. McClenaghan	Raleigh
Virginia	Thos. J. Harkins	Asheville
West Virginia	F. M. Pinnix	Oxford
Wisconsin	R. K. Stewart	High Point

FOREIGN GRAND LODGES

Alpina, Switzerland	H. M. Foy	Mt. Airy
British Columbia	J. P. Ashby	Winston-Salem
Canada	H. M. Poteat	Wake Forest
Cuscatlan of Salvador	J. Ray Shute, Jr.	Monroe
England	Alex B. Andrews	Raleigh
Finland	H. G. Etheridge	Asheville
G. O. Turkey	Roy F. Ebbs	Asheville
Honduras	R. T. Allen	Lumberton
Ireland	Robt. D. Shore	Winston-Salem
National of Colombia	H. A. Grady	Clinton
Nat. of Colombia-Cartagena	W. L. Hogan	Charlotte
Panama	J. Edward Allen	Warrenton
Queensland	J. W. Payne	Spencer
Republic of Guatemala	J. G. Hudson	Salisbury
Scotland	Wm. R. Smith	Raleigh
South Australia	C. B. Newcomb	Wilmington
Victoria	H. Kauffman	Raleigh
Western Australia	J. J. Phoenix	Greensboro
York of Mexico	Rev. B. E. Stanfield	Timberlake

Rev. C. K. Proctor, Superintendent of the Oxford Orphanage, was recognized and then presented three gavels to the officers of the Grand Lodge.

I am taking just a few minutes of your time to bring to the officers of the Grand Lodge remembrance from the campus of Oxford Orphanage. A few days ago some of the Boy Scouts climbed into the branches of one of those massive oaks and cut off a limb and from that limb they have made three gavels, which tonight in behalf of those boys, I am presenting to the officers of the Grand Lodge, with the hope that they may use them during this session of the Grand Lodge. These gavels bring with them the sentiment of Oxford Orphanage and the

love and appreciation of those boys, and I trust that you may get as much pleasure out of their use as the boys did in making them.

A telegram of sympathy was ordered sent to Grand Tiler, W. D. Terry.

On motion, it was decided to accord representation to all lodges which sent representatives.

REPORT OF CREDENTIALS COMMITTEE

Brother F. Wm. E. Cullingford, Chairman of the Credentials Committee, presented the following report:

To The Most Worshipful Grand Master:

We, your Committee on Credentials, report as follows:

So far as they have registered, or we have recognized them, we have checked the attendance of the Grand Officers, District Deputies, Grand Representatives, etc.

We find in the records furnished us by the Grand Secretary a total of 393 Lodges listed.

Properly authenticated credentials have been filed by the representatives of 198 Lodges—or just under 50% of the total listed.

Fraternally submitted,

F. WM. E. CULLINGFORD,

B. W. BARNETTE,

S. B. MORTON,

Credentials Committee.

St. John's.....	No. 1—	M. T. Ross, M.; R. S. McClelland, S. W.; J. C. Hobbs, proxy for J. W.
St. John's.....	No. 3—	Harry T. Paterson, proxy for officers.
St. John's.....	No. 4—	C. S. Chamberlain, proxy for officers.
Charity.....	No. 5—	B. E. Grant, Stephen E. W. Kenney, proxy for officers.
Phoenix.....	No. 8—	Quincy J. Scarborough, proxy for M.; Rupert W. Harrison, S. W.; Thos. G. Slate, proxy for J. W.
Johnston-Caswell....	No. 10—	J. E. Allen, proxy for officers.
Phalanx.....	No. 31—	K. E. Thies, M.; Wm. Archie Davis, S. W.; Burke W. Fox, J. W.
Stokes.....	No. 32—	C. M. Lewellyn, M.; Leon Godown, proxy for S. W.; J. G. McEachern, J. W.

Hiram	No. 40	Harrison Kauffman, proxy for M. and S. W.; Harvey A. Cox, J. W.
Liberty	No. 45	J. T. Jordan, proxy for officers.
Hall	No. 53	W. B. Sanderlin, M.
Perseverance	No. 59	C. T. Robbins, M.
Kilwinning	No. 64	H. L. Dabbs, M.; T. M. Hightowner, Jr., proxy for Wardens.
Eagle	No. 71	R. B. Studebaker, M.
Widow's Son	No. 75	S. B. Seymour, M.
Greensboro	No. 76	Wilson S. Mitchell, M. proxy J. W.; Charles W. Fowler, S. W.
Sharon	No. 78	S. N. Graham, M.; A. R. House, proxy.
Western Star	No. 91	J. Linwood Robinson, M.
Hiram	No. 98	T. H. King, proxy for Wardens; Henry E. Faison, proxy for M.
Fulton	No. 99	S. A. Russell, M.; J. E. Blalock, S. W.; F. O. Kepley, proxy for J. W.
Columbus	No. 102	Geo. H. Brooks, W. R. Thompson, Geo. R. Pilkinton proxies.
Perquimans	No. 106	D. J. Prichard, M.; C. D. White, S. W.
Wayne	No. 112	C. G. Cobb, M.; proxy J. W.; R. M. Purser, S. W.
St. Alban's	No. 114	R. T. Allen, proxy for officers.
Holly Springs	No. 115	D. A. Baker, S. W.; proxy for M. and J. W.
Mount Lebanon	No. 117	Michel Saliba, S. D. Harrell, C. J. Pittman, proxies.
Mount Hermon	No. 118	H. G. Ethridge, proxy, M.; Raymond H. Boyer, proxy for S. W. and J. W.
Blackmer	No. 127	A. J. Brown, M.; Charlie Stalder, J. W.
Mocksville	No. 134	S. R. Latham, M.; H. E. Barnes, S. W.; R. C. Goforth, J. W.
Lincoln	No. 137	E. L. Rudisill, proxy for M.; J. Thos. McLean, S. W.; Jas. A. Shuford, proxy for J. W.
Carolina	No. 141	John R. Little, M.; B. D. Nelms, proxy for Wardens.
Junaluskee	No. 145	J. J. Mann and John E. Rickman, proxies.
Cherokee	No. 146	E. O. Palmer, proxy for officers.
Palmyra	No. 147	J. O. West, proxy for M. and S. W.; C. O. Warren, J. W.
Adoniram	No. 149	G. W. Hart, M.
Pee Dee	No. 150	J. H. Norwood, M.; J. P. Lowder, J. L. Lee, proxies.

Sanford-----	No. 151—	W. L. McIver, M.; proxy for S. W. and J. W.
Scotch Ireland-----	No. 154—	A. W. Watson, S. W.; W. F. Thompson, M.; C. R. Wood, J. W.
Winston-----	No. 167—	Watt Hutcherson, proxy for officers.
Buffalo-----	No. 172—	L. L. Thomas, M.; E. F. O'Connell, proxy for officers.
Mecklenburg-----	No. 176—	A. M. Goldiere, M.; J. R. Bell, S. W.; T. D. Hobart, J. W.
Fair Bluff-----	No. 190—	M. A. Waddell, M.; A. H. Powell, S. W.; J. L. Davis, proxy for J. W.
Cary-----	No. 198—	R. O. Heater, proxy for officers.
Cleveland-----	No. 202—	J. D. Lineberger, M.; G. D. Washburn, S. W.; B. A. Lefler, J. W.
Long Creek-----	No. 205—	T. W. Stewart, proxy for officers.
Mingo-----	No. 206—	W. R. Warren, proxy for M.; C. M. Dunn, S. W.; Warren Jackson, J. W.
Randleman-----	No. 209—	S. G. Newlin, Jr., proxy for officers.
Eno-----	No. 210—	J. R. Coggin, M., R. E. Barbee, proxy for Wardens.
Catawba Valley-----	No. 217—	C. E. Cowan, M.; E. H. Bradley, S. W.; W. K. Keeter, J. W.
Wm. G. Hill-----	No. 218—	C. T. McClenaghan, John W. Fleming, Edwin W. Yates, Representatives.
Wilson-----	No. 226—	G. B. White, M.; M. L. Weber, S. W.; D. E. White, J. W.
Corinthian-----	No. 230—	G. C. Drummond, proxy for officers.
Anchor-----	No. 234—	W. L. Wren, M.; proxy for officers.
Mystic Tie-----	No. 237—	H. D. Bishop, M.; A. S. Bradford, S. W.; H. D. Hoover, J. W.
Wiccacon-----	No. 240—	L. J. Hollomon, proxy for officers.
Monroe-----	No. 244—	J. H. Myers, proxy for M. and J. W.; L. F. Hart, S. W.
Catawba-----	No. 248—	A. L. Erwin, proxy for M. and S. W.; Joe Erbersfield, proxy for J. W.
Lee-----	No. 253—	E. L. Hedrick, M.; Wm. White, proxy for S. W.; G. F. Ingram, proxy for J. W.
Oaks-----	No. 255—	E. W. Mann, proxy for officers.
Kenly-----	No. 257—	J. W. Hollowell, proxy for officers.
Waynesville-----	No. 259—	David M. Sermon, M.; Albert New, proxy for S. W. and J. W.
Excelsior-----	No. 261—	W. A. Worrell, M.; E. S. Birkenwald, S. W.; J. E. Denton, Jr., J. W.
Hibriton-----	No. 262—	J. B. Ashe, S. W.; P. O. Grist, E. C. McCall, proxy for Wardens.
Farmington-----	No. 265—	W. E. Kennon, M.; C. N. Essex, proxy for Wardens.

Tobasco.....	No. 271—James E. Summers, proxy.
Beaver Dam.....	No. 276—M. O. Bowman, M.; B. H. Griffin, proxy for S. W. and J. W.
Rehoboth.....	No. 279—Parmel T. Harris, J. W.; Marsden, L. Farrior, proxy for Wardens.
Wake Forest.....	No. 282—C. S. Barnes, M.
Eureka.....	No. 283—J. H. Keller, proxy for officers.
Greenville.....	No. 284—F. L. Whitehurst, proxy for M.; Nash R. Joyner, proxy for S. W. F. L. Whitehurst, J. W.
Salem.....	No. 289—E. A. Tucker, M.
French Broad.....	No. 292—Ralph Fisher, proxy for M.; C. L. Brittian, proxy for S. W. and J. W.
Hunting Creek.....	No. 299—H. C. Myers, M.; L. L. Windsor, proxy for S. W.; H. A. Wood, J. W.
Clay.....	No. 301—G. H. Haigler, proxy for officers.
Lillington.....	No. 302—J. O. Sutton, M.; E. B. Cameron, J. W.; J. S. McLean, proxy for S. W.
Laurinburg.....	No. 305—W. G. Butler, proxy for officers.
Hatcher.....	No. 310—Edgar Thomas Brance, proxy for officers.
Eureka.....	No. 317—R. M. Wynn, M.; M. M. Harris, Jr., J. W.
Wilmington.....	No. 319—W. R. Hadley, M.; D. J. Padrick, Jr., proxy for S. W. and J. W.
Selma.....	No. 320—G. H. Wilkinson, M.; L. T. Single- ton, S. W.; W. T. Woodard, proxy for J. W.
Granite.....	No. 322—R. C. Carter, M.; W. E. Poovey, S. W.
Fair View.....	No. 339—O. T. Hayes, M.
Rock Spring.....	No. 341—C. S. Goodson, J. W.; W. A. Poole, M.; J. A. Wilson, S. W.
Hickory.....	No. 343—J. H. Patrick, proxy for M.; W. L. Clinard, S. W.; R. S. Thompson, proxy for J. W.
Numa F. Reid.....	No. 344—B. L. Herman and C. M. Gueth, proxies.
Stanly.....	No. 348—L. M. Almond, M.; Geo. S. Moore, S. W.
Moravian.....	No. 353—D. S. Broyhill, S. W.
Fallston.....	No. 356—T. G. Lackey, M.; Yates Williams, proxy for Wardens.
East La Porte.....	No. 358—James F. Robbins, M.; Robert Shel- ton, J. W.
Snow.....	No. 363—O. J. Harmon, proxy for officers.
Craighead.....	No. 366—J. C. White, M.; Robert Gibson, S. W.; W. E. Smith, J. W.

Gastonia	No. 369	Marshall Dilling, Chas. H. Pugh, Representatives.
Mars Hill	No. 370	J. G. Wood, M.; L. W. Cook, S. W.
Elk	No. 373	E. R. Michael, proxy for officers.
Campbell	No. 374	Thos. A. Kennedy, M.; G. M. Young, proxy for S. W. and J. W.
State Line	No. 375	Martin Conley, M.
Shawnee	No. 382	W. P. Nash, proxy for officers.
Reidsville	No. 384	H. C. Stallings, M.; F. Eugene Hester, proxy for Wardens.
Pigeon River	No. 386	S. R. Felmet M.; proxy for officers.
Kedron	No. 387	W. G. McCall, M.
Mooresboro	No. 388	J. P. McSwain, proxy for M. and S. W.; Robt V. Greene, J. W.
Orient	No. 395	Leslie G. Bass, S. W.; C. G. Parker, proxy for M. and J. W.
Oxford	No. 396	J. D. Kearney, M.; D. S. Johnson, S. W.; W. M. Hicks, J. W.
Joppa	No. 401	Hugh M. Hensley, M.; M. V. Carswell, J. W.
Siler City	No. 403	H. E. Stout, M.; W. E. Sharpe, S. W.; M. M. Fox, proxy for J. W.
Ocean	No. 405	L. E. Wade, M.; J. E. English, proxy for S. W.; R. E. Highsmith, proxy for J. W.
North Wilkesboro	No. 407	G. G. Foster, J. W.
University	No. 408	E. R. Mosher, M.; C. E. Preston, S. W.; Elmer Harrington, J. W.
Bula	No. 409	L. W. Pritchett, M., Lon G. Turner, proxy for Wardens.
Louisburg	No. 413	Guy Allen, proxy for officers.
Maxton	No. 417	R. B. Bullard, M.; B. W. Gentry, J. W.; D. H. Reid, proxy for S. W.
Stokesdale	No. 428	S. E. Adcock, M.; R. C. Gordon, S. W.
Sea Side	No. 429	T. H. Pritchard, proxy for officers.
Blue Ridge	No. 435	J. E. Potts, M.; S. E. Potts, proxy for J. W.
Biscoe	No. 437	D. A. Murrey, B. T. Auman, S. and J. Wardens.
Marble Springs	No. 439	Victor Raxter, proxies for officers and B. B. Palmer.
Marietta	No. 444	Chas. C. Johnson, proxy for officers.
Biltmore	No. 446	Karl A. Muschette, M.; E. A. Ponder, proxy for Wardens.
Enfield	No. 447	A. M. Atkinson proxy for officers.
Ashler	No. 451	J. S. Wellborn, Joe J. Wellborn, and F. V. Green, proxies for officers.

Clyde-----	No. 453—	D. K. Medford, S. W.; John W. Shook and Edwin Fincher, proxies.
Elkin-----	No. 454—	S. O. McGuire, M.; H. D. Woodruff, R. G. Franklin, proxy J. W.
Blowing Rock-----	No. 458—	W. S. Green, G. M. Sudreth, Robert Green, proxies.
Dillsboro-----	No. 459—	Ralph F. Jarrett, proxy for officers.
Cliffside-----	No. 460—	C. L. Palmer, S. W.
Matthews-----	No. 461—	J. W. Rowell, M.
South Fork-----	No. 462—	B. H. Watters, M.; J. H. Bentley, S. W.; G. H. Cavin, J. W.
Crumpler-----	No. 467—	R. F. Edwards, Representative.
Grassy Knob-----	No. 471—	F. L. Williams, T. W. Chatham, C. L. Comer, D. L. Williams, Representatives.
Sonoma-----	No. 472—	T. R. Moore, M.; G. E. Stamey, J. W.
Lexington-----	No. 473—	W. A. Grimes, M.; I. S. Hutchens, S. W.; Chas. Hoover, J. W.
Trap Hill-----	No. 483—	T. S. Bryan, M.; W. M. Blackburn, proxy for Wardens.
Southern Pines-----	No. 484—	J. Bruce Cameron, M.
Lawndale-----	No. 486—	E. M. Williamson, M.; T. B. Richards, J. R. Jones, proxy for Wardens.
Statesville-----	No. 487—	A. L. Sides, S. W.; R. G. Watts, J. W.; R. E. Levan, M.
Thos. M. Holt-----	No. 492—	R. E. Hunter, proxy for officers.
Pilot-----	No. 493—	W. P. Harley, proxy for M.; D. R. Fulk, proxy for S. W.; W. R. Cox, J. W.
Mooresville-----	No. 496—	Abner Nash, M.; Roy W. Troutman, S. W.; Mason E. Brown, J. W.
Creedmoor-----	No. 499—	B. E. Stanfield, proxy for officers.
Raleigh-----	No. 500—	W. R. Smith, K. W. Parham, F. F. Harding, proxies.
Cookville-----	No. 502—	M. H. Goins, proxy for officers.
Cherryville-----	No. 505—	David P. Dellinger, M.; R. J. Morrison, proxy for Wardens.
Roberdel-----	No. 507—	H. R. Bolton, M.
Lattimore-----	No. 508—	A. L. Calton, proxy for M.; S. C. Raburn, proxy for Wardens.
Whetstone-----	No. 515—	O. M. Vernon, M.; O. W. Kincaid, S. W.; L. G. Rhyne, proxy for J. W.
Warsaw-----	No. 522—	B. C. Siske, proxy for officers.
Joppa-----	No. 530—	E. L. Hicks, M.; J. A. Ward, S. W.; A. W. Cunningham, J. W.
Camp Call-----	No. 534—	Grady Mauney, M.; G. A. Green, S. W.; Ray McEntire, proxy for J. W.

Williams.....	No. 538—L. L. Ballard, M.
State Road	No. 540—L. C. Burchett, M.
Parkton.....	No. 541—J. C. Lancaster, S. W.
Corinthian.....	No. 542—C. F. Southerland, proxy for officers.
Spencer.....	No. 543—R. E. Bell, M.; J. C. Kester, S. W.
Mount Holly.....	No. 544—R. E. Rhyne, S. W.; J. M. Craig, M.; T. C. Patterson, J. W.
Maysville.....	No. 547—C. M. Mattocks, M.; A. T. Redd, S. W.; N. N. Mattocks, J. W.
Elon.....	No. 549—J. W. Patton, proxy for officers.
Revolution.....	No. 552—O. D. Taylor, M.
Vesper.....	No. 554—J. T. Riddle, Representative.
Elise.....	No. 555—W. N. McDuffie, T. R. Monroe, proxies.
Oak Grove.....	No. 557—W. V. Brown, Representative.
Swannanoa	No. 561—J. H. Smith, proxy, M. and S. W.; R. G. Carter, J. W.
Waxhaw.....	No. 562—J. C. Davis, S. W.; J. A. Williams, proxy for M. and J. W.
Wendell.....	No. 565—P. C. Stott, proxy for officers.
Ronda.....	No. 566—A. R. Crater, proxy for M.; R. E. Martin, S. W.; H. A. Hanks, J. W.
Doric.....	No. 568—F. R. Sutton, M.; T. A. Buck, S. W.; C. L. Powell, J. W.
Snow Creek.....	No. 571—S. C. Davis, proxy for officers.
Mount Pleasant....	No. 573—U. G. Foster, M.
Andrew Jackson....	No. 576—C. T. Harris, M.; B. L. VanPoole, S. W.; W. T. Russell, proxy for J. W.
Meadow Branch....	No. 578—W. V. Williams, M.
Apex.....	No. 584—D. H. Jones, M.
Lowell.....	No. 590—S. H. Helton, M.; C. W. Falls, S. W.; W. J. Roach, proxy for J. W.
Maiden.....	No. 592—Carl T. Mauney, proxy for officers.
Stony Point.....	No. 593—S. M. Honeycutt, proxy for M.; R. A. Murdock, proxy for S. W.; J. F. Young, proxy for J. W.
Waccamaw.....	No. 596—F. L. Jerneagan, proxy for officers.
Roaring Gap.....	No. 599—H. H. Warren, M.
Queen City.....	No. 602—D. E. Bulluck, proxy for officers; W. C. Vaughan, proxy.
Skyuka.....	No. 605—G. E. Bell, proxy for officers.
River Side.....	No. 606—F. L. Allen, S. W.; C. B. Gilbert, proxy for M. and J. W.
Chadbourn.....	No. 607—W. A. Thomas, M.; A. B. Bryan, S. W.
Round Peak.....	No. 616—N. A. Lowe, S. J. Mayes, proxies.

Union.....	No. 618—	W. B. Long, M.
Mount Pisgah	No. 623—	J. G. Billings, M.; L. G. Billings, proxy for Wardens.
Cannon Memorial.....	No. 626—	H. P. Townsend, S. W.; W. L. Crepps, J. W.
Belmont.....	No. 627—	G. G. Dixon, proxy for officers.
Norlina.....	No. 630—	Norman C. Henderson, proxy for officers.
Yadkin Falls.....	No. 637—	F. L. Burris, M.; E. M. Morgan, D. S. Littleton, proxies for War- dens.
Warren.....	No. 639—	Guy V. Gooding, M.; J. L. Williams, S. W.; F. W. McGowan, proxy for J. W.
Victory.....	No. 642—	J. F. Sutherland, Alvin Kornegay, proxies.
Plumtree.....	No. 648—	Robert B. Houston, J. W.
John A. Nichols.....	No. 650—	John Foreman, S. W.; proxy for officers.
Harmony.....	No. 651—	G. W. Baity, J. N. Barron, proxy for officers.
Guilford.....	No. 656—	H. R. Moag, M.; H. W. Shuler, Jr., S. W.; R. N. Musgrove, proxy for J. W.
Keller Memorial.....	No. 657—	W. R. Trexler, M.; J. E. Fisher, proxy for Wardens.
Black Mountain.....	No. 663—	G. Frank Hall, proxy for officers.
West Asheville.....	No. 665—	Theo. H. Brown, M.
N. C. Lodge Research.....	No. 666—	J. Ray Shute, Jr., proxy for officers.
Fort Bragg.....	No. 667—	Selim A. Mattson, S. W.; John F. Carey, proxy for J. W.; Walling D. Vreeland, M.
Holland Memorial	No. 668—	Ralph W. Langford, M.; Ralph A. Dickson, S. W.; E. W. Bowen, J. W.

GRAND MASTER OF MASONS OF VIRGINIA

Dr. A. M. Showalter, Grand Master of Masons of Virginia, was introduced, and received with the Grand Honors due his exalted station. He addressed the Grand Lodge as follows:

"I appreciate, more than words can express, the honor extended me at this time and I want to say to you that I would never have felt that my duties as Grand Master of Masons in the State of Virginia would have at all been well accomplished had I not accepted your very kind invitation to be with you tonight. We are going through

somewhat of an exceptional condition in Virginia at this time, in having picked for a Grand Master a Doctor of Medicine. I find in a great many other jurisdictions it is a very frequent custom to have as Grand Master a Doctor of Medicine but it seems to be the exception in our State.

"I am enjoying your hospitality very much. Glad to be down here. Have wanted for years to visit the good State of North Carolina and to attend some of your meetings. I came down here to learn. The second Tuesday in February we will have our Grand Lodge meeting and I want right now to extend to you an invitation to come up and be with us in Richmond on that day.

"One of the things that interests me most right now is the economic side of Masonry. We have to watch this in our business affairs, fraternal affairs and everywhere. It's very interesting to me how you can charge \$2.50 per capita tax and take care of 375 children at Oxford and contribute as you do to the Eastern Star Home, when we have a tax of \$3.25 and have no home for the old and only 256 children in our orphanage. At supper tonight I tried to get next to this idea from your Grand Secretary, but like all Secretaries he is so full of facts and figures I didn't get to first base. You have a right to be proud of the work you are doing.

"As I said, I came down to have a good time and to learn things. And I have so far been successful in both. Wish I could stay through your entire proceedings, but I have a visit to make in a Masonic way the latter part of the week which means I will have to leave tomorrow morning. I appreciate the opportunity of being with you."

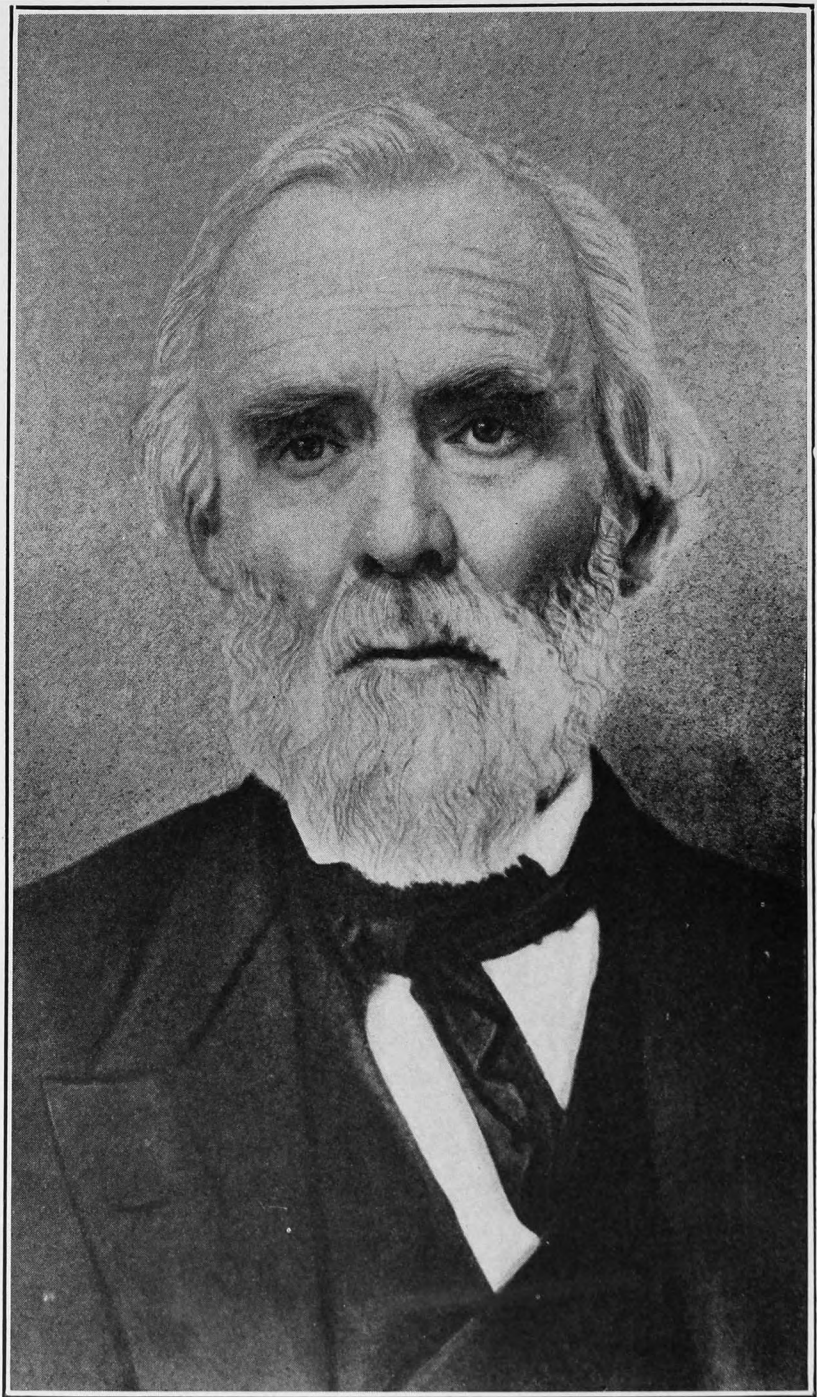
W. Bro. Albert Reid, Representative of the Grand Lodge of North Carolina near the Grand Lodge of New York, was received and invited to a seat in the East.

GRAND MASTER'S ADDRESS

The Grand Master made the following address which was referred to the Board of General Purposes:

BRETHREN: It is a happy privilege and a pleasure to greet and welcome you cordially and heartily to this, the One Hundred Forty Fifth Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of North Carolina. We are met tonight under different surroundings than for many years in the past. This is the third time in one hundred thirty seven years that this Grand Lodge has met outside of the State's Capital, Raleigh. Organized in the town of Tarboro in the year 1787, the Grand Lodge met in Fayetteville in 1788, and during the next six years in the following places and on the following dates: New Bern, March 12, 1789; Tarboro, June 24, 1789; Fayetteville, November 17, 1789 and 1790; New Bern, June 25 and December 16, 1791; Hillsboro, August 3, 1792; New Bern, December 4, 1792; Fayetteville, 1793; and for the next one hundred years in Raleigh. In 1894 it convened at Wilmington, and 1898 at Oxford. Tonight we have the honor of meeting in this beautiful City of Charlotte, the site where that historic document, "The Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence" first declared on American soil for a "free and independent people", a sovereignty, "under the control of no power other than that of God and the general government of the Congress. To the maintenance of which independence" was pledged the mutual cooperation, lives, fortunes, and sacred honor of the signers until a more general and organized government should be established in the province of North Carolina,—a community that has lived true to this tradition. I am sure that such environment is conducive to a pleasant, harmonious, and profitable gathering of Masons, bent on mutual love, in the broad sense of brotherly love, relief, and truth.

It now becomes my duty to render to you an account and inventory of the year now closing.



LEVI L. STEVENSON

Grand Master Grand Lodge of Virginia, 1836-37
Grand Lecturer Grand Lodge of North Carolina,
1836-1873; Grand Lecturer Grand Lodge of Vir-
ginia, 1828-(?); 1845-1873.

Two years ago, Grand Master John J. Phoenix reminded us that Masonry was then facing a crisis in North Carolina and throughout the nation. That condition had not passed, but faced this Grand Lodge at the beginning of and has continued throughout the year. I have endeavored to labor in a practical way, through the attendance contest and by speech, to stimulate interest and to arouse the indifferent to activity, by which Masonry might not only hold its own but go forward. It occurred to me that it would be a great thing for Masonry if it were possible to attain the feat of having every Mason attend his lodge in 1931. Men are interested in the things to which they give thought, time, and attention. Therefore, I called upon the several constituent lodges and upon each Mason in the State to voluntarily enter upon a campaign through the months of August, September, October, and November, toward the accomplishment of that goal. It was not a mandate, but a plea to the pride of every lodge and each Mason for voluntary cooperation. In a recent issue of *The Orphan's Friend* is published a list of the leaders in that contest and of the districts from which no report has been received or in which no lodge participated. This may be viewed as a fair cross section of Masonic activity throughout the State and probably reflects the interest or lack of interest, the willingness or unwillingness to pay the price required to bring about a revival in activity. However, in fairness to those districts that did not participate, reports have come to me that the spirit of the movement permeated some of the lodges and that increased attendance resulted. An appropriate token of appreciation will be presented to the winners at the afternoon session of tomorrow.

MASONIC DEAD

Many brethren, who have rendered valuable service to Masonry and whose loyalty and devotion have contributed to the moral uplift of the Craft and the building of our Masonic structure, have fallen before the Grim Reaper, answered the last summons, and taken up their

abode "in that temple not made with hands, eternal in the heavens." Their deeds will live as an inspiration to us, "excite our most serious thought," and be an incentive to strive to so live that we, too, may attain that final reward that comes only to those who live a virtuous life.

That great contributor to Masonic education throughout these United States, Past Grand Master Andrew L. Randell, of Texas, is among the departed. Likewise, two of our own Past Grand Masters, Samuel M. Gattis and George S. Norfleet, are with us no more. Special committees on resolutions of respect will report later at this Communication at such hour as may be most convenient for these memorial exercises.

VISITATIONS

It has been a joy and a pleasure to personally visit each of the forty four districts and address a meeting in each. The Grand Secretary accompanied me and conducted a school on Masonic law, in a clear, forceful, and instructive way, and, I am sure, profitably to all who heard him. These meetings were generally well attended, varying in proportion to district enrollment and to the apparent activity or inactivity of district and lodge officials. It was a privilege and a pleasure to meet face to face so many of the brethren. I hope that these meetings tended to create a more intimate and understandable relationship between the Grand Lodge and the constituent lodges.

In addition to these district meetings, I attended several individual lodges, including the 26th Anniversary of Joppa Lodge No. 530, in Charlotte, on March 30, 1931; the 42nd Anniversary of Oconee Lodge No. 427, in Bryson City, on March 23, at which four of the first five initiates were present; a banquet given by Unanimity Lodge No. 7, of Edenton, on March 26, at which I was presented to my old home people of Chowan County and the Albemarle section by Past Grand Master Francis D. Winston; and the Gastonia District picnic on August 20.

I also attended each of the quarterly meetings of the Boards of Directors of the Oxford Orphanage and of the Masonic and Eastern Star Home, the three day summer meeting of the Board of Custodians in Concord and the Robert Morris Day Exercises at the Masonic and Eastern Star Home.

FOREIGN VISITS

On February 10 and 11, Grand Secretary John H. Anderson and I had the pleasure of visiting the Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Virginia. We were received with full Masonic honors and given an opportunity to convey to the brethren of Virginia fraternal greetings and good wishes from the Masons of North Carolina.

I attended the Grand Masters' Conference in Washington on February 24 and had the privilege and pleasure of meeting Grand Masters of several sister jurisdictions. It was a most enjoyable occasion. Grand Secretary John H. Anderson and Brothers J. Edward Allen and F. M. Pinnix were with me.

I attended the Bicentenary of the Establishment of Freemasonry in Pennsylvania, held through a four-day period beginning on October 11. Past Grand Master Alexander B. Andrews and Grand Secretary John H. Anderson accompanied me. This celebration had been elaborately and painstakingly planned. The program was executed with almost mechanical precision; yet each detail was personally executed and personally attended to by some official of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania. Representatives from twenty three grand jurisdictions in the United States and ten outside of the United States were present. Opportunity was given to a representative of each jurisdiction to express in a brief way felicitations and good wishes. No expense and no care had been spared to make the event pleasant and enjoyable. It was a memorable occasion.

WREATH PLACED IN HONOR OF JOSEPH HEWES

While attending the Bicentenary Celebration and visiting places of historic interest, I was reminded that Joseph Hewes, one of the three signers of the Declaration of Independence from North Carolina, died in Philadelphia on November 10, 1779, while a member of the Continental Congress, and was buried there in Christ's Church Yard. Joseph Hewes was a Mason and is reported, in the Colonial history of Unanimity Lodge No. 7, of Edenton, to have visited that lodge on December 27, 1776 (1931 Proceedings, page 100). I commissioned the Honorable Henry S. Borneman, District Deputy Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, who delivered the Historical Address at the celebration, to place a wreath upon the grave of Joseph Hewes on November 10. He reported that the exact location of the grave is not known, but that it is definitely known that he was buried in Christ's Church Yard and that there is a marble tablet placed on the South side of the Church, next to Second Street, which records the names of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, who are buried in that grave yard, and also the fact that the graves of three are unidentified, Joseph Hewes being one of the three. He placed the wreath at the location of this tablet.

INVITATIONS

Invitations have been received from many of the constituent lodges to attend special meetings, and from several sister grand jurisdictions to be present at annual or special communications. Among these was an invitation to the Sesqui Centennial of the Grand Lodge of New York. I regret that I could not accept each of them. But with a definite schedule of district and other necessary meetings, time was not available for other engagements. I now record my appreciation.

DISPENSATIONS

Many requests for dispensations for the election and installation of officers have been received and granted

in keeping with the provisions of the Code. The resignation of several officers have been approved and dispensation issued for the election and installation of successors.

Sandy Creek Lodge, No. 185, requested permission to move its place of meeting one mile east of the present location. This would invade the jurisdiction of Johnston-Caswell Lodge No. 10, of Warrenton, and upon that lodge consenting to the change, I approved it. This action calls for the consideration of the Grand Lodge. Regulation 141.

MATTERS COVERED BY GRAND SECRETARY'S REPORT

The report of the Grand Secretary, to be made to this Annual Communication, records in detail, (1) The dates, places, and purposes of Special Communications; (2) The Nomination of Representatives of Foreign Grand Lodges near the Grand Lodge of North Carolina; (3) The Appointment of Grand Representatives near other Grand Lodges; (4) The Consolidation of Lodges; (5) The Issuance of Duplicate Charters; (6) Charters Surrendered; (7) Charters Arrested; and (8) Dispensation for a new lodge.

I wish only to add: (a) That I attended six of the seven special communications; and (b) That I have endeavored to take a reasonable and sympathetic view of difficulty experienced by lodges in meeting obligations. I have made due allowance for the stress of the times and have adopted a policy of leniency in all instances where those involved showed a disposition to do and a hope of being able to carry on for the good and in the interest of Masonry. However, being convinced that the interest of Masonry, under all the circumstances, required it, I have arrested the charters of the lodges named.

SALE OF PROPERTY OF DEFUNCT LODGES AS AUTHORIZED

Quit-claim deed has been executed and delivered conveying the small lot in the town of Cuthbertson, formerly property of Notla Lodge, No. 312.

Negotiations for the sale of the lot of Rockford Lodge No. 251, in the town of Rockford, North Carolina, were consummated and quit-claim deed executed and delivered upon the payment of purchase price.

INSTITUTION OF LODGES CHARTERED IN 1931

Each of the lodges chartered at the last Annual Communication were regularly instituted.

MASONIC TEMPLE COMMITTEE

Pursuant to and under the authority of resolution of this Grand Lodge (1931 Proceedings, pages 199 and 200), on May 6, 1931, I appointed Brothers Edgar W. Timberlake, K. W. Parham, E. W. Yates, Herbert C. Alexander, and W. B. Hodge as a committee to perform the duties and make report on the matters and at the time specified in said resolution with reference to fund in the hands of the Masonic Temple Committee described and referred to in said resolution.

THE GUILFORD BATTLE FLAG

The Battle of Guilford Courthouse Sesqui Centennial Commission requested that the Grand Lodge of North Carolina loan to it the Guilford Battle Flag now in the State Museum at Raleigh, to be exhibited at the Battle Ground Museum under cover and guard during the ceremonies on July 4, 1931. I granted the request and commissioned Colonel Fred A. Olds to personally transport the flag to and from Greensboro. This he did and told the story of the flag, and Masonry's part in its making and preservation, to the thousands of people assembled there. The flag was safely returned to the State Museum.

RULINGS AND DECISIONS

Many inquiries and requests for rulings have been submitted. Yet no one of them is of the dignity of a decision. In most instances it only became necessary to cite sections of the Code. The following interpretations which may be of the dignity of rulings, are recorded:

(1) A member of Excelsior Lodge, No. 261, was suspended on the 2nd day of June, 1930, for the nonpayment of dues. Question: Are the provisions of subsection 1, section 104, enacted in January, 1931 (1931 Proceedings, page 164) open to him? Answer: Yes. My interpretation of the amendment embodied in the above subsection is that the privilege there given is open to any Mason suspended for nonpayment of dues who shall comply with the provisions thereof within two years from the date of suspension regardless of whether that date be before or after the enactment thereof.

(2) The Secretary of Excelsior Lodge, No. 261, notified "A", a member of said lodge, of his indebtedness, under section 101 of the code as amended (1931 Proceedings, page 164), and of the fact that unless same be paid at the next regular communication of said lodge he would be summoned to appear and show cause why he should not be suspended. "A" appeared by letter and asked for extension of time within which to pay. Definite extension was granted by the lodge. He failed to pay within that time. Question: Is it necessary for the Secretary to give further notice to him before summons can issue? Answer? No.

(3) "B", a member of Blackmer Lodge, No. 170, was tried and expelled by the lodge on the charge that he "did not make due and legal answer to a legal Masonic summons issued to him in a legal manner, as provided in the Constitution of the Grand Lodge of North Carolina, A. F. and A. M., to show cause why the said brother should not be suspended for nonpayment of dues." Held: That the action of the lodge was without authority and contrary to the decisions of the Grand Lodge and should be rescinded. (Decision 1128, page 157, 1927 Proceedings).

(4) Question: Is the election of officers held at any other than the regular communication immediately preceeding the 24th of June valid? Answer: No, unless authorized by special dispensation of Grand Master. Section 82, page 41, as amended, regulation 70.

(5) Question: Is it the prerogative of the Master to appoint the appointive officers, including Educational Secretary and Tyler, in the absence of by-law providing for election? Answer: Yes. Section 80 of the Code.

(6) Certain members of "C" Lodge were suspended for nonpayment of dues. Has the lodge the right to remit the dues and thereby remove the payment thereof as a condition precedent to applying for reinstatement? If so, must the verdict to remit be unanimous? Answer: Yes, as to each. Sections 104 and 105 of the Code.

(7) "J", a profane, who moved from Creedmoor and resided in the City of Durham for more than twelve months, within the concurrent jurisdiction of Eno Lodge No. 210, and Durham Lodge, No. 352, petitioned Creedmoor Lodge, No. 499, for degrees in Masonry. That lodge requested the said two lodges in Durham to waive jurisdiction. Durham lodge granted the request and so notified Creedmoor Lodge, which, without waiting to hear from Eno Lodge, received the petition and elected the petitioner. Later Eno Lodge refused to grant waiver and registered protest with the Grand Secretary. Question: Did Creedmoor Lodge act within its authority? ANSWER: Yes. Durham Lodge, by first exercising jurisdiction, acquired the exclusive jurisdiction of him, and by its waiver gave to Creedmoor Lodge the right to receive the petition.

OXFORD ORPHANAGE

The welfare of this institution should be near the heart of every Mason in North Carolina. I have had the pleasure of visiting the Orphanage several times during the year, and each time my heart filled with gratitude for the privilege of having a small part in contributing to it. No greater pleasure has been my good fortune to enjoy than that of attending the graduating exercises on June 16 and presenting to each of the graduates a diploma and the Holy Bible, the gift of the institution. There were the living examples of what is being done, eighteen boys and girls taken from all grades of destitution, supported, cared for, trained, and educated by

the Masons of North Carolina and ready to be turned back to the State, finished and prepared to take their places as men and women beside your sons and daughters.

In Superintendent Creasy K. Proctor, the institution has a genius, a sympathetic constitution, splendid business judgment, plenty of common sense, and enough love in his heart to make all the children happy. The man and the place fit in perfect union.

The institution is in fine working condition. Yet the income has been reduced in these days of material and financial depression. Expenses and salaries have been cut in an effort to fit the income. The work must go on and money is required to do it. This Grand Lodge can do no less than in the past. To it, the institution must look for support. I therefore recommend that the usual sum of \$50,000 be appropriated to its general maintenance.

MASONIC AND EASTERN STAR HOME

This institution is doing a great work. Our unfortunate aged brethren and their aged dependents are provided a comfortable home in their declining years and as their footsteps grow more unsteady. Superintendent George R. Bennette has the happy faculty of being able to satisfy every whim and every fancy of each one there. With him they are as happy as children. The institution is being economically and thoughtfully managed. We must continue our contribution to it. I therefore recommend an appropriation of \$15,000 to its maintenance.

LECTURE SERVICE

Several lodges have made requests to be excused from the employment of lecturer, as required under regulation 268, 1931 Proceedings, each assigning as a reason therefor the depressed financial conditions existing in the community. I declined each for that the two-year period did not begin until the close of the Grand Lodge in January, 1931. Conditions may be different in 1932 and the necessity for the request removed.

of it. I appreciate the fine spirit of cooperation it has shown to me and I shall continue to commend it whenever the occasion arises.

GEORGE WASHINGTON MASONIC NATIONAL
MEMORIAL

In the Address of Grand Master Edgar W. Timberlake, at the last Annual Communication, the attention of this Grand Lodge was called to the fact that the George Washington Memorial was incomplete and that it would be necessary to raise the amount to approximately \$1.75 for each Mason in America in order to complete the Memorial and to provide an endowment for its upkeep and preservation. On this basis, an additional quota of twenty-one cents per member would be needed for North Carolina. He recommended that the Grand Lodge of North Carolina commit itself to provide \$8400 additional to that already contributed, and to pay the same in five annual installments of \$1680 each, and that the first installment be appropriated to be paid in the year 1931. He expressed the hope that the financial condition of the Grand Lodge would admit of such appropriation. The commitment and appropriation under the report of the Financial Committee was carried over for consideration this year.

The Memorial is to be dedicated on the 12th of May, 1932. In March, 1931, I received report of a meeting of the Directors of the Association stressing the importance and need of substantial payments before September 1, 1931. I had no authority to respond. However, I again bring the matter to your attention and concur in the statement made in the last Finance Committee Report that "this great and worthy undertaking by the Masonic Fraternity cannot be abandoned before completion and each jurisdiction must 'carry on' to the end." The Grand Lodge of North Carolina must do its part and provide the funds. I therefore recommend that the commitment and appropriation in amounts as outlined above be made, and that the first installment be paid in this year, if possible.

GEORGE WASHINGTON BICENTENNIAL CELEBRATION

Pursuant to resolution of this Grand Lodge (1931 Proceedings, page 105), I called upon each lodge at its regular communication nearest the fourth day of November, the anniversary of the initiation of George Washington, to devote its program to the life and memory of him in preparation for the Bicentennial Celebration in 1932. The Committee on Masonic Education prepared a special program for this occasion and I am informed that the lodges generally throughout the State accepted the call and put on a program. This call was made in connection with the attendance contest.

It is my understanding that the Grand Lodge of Virginia has extended to each sister jurisdiction the privilege and invitation to hold a special communication during the year 1932 in the Washington Memorial at Alexandria. I therefore recommend that special permission and authority be given to the incoming Grand Master to accept the privilege and invitation and to hold such special communication.

GRAND CHARITY FUND

In this period in which there is need for material assistance, I feel that this Grand Lodge should make ample provision to meet the increased demands made upon it for charitable purposes. In 1931 a fund of \$2,000 was appropriated out of the general fund as the Grand Charity Fund. The Grand Lodge holds and owns approximately \$54,000 of Masonic Temple Construction Company notes bearing six percent interest. I recommend that the income on these notes be set aside as and when received to the Grand Charity Fund to be administered by the Charity Committee.

MASONIC SERVICE ASSOCIATION

While the Grand Lodge of North Carolina was a member of the Masonic Service Association in 1926, a note was given by the Association to Judd and Detweiler, for approximately \$18,000, as evidence of debt for printing the magazine, "The Master Mason". When the associa-

tion sold its publishing business to Brother Andrew L. Randell, he assumed the payment of this note as part of the purchase price, but the payees of the note did not accept his note in preference to that of the association, and it was continued in the name of the Masonic Service Association. Brother Randell reduced the note to \$12,000. The Grand Lodge of North Carolina withdrew from the association in 1929 and paid all assessments charged against it. However, in 1931, it became necessary for the Masonic Service Association to pay off the note. The then members of the association took the position that they had no right to attempt to settle matters of the moral or legal responsibility of jurisdictions which had withdrawn. The Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, which had withdrawn, remitted for her part of the debt contracted during her membership. I feel that the Grand Lodge of North Carolina should likewise help pay this note. I do not feel that we can afford to take a position which would in any way reflect upon the good name of our Order or the State of North Carolina in a matter of this kind. I therefore recommend that the Grand Lodge of North Carolina contribute the sum of Three Hundred Dollars toward the liquidation of this note, in full satisfaction of her moral obligation.

SESQUI CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION PROPOSED

In 1937, the Grand Lodge of North Carolina will have reached its 150th Anniversary. This distinction is worthy of recognition and celebration. If it is to be celebrated, then we should begin in time to make plans and preparation for it. I therefore recommend that this Grand Lodge determine to celebrate the Sesqui centennial of Masonry in North Carolina in 1937 and that the incoming Grand Master be authorized, empowered, and directed to appoint a committee of seven members with authority and direction to begin this year to make plans for the celebration and for the preparation of suitable historical sketch of the Grand Lodge of North Carolina.

PRESERVATION OF LODGE RECORDS

Each lodge in North Carolina is writing Masonic history each year. The value of records well prepared, well kept, and well preserved is inestimable. The secretaries of the lodges in the State are urged to take care in preparing the minutes of lodge proceedings. The lodges should give special attention to preserving old records. In order that the Grand Lodge may cooperate with the constituent lodges in the preservation of and in providing a safe place in which to keep old Masonic records, I recommend that any constituent lodge be authorized and empowered, in its discretion, to deposit with the Grand Secretary for preservation any official books, records, documents and original papers not in current use, and that the Grand Secretary shall provide for their permanent preservation and shall keep an index thereof.

DISTRICT DEPUTY GRAND MASTERS

The District Deputy Grand Masters held a meeting in Greensboro on the 27th of August. The plans were so arranged that those attending could also attend the Robert Morris Day Exercises at the Masonic and Eastern Star Home.

Twenty eight of the forty-four Deputies were present. I addressed the members on the subject of the Attendance Contest and was pleased with the responsive attitude.

The position of District Deputy is one of importance and calls for real service and sacrifice. Too great commendation cannot be bestowed upon those who function. I wish to express my appreciation of the splendid way in which the District Deputies have cooperated with me. I am grateful for their unselfish service.

INVASION OF NORTH CAROLINA JURISDICTION

BY GEORGIA LODGES

Report came to me that two lodges, Dooly Lodge, No. 367, and Sweet Gum Lodge, No. 552, in the Grand Jurisdiction of Georgia, had been accepting petitions for de-

grees from residents of North Carolina. In consequence on August 12, 1931, I addressed a communication to the Grand Master of Georgia advising him of and specifying the alleged invasions, together with the names of North Carolinians who were reported to have received the degrees in the Georgia lodges. He replied that he would investigate the reports and if found to be true would make every effort to have the wrongs adjusted as early as possible. Later he advised (1) That Dooly Lodge had reported that a waiver of jurisdiction had been granted by Montgomery Lodge of North Carolina as to one of the men named and that the other two had been admitted under the misapprehension that there was a reciprocal agreement for concurrent jurisdiction existing between the Grand Lodge of North Carolina and the Grand Lodge of Georgia as to those residents residing along the border line; and (2) that proper adjustments should be made. No definite statement has been made as to the complaint against Sweet Gum Lodge. These matters remain unsettled and should be pursued by the incoming Grand Master.

RECAPITULATION OF RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Appropriation of \$50,000 to Oxford Orphanage for general maintenance.
2. Appropriation of \$15,000 to Masonic and Eastern Star Home for maintenance.
3. That Committee on Masonic Education be continued.
4. That the Grand Lodge commit itself to the contribution of the additional sum of \$8400 to the George Washington Masonic National Memorial Association, to be paid in five annual installments of \$1680 each, and that the first installment be appropriated for the year 1932, if the financial condition of the Grand Lodge will admit.
5. That, in lieu of an appropriation from the general fund, the income from the approximately \$54,000 of Masonic Temple Construction Company notes be set

aside and appropriated as the Grand Charity Fund to be administered by the Charity Committee.

6. That the sum of \$300 be appropriated and paid to the Masonic Service Association in satisfaction of the moral obligation of the Grand Lodge of North Carolina, on account of the Judd and Detweiler note.

7. That in 1937 the sesqui centennial of the Grand Lodge of North Carolina be celebrated; that the Grand Master be empowered, authorized, and directed to appoint a committee of seven members with authority and direction to begin this year to make plans for the celebration and for the preparation of suitable historical sketch of the Grand Lodge.

8. That any constituent lodge be authorized and empowered, in its discretion, to deposit with the Grand Secretary, for preservation, any official books, records, documents, and original papers not in current use, and that Grand Secretary provide for their permanent preservation and for the keeping of an index thereof.

THE CONDITION OF THE CRAFT

I am thoroughly convinced that Masonry is very much alive and in a sound and healthful condition in this jurisdiction. I reached this conclusion after having visited every district in the State, observed and studied conditions in every section and analyzed the reflection shown in the result of the attendance contest. At this time Masonry is confronted with a number of deterrent factors—the radio, the moving picture, automobiles, good roads, and other attractions detracting the attention of Masons from more serious thought. The financial depression, which now envelops the nation, is felt in every section and is playing its part in reducing the number of members of the Grand Lodge. Yet in some sections, where the depression has been felt the most, there are to be found the most active lodges in this jurisdiction. Interest, activity, and enthusiasm vary in degrees in different sections. In some, it is in an intense and healthy state; in others, lukewarm and indifferent; and in still others, dormant.

The degree is determined in a large measure by the attitude and ambitions of the lodge officers. An officer, full of enthusiasm and interest, energetic, and willing to put forth effort, can install in others some of his interest and enthusiasm. Wherever such officers are found, and there are many of them in this State, Masonry is alive and flourishing. The lukewarm, indifferent, aimless, and inactive officer chills the atmosphere about him and reduces the temperature of all who come in contact with him. Wherever such are found, and there are some in this State, Masonry is not functioning, but is asleep. Under all the circumstances, however, remarkable interest is manifested.

There are in this jurisdiction many good men in whose minds the seed of Masonry have been sown, but in whose hearts the spirit of Masonry has not been cultivated. These have been permitted to stray away. Many of them never think of attending their lodges. They are not interested. No personal attention is paid to them by the lodges. There is no personal contact between them and their lodges. They get behind in their dues and, in time, are suspended. It was to meet this situation that the attendance contest was waged to arouse interest, stimulate activity, renew acquaintances, establish friendships and cement the brethren more extensively in their lodges. Many lodges did not respond to the call. Others set splendid examples of service, which I hope will be followed generally in the State. Great good can come from it. The effect of the efforts already expended will be reflected in the enrollment of members at the close of the fiscal year 1932.

OPPORTUNITY FOR SERVICE

Masons of North Carolina have the greatest opportunity to serve their fellowmen. There are among us members who are in distress, in mind, in body, or in estate. They need their wounds bound and acts of kindness or words of cheer to encourage them under their burdens. Masonry affords the remedy. Based upon a solid foundation, supported by a strong background,

built by those who have been Masons in the past, and charted for right living and charitable relations toward our neighbors, Masonry furnishes the way and provides the balm. In touch with and exerting influence in every nook and corner of the State, Masonry is in a position of responsibility. The opportunity is here! Shall we pass by on the other side?

CONCLUSION

When I accepted at your hands the election to the position of Grand Master of Masons in North Carolina, the greatest gift of this Grand Lodge, I told you that I had observed enough to know that it came not as an empty honor, but laden with great responsibility and heavy duties commensurate with its greatness. As I then looked back over the long list of eminent Masons who had been Grand Masters in North Carolina, and as I reflected upon the standard of service set by the then Grand Master, and those who had preceded him, I realized the immense task ahead to keep pace with them and to measure up to what might justly be expected of me. Had I not expressed faith in God and been taught to rely upon him for strength and support, I might have hesitated in assuming the duties of Grand Master. Yet firm in that faith and in that reliance, with a plea for your cooperation, I took courage and pledged to you to enter upon the duties of the office with a fixed purpose to merit the confidence you had shown. In such spirit and attitude I have labored diligently and have attempted to "keep the faith."

My heart is filled with appreciation and gratitude for the high honor you conferred, and I thank the Grand Lodge Officers, Past Grand Masters, District Deputy Grand Masters, and Officers of Constituent Lodges, and the Brethren throughout the State for their helpful, sympathetic cooperation in the year's work. In particular, I wish to express to Grand Secretary John H. Anderson and to Past Grand Master Alexander B. Andrews, sentiments of genuine affection for their loyalty, interest, courtesy, and ever-readiness to aid me in making the dut-

ies of Grand Master less burdensome. Brethren, their capable service, willingly rendered, is invaluable to Masonry in North Carolina. With such cooperation all along the line, and throughout the State, I have endeavored to keep Masonry on an upward trend. It is not for me to say what success there has been.

REPORT OF BOARD OF GENERAL PURPOSES

The Board of General Purposes made the following report which was adopted:

To The Most Worshipful Grand Master, Right Worshipful Grand Wardens and Brethren of the Grand Lodge of North Carolina:

Your Board of General Purposes beg leave to report:

There were present at our Annual Meeting in this City, held at the hour 7:30 p. m. this day the following members of the Board to-wit:

Brethren, A. B. Andrews, Francis D. Winston.

We record our deep sorrow at the death of one of the Board's oldest, most punctual and most useful members, our most worthy and well beloved Brother, Past Grand Master Samuel M. Gattis. We do not further pay tribute to his high personal, public and Masonic life since the Committee on Necrology and the Special Committee appointed to prepare a suitable Memorial of his life will submit reports at this Grand Communication.

The first matter requiring our attention is the most excellent, interesting, comprehensive and able address of Most Worshipful Grand Master J. Wallace Winborne.

We congratulate him most fraternally and cordially for his great year's work, and for the clear and detailed statement of his labors; and of our Institution's deep and abiding hold on the citizenship of our good State. Masonry is here in North Carolina to stay and to march in the front ranks of all good forces making for better citizenship, for giving boys and girls a chance to be what God intends they should be; for loving care of our old and infirm brethren and their wives, and for maintaining the high name of our beloved State for an ideal citizenship of happy homes, and noble people.

We confidently invite the Brethren to the pleasant, harmonious and profitable gathering so eloquently urged by him, and which is called for by the splendid historic and fraternal environment under which we are meeting.

This has been a busy year in Masonry in our Grand Jurisdiction. The Grand Master has visited every one of the forty-four Masonic Districts in person; and ably addressed them, accompanied by our able Grand Secretary, whose discussions of Masonic Law have been interesting, able and most inspiring.

We congratulate the Grand Master, the District Deputy Grand Masters and the Masters of Lodges, upon the increased attendance by "the drive" during last fall. We are safe in saying that more Masons attended Lodge meetings last fall than for many a year. We seriously doubt if there was a brother in good stand-

ing and physically able to do so, who did not visit his home Lodge during that time at least once. Hundreds did so, who have been on the absentee list for years. Masonry in this Grand Jurisdiction has helped by this activity.

We especially refer to the visit of the Grand Master to Unanimity Lodge, No. 7, of Edenton, and the banquet in his honor. He was at his home in old Chowan and among old neighbors and friends who delighted so signally to honor him.

You have his report of visits to other Grand Jurisdictions and to the Conference of Grand Masters at our Nation's Capitol. Such meetings unify Masonry in America and are to be encouraged.

We specially note the reference to the able and thorough report of The Right Worshipful Grand Secretary.

We approve the official act of the Grand Master in arresting the charters of the Lodges named in said report.

The rulings and decisions are referred to the appropriate Committee on Jurisprudence.

The matters dealing with the Oxford Orphanage we refer to the Standing Committee on that noble Institution. We also make similar disposition to the parts of the address dealing with the Masonic and Eastern Star Home and refer them to the Committee on that Institution.

We cordially endorse the course pursued in regard to Grand Lecturers. In no other way can the Brethren be kept alive in the unwritten work. A lodge without interest in and thorough knowledge of the unwritten work is practically a dead lodge. Our ambition should be lodges in which every member can fill any office and station and can confer degrees, if called upon.

We approve the recommendation of the Committee on Masonic Education. That work is slow, but not hopeless.

The Board cordially concurs in the tribute to the splendid work of Brother F. M. Pinnix and our excellent paper The Orphans' Friend and Masonic Journal. The Brother who reads regularly its interesting columns will know Masonry better and be proud of its great work in this Grand Jurisdiction.

We concur in the recommendation of management and disposal of interest on the Grand Charity Fund. We regret that the general financial stringency does not permit an increase of the principal of that fund.

We concur in the recommendation as to the settlement of the disagreement which arose while our Grand Lodge was a member of the Masonic Service Association. We specially recommend the payment of \$300.00 in full of our share of the debt incurred while our Grand Lodge was a member of that Association.

In this hour of great celebration of historic and other pivotal events in the life of Nation and State it is highly appropriate that the Grand Lodge of North Carolina mark with appropriate cere-

monials the approaching Sesqui-Centennial of the forming of our Grand Lodge which will be in 1937. Full time is needed to organize and prepare for that marked date and we recommend that a Commission of nine Masons be appointed by the Grand Master, to be appointed at this Grand Communication, charged with the duty of devising plans, programs and other methods of properly celebrating said date and said Commission report in full its recommendations to the Grand Communication in 1933 for its consideration.

We endorse the recommendation for preservation of Lodge records.

We refer that portion of the address dealing with the invasion of North Carolina Jurisdiction by Georgia Lodges to the Committee on Jurisprudence.

We most cordially concur in the eloquent and hopeful discussion of The Condition of the Craft. Masonry is not asleep in North Carolina. It is closely allied with every forward movement in the life of our people.

We specially call attention to the eloquent remarks urging participation in the George Washington Bicentennial Celebration. It is most gratifying that under a call from the Grand Master a large majority of our Lodges have celebrated the entry of Brother George Washington upon his Masonic Life, November 4, 1752. Commencing February 22nd next, America will begin a systematic study of every phase of the life of this great man and Mason. We suggest that every Lodge in our jurisdiction have a celebration of that event with a program of substantial significance and that the public be invited to attend. Let us set a high standard for these celebrations and urge every organization of every kind whatsoever to have formal celebration and study of the life of the Nation's greatest statesman and citizen.

The celebrations are under National encouragement. Let us set the pace in North Carolina for marking in our National life Washington's character, his work and his ideas.

We urge that the invitation of our Sister Jurisdiction to hold a Communication of the Grand Lodge of North Carolina in the Washington Memorial at Alexandria be accepted with thanks and we recommend that the incoming Grand Master be and he is hereby requested to take all necessary steps and to appoint such Committee as will be necessary in making such Communication one of national interest and in keeping with this great event in our National Life.

We cordially approve the Grand Master's recommendation regarding the completion of the George Washington Masonic Memorial so necessary to Masonry's proper participation in these celebrations.

We look for no "grand rush" to Masonry's "bargain counter" but there will be in the future as ever in the past a steady growth in membership and a nobler aim and purpose on the part of those seeking admission.

In Masonry men see opportunity for service, for comradeship and association. They will ever knock at its tiled door.

Fraternally submitted,

A. B. ANDREWS,

FRANCIS D. WINSTON.

GRAND TREASURER'S REPORT

The Grand Treasurer made his annual report, which was referred to the Finance Committee.

To The Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of North Carolina:

RECEIPTS—

Balance January 1, 1931-----	\$ 10,072.72
Interest Meredith College Bonds-----	300.00
Interest Bank Balance-----	313.84
From Grand Secretary-----	90,465.61
	<u>\$101,152.17</u>
Vouchers drawn No. 224 to 420, inclusive-----	96,828.60
	<u>\$ 4,323.57</u>
Balance—subject to check-----	

STATEMENT OF ENTRY—

July 7, 1931—Received from Raleigh Savings Bank and Trust Company as Trustee-----	\$101,418.30
Paid to Masonic Foundation Trustee as per Grand Lodge order 1931 Proceedings, Pages 199 & 200---	101,418.30

JOHN J. PHOENIX, *Grand Treasurer.*

VOUCHERS PAID

No.	Name	Purpose	Amount
224—	T. H. Pritchard, Secy-----	Charity -----	\$ 25.00
225—	T. C. Gudger, Secy-----	Unpaid Tax -----	10.00
226—	J. H. Anderson-----	Salary -----	350.00
227—	Void-----		
228—	Chas. N. Goodno-----	Audit -----	50.00
229—	Clark Art Shop-----	Miscellaneous -----	1.50
230—	J. Ed. Allen-----	Salary -----	350.00
231—	Sir Walter Hotel-----	Annual Com.-----	11.10
232—	S. H. Steelman-----	D. D. G. M. -----	21.90
233—	J. W. Marks-----	D. D. G. M. -----	5.00
234—	Ed. W. Timberlake-----	Annual Expense --	52.38
235—	J. W. P. Smithwick-----	D. D. G. M. -----	12.40

236—N. C. Sheperd	Stenographer	\$ 50.00
237—N. C. Sheperd	Annual Expense	16.40
238—Edwards & Broughton	Office Expense	2.50
239—Mary Jane Smith	Miscellaneous	13.64
240—W. D. Terry	Salary	50.00
241—Sou. Bell Tel. & Tel. Co.	Office Expense	7.25
242—Ral. Savings B. & T. Co.	Commission	57.01
243—N. C. Bank & Trust Co.	Annual Expense	225.23
244—Lona Hinshaw	Salary	125.00
245—Louise T. White	Salary	125.00
246—Z. V. Snipes	D. D. G. M.	13.50
247—R. K. Stewart	D. D. G. M.	12.00
248—C. N. Goodno	Audit	100.00
249—J. H. Anderson	Travel	45.84
250—Petty Cash	Office Expense	25.00
251—J. J. Phoenix	Vouchers	815.02
252—Amalgamated Brush Co.	Miscellaneous	36.00
253—Capital Ice Co.	Office Expense	3.98
254—J. H. Anderson	Salary	350.00
255—C. H. McRee, Secy.	Charity	50.00
256—Horton's Studio	Miscellaneous	25.00
257—All Steel Scale Co.	Office Expense	6.42
258—G. C. Howard, Master	Charity	100.00
259—G. C. Howard, Master	Charity	50.00
260—A. J. Templeton	Office Expense	69.48
261—J. H. Anderson	Travel	100.44
262—Southern Bell	Office Expense	7.25
263—J. C. Keiper	Miscellaneous	25.00
264—C. A. Ramsey, Secy	Charity	50.00
265—Lona Hinshaw	Salary	125.00
266—Louise White	Salary	125.00
267—F. D. Winston	P. G. M. Expense	8.50
268—N. C. Bank & Trust Co.	Interest	127.50
269—Wachovia	Interest	127.50
270—J. H. Anderson	Salary	350.00
271—Mitchell Ptg. Co.	Office Expense	28.75
272—Storr Eng. Co.	Office Expense	4.50
273—Carolina Printing Co.	Office Expense	4.15
274—McClenaghan	Bond	25.00
275—Capital Ice Co.	Office Expense	1.80
276—J. W. Winborne	G. M. Expense	90.19
277—J. Ed. Allen	Geo. Wash. Mem.	48.25
278—Bell T. & T. Co.	Office Expense	8.35
279—Clark Art Shop	Office Expense	4.50
280—Lona Hinshaw	Salary	125.00
281—Louise White	Salary	125.00
282—B. G. Gilmer, Secy.	Charity	50.00
283—J. H. Anderson	Travel	34.64
284—Masonic Board of Relief	Charity	75.00
285—J. W. Winborne	G. M. Expense	77.77
286—A. J. Templeton	Postage	7.04
287—Capital Ice Company	Office Expense	1.95
288—Western Union	Office Expense	1.61
289—J. H. Anderson	Salary	350.00
290—Edwards & Broughton	Proceedings	87.00

291—J. W. Rowell	Charity	\$ 50.00
292—J. J. Fallon Company	Miscellaneous	25.00
293—H. C. Alexander	Miscellaneous	11.65
294—J. H. Anderson	Travel	50.62
295—W. D. Terry	Miscellaneous	6.00
296—Lona Hinshaw	Salary	125.00
297—Louise T. White	Salary	125.00
298—Bell Tel. & Tel. Company	Office Expense	7.25
299—J. J. Phoenix	Salary	125.00
300—Western Union	Office Expense	9.24
301—J. H. Anderson	Salary	350.00
302—Edwards & Broughton	Office Expense	31.00
303—Bell Tel. & Tel. Company	Office Expense	7.90
304—Carolina Printing Company	Office Expense	4.52
305—Lona Hinshaw	Salary	125.00
306—Louise T. White	Salary	125.00
307—A. J. Templeton	Postage	30.01
308—P. H. Nance, Secy	Charity	50.00
309—J. H. Anderson	Travel	115.21
310—Oxford Orphanage	Assorted	3,004.36
311—Capital Ice Company	Office Expense	3.90
312—Wachovia Bank	Interest	127.50
313—J. W. Winborne	G. M. Expense	88.58
314—A. J. Templeton	Postage	69.48
315—H. C. Mitchell, Secy	Charity	25.00
316—J. E. Sain, Secy	Charity	50.00
317—J. H. Anderson	Salary	350.00
318—Bell Tel. & Tel. Company	Office Expense	7.25
319—Oxford		5,000.00
320—Lona Hinshaw	Salary	125.00
321—Louise T. White	Salary	125.00
322—H. C. Alexander	St. John's Day	21.75
323—F. D. Winston	St. John's Day	6.65
324—J. W. Winborne	G. M. Expense	46.18
325—W. D. Terry	Salary and Ex.	58.59
326—Raleigh Savings Bank	Miscellaneous	100.00
327—Clark's Art Shop	Miscellaneous	7.50
328—Lona Hinshaw	Salary	125.00
329—Louise T. White	Salary	125.00
330—J. H. Anderson	Salary	350.00
331—Sou. Bell Tel. & Tel. Company	Office Expense	7.75
332—Kee Lox Mfg. Co.	Office Expense	15.00
333—G. M. Young, Secy	Charity	50.00
334—L. L. Thomas, Master	Charity	50.00
335—L. R. Norton, Secy	Charity	50.00
336—B. E. Stanfield	Charity	30.00
337—J. H. Anderson	Travel	173.79
338—McClenaghan	Bond and Ins.	58.48
339—Storr Eng. Co.	Office Expense	9.25
340—Capital Ice Co.	Office Expense	3.98
341—Oxford	Printing	29.18
342—Oxford		7,500.00
343—Lona Hinshaw	Salary	125.00
344—C. G. Stokes, Secy	Charity	50.00
345—Ralph T. Fisher, Secy	Charity	100.00

346—H. C. Mitchell, Secy	Charity	\$ 100.00
347—J. W. Winborne	G. M. Expense	61.86
348—Edwards & Broughton	Office Expense	15.00
349—Bell Tel. & Tel. Company	Office Expense	7.25
350—Louise T. White	Salary	125.00
351—J. H. Anderson	Salary	350.00
352—F. M. Pinnix	Ed. Com	13.55
353—Leon Cash	Bond Cash	9.15
354—N. C. Bank	D. D. G. M.	395.45
355—J. H. Anderson	Travel	98.00
356—J. W. Winborne	G. M. Expense	86.04
357—N. C. Bank	Bond Cash	254.36
358—Carolina Printing Company	Office Expense	3.29
359—N. C. Bank	Interest	255.00
360—N. C. Bank	Interest	127.50
361—C. C. Hunt	Miscellaneous	5.00
362—E. L. Riggan	D. D. G. M.	19.50
363—J. H. Anderson	Travel	85.90
364—Petty Cash		25.00
365—R. K. Stewart	D. D. G. M.	3.00
366—Oxford		10,000.00
367—Storr Eng. Company	Office Expense	4.00
368—G. W. Fisher Secy	Charity	100.00
369—H. M. Caldwell	P. G. M. Jewel	60.00
370—D. A. Baumgarner	Charity	50.00
371—U. S. Duplicator Co.	Office Expense	35.00
372—Bell Tel. & Tel. Company	Office Expense	7.25
373—Lona Hinshaw	Salary	125.00
374—Louise T. White	Salary	125.00
375—J. H. Anderson	Salary	350.00
376—A. J. Templeton	Postage	69.48
377—Capital Ice Company	Office Expense	3.90
378—W. T. Edwards, Master	Charity	50.00
379—Z. V. Green, Secy	Charity	50.00
380—Cash	Postage	3.50
381—Bell Tel. & Tel. Company	Office Expense	7.25
382—Storr Eng. Company	Miscellaneous	6.75
383—J. J. Phoenix	Salary	250.00
384—Louise T. White	Salary	125.00
385—Lona Hinshaw	Salary	125.00
386—J. H. Anderson	Salary	350.00
387—Jas. K. Horton	Miscellaneous	15.00
388—J. H. Anderson	Travel	116.74
389—Oxford		15,000.00
390—Capital Ice Company	Office Expense	2.03
391—The Lilley Company	Miscellaneous	45.79
392—J. W. Winborne	G. M. Expense	194.64
393—Kee Lox Mfg. Co.	Office Expense	1.00
394—Oxford		15,000.00
395—M. & O. E. S. Home		10,000.00
396—D. A. Bumgarner	Charity	50.00
397—A. J. Templeton	Postage	10.00
398—Bell Tel. & Tel. Company	Office Expense	7.25
399—Lona Hinshaw	Salary	125.00
400—Louise T. White	Salary	125.00

401—J. H. Anderson	Salary	\$ 350.00
402—J. H. Anderson	Travel	75.92
403—Wachovia Bank	Interest	127.50
404—Wachovia Bank	Note	8,500.00
405—N. C. Bank & Trust Co.	Interest	127.50
406—Oxford Orphanage	Printing	16.64
407—Raleigh Saving B. & T. Co.	Interest	120.00
408—Sou. Bell Tel. & Tel. Co.	Office Expense	7.25
409—Clark Art Shop	Miscellaneous	3.60
410—Raleigh Saving B. & T. Co.	Note	1,000.00
411—Masonic Temple	Rent	1,050.00
412—J. J. Phoenix	Salary	125.00
413—Louise T. White	Salary	125.00
414—Lona Hinshaw	Salary	125.00
415—J. H. Anderson	Travel	69.06
416—J. H. Anderson	Salary	350.00
417—J. W. Winborne	G. M. Expense	100.14
418—Capital Ice Co.	Office Expense	3.75
419—Oxford	Appropriation	5,000.00
420—B. E. Stanfield	Charity	20.00
Total		\$96,828.60

GRAND SECRETARY'S REPORT

The Grand Secretary made the following report which was referred to the Finance and Jurisprudence Committees:

To The Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of North Carolina:

BRETHREN:

I herewith submit my fourth Annual Report as of December 31, 1931.

RECEIPTS FROM ALL SOURCES

FOR PRIOR YEARS—		
Charity Fees	\$ 500.00	\$
Per capita tax	9,404.57	
Fines	516.58	10,421.15
FOR CURRENT YEAR—		
Charity Fee	\$ 5,640.00	
Initiations	528.00	
Per capita tax	67,677.44	
Fines	37.50	
Drewry Fund	2,284.59	
Permanent Fund	3,418.30	
Miscellaneous	458.63	80,044.46
Total		\$90,465.61

All of which has been paid to the Grand Treasurer and for which I hold receipts.

Vouchers have been drawn against the budget as follows:

	Budget	Vouchers
Oxford Maintenance -----	\$ 50,000.00	\$50,000.00
Oxford Note -----	8,500.00	8,500.00
Oxford Interest -----	1,020.00	1,020.00
Masonic and Eastern Star Home-----	15,000.00	10,000.00
Charity -----	2,000.00	1,325.00
Furnishings -----	7,500.00	7,500.00
Drewry Fund -----	1,000.00	1,000.00
Drewry Fund Interest -----	120.00	120.00
Grand Secretary Salary -----	4,200.00	4,200.00
Grand Treasurer Salary -----	500.00	500.00
Grand Tyler Salary -----	100.00	100.00
Foreign Correspondent -----	350.00	350.00
Grand Master Expense -----	1,000.00	776.75
Clerks -----	3,000.00	3,000.00
Rent -----	1,050.00	1,050.00
Grand Secretary's office -----	1,000.00	549.13
Grand Secretary Travel -----	1,000.00	929.91
Bonds -----	100.00	75.00
Audit -----	100.00	50.00
Custodians Summer meeting -----	350.00	225.61
Representative George Washington -----	50.00	48.25
District Deputy Grand Masters Summer-----	500.00	455.85
History -----	250.00	
Printing Proceedings -----	3,000.00	2,837.96
Miscellaneous -----	1,000.00	864.72
ANNUAL COMMUNICATION—		
Grand Officers -----	400.00	256.40
Past Grand Masters -----	300.00	76.50
District Deputy Grand Masters -----	600.00	501.35
Others -----	100.00	72.33
Custodians -----	275.00	226.85
Credentials -----	60.00	60.00
Jewel -----	75.00	60.00
Reporter -----	50.00	50.00
Transcribing -----	35.00	
June Communication -----	100.00	36.99
Per capita tax refunded -----		10.00
	<u>\$104,685.00</u>	<u>\$96,828.60</u>

All expenses were paid except \$5,000.00 to Masonic and Eastern Star Home.

The above represents the Cash Receipts and Disbursements. The Auditor's Report is made a part of this report showing the income on an accrual basis, setting up the unpaid balances due from Lodges and other sources as assets of the Grand Lodge.

FINANCES

Last January there was due from the various Lodges in unpaid per capita tax, etc., \$12,738.84 exclusive of the fines for failure to pay the tax on time. The fines could not be determined until the total tax was paid and therefore could not be included.

There is still due for 1930	\$ 2,544.77
And due for 1931	26,866.76

Making a total due of	\$29,411.53
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While it is probable most of this amount will be collected, it will be some time before the lodges can recover. Many lodges were affected by the numerous Bank failures as well as by the depression.

The ordinary expenses of the Grand Lodge cannot be reduced but in view of the financial condition of the Grand Lodge I recommend the salary of the Grand Secretary be reduced \$600.00.

The following Lodges have not made their Annual Report and will be cited to appear and show cause why their charter should not be arrested. (Section 99 of the Code):

Mill Creek Lodge, No. 125; Jonesville Lodge, No. 227; Bethel Lodge, No. 372; Greenwood Lodge, No. 419; Rusk Lodge, No. 456; Mars Hill Lodge, No. 370.

CHARTERS ARRESTED

By the order of the Grand Master the charters of the following Lodges have been arrested for the good of Masonry:

November 27—Scotland Neck Lodge, No. 470.

November 28—Roper Lodge, No. 443.

December 14—Scotland Lodge, No. 514.

December 26—Burnsville Lodge, No. 192.

January 12, 1932—Deep River, No. 164.

During the year the following lodges have been consolidated:

May 6—Reidsville Lodge, No. 384, and Wentworth Lodge, No. 567, as Reidsville Lodge, No. 384, at Reidsville.

June 1—Stokes Lodge, No. 32, and Patterson Lodge, No. 307, as Stokes Lodge, No. 32, at Concord.

June 2—Star Lodge, No. 437, and Biscoe Lodge, No. 577, as Biscoe Lodge, No. 437, at Biscoe.

October 30—Liberty Grove Lodge, No. 407, and Millers Creek Lodge, No. 415, as North Wilkesboro Lodge, No. 407, at North Wilkesboro.

CHARTERS SURRENDERED

Glendon Lodge, No. 610, surrendered their charter May 2.

Pineville Lodge, No. 455, surrendered their charter June 9.

Belmont Lodge, No. 108, surrendered their charter Sept. 1.

ESTIMATE OF MEMBERSHIP

Total number of Masons, June 30, 1930-----		39,466
Net reduction due to errors in last year's report disclosed after January 1, 1931-----		139
Corrected total number Masons June 30, 1931---		39,327
Raised during year -----	677	
Admitted -----	438	
Reinstated -----	84	
Total additions -----		1,199
		40,526
Expelled -----	18	
Suspended -----	1801	
Withdrawn -----	514	
Died -----	609	
Total loss -----		2,942
Total number Masons June 30, 1931-----		37,584
Net loss since last report -----		1,882

CHARTERED LODGES

Number Lodges January 1, 1931-----		397
Lodges chartered -----	3	
		400
Lodges consolidated -----	3	
Charters surrendered -----	2	5
Number Lodges June 30, 1931-----		395
Charters arrested -----	4	
Lodges consolidated -----	1	
Charters surrendered -----	1	6
Number of Lodges January 1, 1932-----		389

DISPENSATION FOR NEW LODGE

October 16—To Kernersville Lodge at Kernersville.

GRAND REPRESENTATIVES NEAR OTHER GRAND LODGES

By order of the Grand Master commissions have been issued to the following Brethren:

New York—Albert Reid; New Hampshire—Edward H. Adams; Oregon—Joseph R. Jeffrey; National of Columbia at Cartagena—Cesar Fayad; Kentucky—Arthur W. Riggs; Hamburg—Emil Meyer.

GRAND REPRESENTATIVES OF OTHER GRAND LODGES NEAR THE GRAND
LODGE OF NORTH CAROLINA

Commissions have been received and delivered to the following Brethren as representatives:

National of Columbia at Cartagena—W. L. Hogan; Vienna—F. A. Roth.

DUPLICATE CHARTERS

By order of the Grand Master duplicate charters were issued to Lebanon Lodge, No. 391, at Hope Mills, and Watauga Lodge, No. 273, at Boone, the charters of both lodges having been destroyed by fire.

SPECIAL COMMUNICATIONS

Special Communications of the Grand Lodge have been held as follows:

March 31—To lay the corner stone of the Masonic Temple at Mount Airy.

April 27—To conduct the funeral of Past Grand Master S. M. Gattis at Hillsboro.

June 24—St. John's Day Celebration at Oxford.

July 20—To lay the corner stone of the new lodge building at Cary.

October 24—To dedicate the Masonic Temple at Mount Airy.

October 26—To lay the corner stone of the New Court House at Waynesville.

January 3, 1932—To conduct the funeral of Past Grand Master George S. Norfleet.

NECESSITY FOR NEW CODES

While we have about 350 copies of the Code as printed in 1924 on hand, there have been so many amendments adopted in the past that a new edition is very desirable, especially if the amendments to be voted on at this Communication, changing the dates of election of officers, putting the lodges on a calendar year basis and changing the meeting time of the Grand Lodge are adopted.

If the finances will permit, the Finance Committee is requested to include an item in the budget of \$2,000.00 for this purpose. Each Lodge to be furnished one copy free and any additional copy desired sold for \$2.00 a copy.

RETURNS

The supply of blanks for the Annual Returns is about exhausted and it is necessary that provision be made for a new supply.

An appropriation of \$400.00 is asked for that purpose.

NECROLOGY

Since the last Annual Communication we have been called upon to mourn the death of several distinguished Brethren.

The list of those who have died in other Grand Jurisdictions is as follows:

ALABAMA—Robert James Reddin, Past Grand Master, born June 16, 1848, died March 13, 1931.

ALBERTA—Norman Ephraim Carruthers, Past Grand Master, born 1872, died January 20, 1931. Judge Hedley C. Taylor, Past Grand Master, born September 30, 1864, died February 23, 1931.

ARKANSAS—Hamp Williams, Past Grand Master, born 1860, died May 15, 1931. William M. Kemp, Past Grand Master, born November 29, 1846, died May 15, 1931. David I. Mills, Past Grand Master, born September 20, 1857, died July 6, 1931.

COLORADO—Joseph A. Davis, Past Grand Master, born August 23, 1855, died May 14, 1931. James Rumney Killian, Past Grand Master, born May 28, 1867, died April 19, 1931. Chase Withrow, Past Grand Master, born November 7, 1839, died January 19, 1931. H. Wadsworth Woodward, Past Grand Master, born June 24, 1864, died November 6, 1930. William Darlington Peirce, Past Grand Master, born April 1, 1859, died November 17, 1930.

CONNECTICUT—Hugh Stirling, Past Grand Master, born January 16, 1848, died May 12, 1931.

DELAWARE—Frank B. Massey, Past Grand Master, died September 12, 1931.

ECUADOR—J. Gabriel Pirro Roca, Past Deputy Grand Master, born March 17, 1875, died March 17, 1931.

GEORGIA—William Gayle England, Past Grand Master, born July 24, 1859, died March 26, 1931.

INDIANA—Charles N. Mickles, Past Grand Master, born September 7, 1861, died September 6, 1931. Omar B. Smith, Past Grand Master, born November 1, 1868, died November 27, 1930. John W. Hanan, Past Grand Master, born July 10, 1860, died March 12, 1931.

IOWA—Amos Norris Alberson, Past Grand Master, born September 1, 1849, died August 17, 1931.

KENTUCKY—Frank C. Gerard, Past Grand Master, born October 21, 1848, died June 11, 1931.

LOUISIANA—George W. Bolton, Past Grand Master, born September 15, 1841, died August 2, 1931.

MAINE—Silas Bradley Adams, Past Grand Master, born October 17, 1863, died December 4, 1930. Chas. Boardman Davis, Grand Secretary, born August 25, 1864, died December 17, 1931.

MARYLAND—Robert M. Rother, Grand Treasurer, born September 30, 1849, died December 6, 1930.

MINNESOTA—William Preston Roberts, Past Grand Master, born June 16, 1845, died July 21, 1931.

- MICHIGAN—Frank T. Lodge, Past Grand Master, born February 12, 1859, died December 10, 1930. James F. McGregor, Grand Tiler, born July 3, 1860, died October 2, 1931. Herbert Montague, Past Grand Master, born August 29, 1849, died June 15, 1931.
- MISSISSIPPI—Thomas Bluvett Franklin, Past Grand Master, born June, 1848, died November 9, 1931. James William Henderson, Junior Grand Warden, born September 18, 1877, died September 10, 1931.
- MISSOURI—Samuel Raymond Freet, Past Grand Master, born December 27, 1884, died October 4, 1931.
- NEBRASKA—John Dean Ringer, Deputy Grand Master, born March 1, 1878, died August 23, 1931. Samuel S. Whiting, Past Grand Master, born October 23, 1850, died August 11, 1931.
- NEW YORK—Robert Judson Kenworthy, Grand Secretary, died June 8, 1931.
- OHIO—Clifford G. Ballou, Past Grand Master, born September 10, 1864, died March 13, 1931. Benjamin F. Perry, Past Grand Master, born October 25, 1858, died January 13, 1931. Frank S. Harmon, Past Grand Master, born November 15, 1857, died January 10, 1931.
- OKLAHOMA—William F. Parker, Past Grand Master, born December 8, 1863, died September 17, 1931. William Moses Anderson, Past Grand Master and Grand Secretary, born January 3, 1866, died December 23, 1930.
- OREGON—David Patterson Mason, Past Grand Master, born August 15, 1846, died October 13, 1931. Earl B. Hughes, Senior Grand Deacon, born April 17, 1872, died November 1, 1930.
- PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND—Henry Todd Begg, Grand Master, died May 12, 1931.
- SOUTH CAROLINA—Francis Eugene Harrison, Past Grand Master, born February 9, 1863, died June 15, 1931.
- SOUTH DAKOTA—Ivan W. Goodner, Past Grand Master, born July 24, 1858, died November 17, 1931. Robert S. Lockhart, Past Grand Master, born January 8, 1865, died April 7, 1931. Edward Ashley, Grand Chaplain, born December 11, 1855, died March 30, 1931.
- TEXAS—Andrew L. Randell, Past Grand Master, born August 15, 1880, died March 14, 1931.
- VERMONT—Frederick Hubert Bobbitt, Past Grand Master, born November 23, 1859, died July 29, 1931.
- WEST VIRGINIA—Adrian Collins Nadenbousch, Past Grand Master, born April 10, 1865, died June 19, 1931.
- WISCONSIN—Lewis Edwin Reed, Past Grand Master, born February 8, 1843, died September 20, 1931. Alexander Everett Mathison, Past Grand Master, born July 11, 1868, died November 13, 1931.
- WYOMING—Samuel Corson, Past Grand Master, born June 15, 1857, died August 17, 1931.

Fraternally submitted,

J. H. ANDERSON, *Grand Secretary.*

GRAND AUDITOR'S REPORT

The Grand Auditor's report was submitted and referred to the Finance Committee.

The Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of North Carolina:

As directed, I have audited the accounts of the Grand Treasurer and Grand Secretary for the year ended December 31, 1931, also the accounts of the Masonic Temple Committee for the fifteen months ended December 31, 1931, and herewith submit statements showing the financial condition at that date and the transactions for the period under review.

It will be observed that the Revenue Account herewith shows accruals of Grand Lodge income and expenditure for the period and does not include realization of assets or discharge of liabilities existing at the beginning of the year as these are shown in the report of Cash Receipts & Disbursements made by the Grand Secretary. I have examined his report, also the reports of the Grand Treasurer and Custodian of the Drewry Memorial Fund, and find all of them to be correct and supported by satisfactory vouchers.

All securities in the hands of the Grand Secretary and the Custodian of the Drewry Memorial Fund, also the \$100,000.00 in the hands of the Masonic Foundation have been verified by actual count and inspection. The Meredith College bonds in the possession of the Grand Secretary have not been inspected by me.

Respectfully,

CHAS. N. GOODNO, C. P. A., *Grand Auditor.*

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

GRAND LODGE OF N. C.

Year Ending December 31, 1931

ASSETS

	1931	1930
Cash: Grand Treasurer-----	\$ 4,323.57	\$ 10,072.72
Drewry Memorial -----		
Fund—Income -----	1,040.80	1,221.12
Masonic Foundation -----	100,000.00	99,419.98
	<u>\$105,364.37</u>	<u>\$110,713.82</u>
Bonds: Meredith College----	5,000.00	5,000.00
Notes Receivable—Masonic----		
Temple Construction Co.---	54,155.43	30,000.00
Accrued Interest: on above		
notes -----	470.00	21,518.86
*Balance due from Subordi-		
nate Lodges -----	29,411.53	12,738.84
	<u>\$194,401.33</u>	<u>\$179,971.52</u>
Total Assets -----		
*1931 -----	\$26,866.76	
Prior Years -----	2,544.77	
	<u>\$29,411.53</u>	

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES
GRAND LODGE OF N. C.
Year Ending December 31, 1931
(Continued)

LIABILITIES

	1931	1930
Grand Charity Fund----- (exclusive of accrued interest)	\$ 12,245.75	\$ 12,245.75
Permanent Fund----- (exclusive of accrued interest)	8,200.00	8,200.00
Notes Payable-----	9,500.00	
Oxford Orphanage School Building -----	\$ 8,500.00	17,000.00
Drewry Memorial Fund--	1,000.00	2,000.00
Unpaid appropriation, Mason- ic and Eastern Star Home	5,000.00	
Contingent Liability-----		
Endorsement of Oxford--		
Orphanage Notes in--		
anticipation of Building		
Fund pledges -----		
1930 -----	\$57,000.00	
1931 -----	42,000.00	
Surplus—December 31, 1930--	\$140,525.77	\$140,525.77
Additions, 1931-----	18,929.81	
	<u>159,455.58</u>	
Total Liabilities and Surplus	<u>\$194,401.33</u>	<u>\$179,971.52</u>

REVENUE ACCOUNT
GRAND LODGE OF N. C.
Year Ending December 31, 1931

INCOME

From Subordinate Lodges

Current Year—Per Capita

Tax -----	\$ 93,960.00
Initiates -----	650.00
Fines -----	120.00
Charity Fees -----	5,640.00

\$100,370.00

Prior Years—Fines and

Errors in Returns----	837.78
Charity Fees -----	490.00

\$ 1,327.78

Less -----

arrested Charters_ 721.00

606.78

Other Income

Drewry Memorial Fund_	\$ 2,104.27
*Masonic Foundation----	3,998.32
Interest -----	
Mas. Temple notes----	3,106.57
Dispensation and Charters	140.00
Defunct and Dormant----	
Lodges -----	36.55
Sale of Nash Car-----	172.00
Dimits -----	40.75
Sale of Codes and Pro-	
ceedings -----	44.00
Miscellaneous -----	25.33
Interest -----	613.84

10,281.63

Total Income -----

\$111,258.41

EXPENDITURE

Expenses and Appropriations, viz

**A—Oxford Orphanage, Ma-
sonic Home, Charity--
and Education -----

\$ 74,845.00

**B—Drewry Memorial Inter-
est -----

120.00

C—Annual Salaries -----

5,150.00

D—Annual Expense -----

10,863.18

E—Annual Communication

1,340.42

Per Capita Tax Refunded

10.00

Total Expenditure -----

92,328.60

Addition to Surplus for the year

\$18,929.81

* \$580.02 added to Principal, making \$100,000.00
and \$3,418.30 turned over to Current Fund.

**Does not include notes payable outstanding
at beginning of year 1931.

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES
 MASONIC TEMPLE CONSTRUCTION CO.
 December 31, 1931

ASSETS

Cash in Banks-----	\$ 22,659.93
Bonds	
U. S. Liberty Loan-----	\$ 1,000.00
Capital Club Building-----	2,000.00
	3,000.00
Rents Receivable-----	6,305.60
Interest Receivable-----	60.00
Real Estate and Building-----	175,685.75
Deferred Charges-----	7,525.00
Balance on lease purchased from Raleigh Savings Bank and Trust Company-----	
Merchandise-----	11.00
Total Assets-----	\$215,247.28

LIABILITIES

Second Mortgage Bonds----	\$ 29,550.00
Notes Payable-----	55,155.43
Accounts Payable—balance—purchase price of lease-----	7,000.00
Accrued Interest on Notes-----	1,207.33
Unpaid Bond Coupons-----	2,444.00
Total Liabilities-----	95,356.76
Surplus-----	\$119,890.52

Contingent Liability:
 Notes Receivable Discounted, \$625.00

December 31, 1931

MASONIC TEMPLE CONSTRUCTION CO.
 SURPLUS ACCOUNT

Balance, October 1, 1930--	\$108,374.65
Discount on \$50.00 Bond retired at .95-----	2.50
Profit, 15 months-----	11,513.37
Balance, December 31, 1931--	\$119,890.52

PROFIT AND LOSS STATEMENT

15 months ending Dec. 31, 1931

INCOME

Rent: Offices -----	\$ 12,876.75	
Stores -----	13,325.00	
Lodge Room -----	3,812.50	
	<u> </u>	\$30,014.25
*Less: Purchase of Lease--		
and Com'n -----		1,343.75
		<u> </u>
	\$ 28,670.50	
Interest -----	840.70	
Miscellaneous -----	48.68	
	<u> </u>	
Total Income -----		\$ 29,559.88

EXPENDITURE

Salaries and Wages -----	\$ 5,626.00	
Power and Light -----	2,115.68	
Water -----	328.38	
Fuel -----	633.30	
Repairs -----	2,321.77	
Supplies and Expenses-----	1,150.79	
Insurance -----	298.69	
Miscellaneous -----	140.00	
Interest on Bonds-----	1,773.00	
Interest on Notes -----	3,658.90	
	<u> </u>	
Total Expense -----		18,046.51
		<u> </u>
Profit, 15 months -----		\$ 11,513.37

*12½ % of amount paid Raleigh Savings Bank and Trust Company and broker for cancellation of lease. New lease runs for ten years.

RECONCILIATION OF BANK ACCOUNT

Oct. 1, 1930—Dec. 31, 1931

Wachovia Bank and Trust Co.		\$ 517.70
N. C. Bank and Trust Co.--	\$ 21,952.90	
Deposit in transit -----	200.00	
	<u> </u>	
	\$ 22,152.90	
Cheque No. 88 outstanding	10.67	
	<u> </u>	22,142.23
		<u> </u>
Available Balances -----		\$ 22,659.98

RENT ACCOUNT MASONIC TEMPLE CONSTRUCTION CO.

Oct. 1, 1930—Dec. 31, 1931

	Bal. due 10-1-'31	Accrued During Period	Total Charge	Paid During Period	Balance 12-31-'31
Branham, Dr. J. W.-----	\$-----	\$ 630.00	\$ 630.00	\$ 470.00	\$ 160.00
Brantley, Sherwood-----	595.00	465.00	1,060.00	100.00	960.00
Broughton, Dr. E. H.-----	255.00	625.50	880.50	720.50	160.00
Brown, Dr. J. Henri-----	107.50	640.00	747.50	557.50	190.00
Carter, Will J.-----	322.25	216.00	538.25	285.65	252.60
Castleburg, Dr. F. D.-----	364.00	-----	364.00	-----	364.00
Drewry, John C.-----	70.00	150.00	220.00	220.00	-----
Finch, Dr. O. E.-----	62.50	827.50	890.00	785.00	105.00
Fox, Dr. P. G.-----	70.00	940.00	1,010.00	950.00	60.00
Horton's Studio-----	110.00	1,550.00	1,660.00	1,460.00	200.00
McClenaghan, C. T.-----	96.00	580.00	676.00	451.00	225.00
Proctor, Dr. I. M.-----	-----	722.50	722.50	722.50	-----
Rand, Dr. E. G.-----	210.00	470.00	680.00	320.00	360.00
Southern Railway Co.-----	-----	456.25	456.25	456.25	-----
Spence, Dr. T. T.-----	-----	1,440.00	1,440.00	600.00	840.00
U. S. Weather Bureau-----	429.00	2,145.00	2,574.00	2,145.00	429.00
Harrison, James A.-----	-----	127.50	127.50	97.50	30.00
Mitchener, Dr. J. D.-----	-----	470.00	470.00	440.00	30.00
Room 506-----	-----	14.00	14.00	14.00	-----
Real Silk Hosiery Co.-----	-----	355.00	355.00	355.00	-----
Glasscock, Dr. Harold-----	-----	52.50	52.50	52.50	-----
TOTAL, OFFICES-----	\$2,691.25	\$12,876.75	\$15,568.00	\$11,202.40	\$4,365.60
Brantley, John C.-----	\$ 600.00	\$ 4,500.00	\$ 5,100.00	\$ 4,300.00	\$ 800.00
Dobbin, T. W. Co.-----	450.00	1,850.00	2,300.00	1,675.00	625.00
Morris Plan Bank-----	-----	6,000.00	6,000.00	6,000.00	-----
Brown, J. H.-----	-----	975.00	975.00	610.00	365.00
TOTAL, STORES-----	\$1,050.00	\$13,325.00	\$14,375.00	\$12,585.00	\$1,790.00
Grand Lodge of N. C.-----	\$-----	\$ 1,312.50	\$ 1,312.50	\$ 1,312.50	\$-----
Hiram Lodge No. 40-----	-----	375.00	375.00	375.00	-----
Raleigh Chapter No. 10-----	-----	281.25	281.25	281.25	-----
Raleigh Lodge No. 500-----	75.00	375.00	450.00	300.00	150.00
Raleigh Commandery No. 4-----	394.50	281.25	675.75	675.75	-----
Scottish Rite Bodies-----	137.50	687.50	825.00	825.00	-----
Capital Chapter, O. E. S.-----	25.00	125.00	150.00	150.00	-----
Wm. G. Hill Lodge, 218-----	-----	375.00	375.00	375.00	-----
TOTAL, LODGE ROOM-----	\$ 632.00	\$ 3,812.50	\$ 4,444.50	\$ 4,294.50	\$ 150.00
GRAND TOTAL-----	\$4373.25	\$30,014.25	\$34,387.50	\$28,081.90	\$6,305.60

NOTES PAYABLE

Oct. 1, 1930 to Dec. 31, 1931

PAYEE	Principal 12-31-'31	Rate		INTEREST			Accrued 12-31-'31
				Balance Accrued	Accruals During Period	Paid During Period	
Grand Lodge							
of N. C. ----	\$ 7,500.00	6%	SA	\$ 5,375.30	\$ 774.06	\$-----	\$ 117.50
" " ----	7,500.00	6%	SA	5,378.34	776.08	-----	117.50
" " ----	7,500.00	6%	SA	5,380.95	777.39	24,155.43	117.50
" " ----	7,500.00	6%	SA	5,384.27	779.04	-----	117.50
" " ----	1,000.00	6%		300.00	75.00	-----	375.00
" " ----	24,155.43			-----	362.33	-----	362.33
Acacia Life							
Ins. Co. ----	*			-----	115.00	115.00	-----
	<u>\$55,155.43</u>			<u>\$21,818.86</u>	<u>\$3,658.90</u>	<u>\$24,270.43</u>	<u>\$1,207.33</u>

* Paid at Maturity \$5,000.00

REPORT OF BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF OXFORD ORPHANAGE

So full, comprehensive and complete is the report of Brother C. K. Proctor, Superintendent of Oxford Orphanage, which report is to be published in the Proceedings of this Grand Lodge, the Board of Directors feels that a detailed report by it is unnecessary. Brother Proctor, in his report, has covered every phase of life at the Orphanage and has interestingly described the year's activities. The Board cannot too strongly commend Brother Proctor for his most efficient administration, his unswerving loyalty to our Institution, his cooperation with your Board and his co-workers, and his loving care of the children. It is a privilege for any child to come under his benign influence, to sit at his feet, and learn of him the lessons of life. We bespeak for his report a most careful reading at the hands of every Mason in North Carolina interested in Oxford Orphanage.

In spite of conditions that have tried men's souls, we believe that Oxford Orphanage has weathered the storm in a most satisfactory manner. Following the lead of the State and of many Governmental agencies and business houses the Directors decreased the payroll so that the aggregate saving was more than ten per cent. We made cuts all along the line, except in some few instances where such cuts would have resulted in a great loss to our Institution.

Looking forward to the time when the Orphanage can dispense with the small appropriation annually made to it by the State of North Carolina, the Board reduced the maximum number of children to be cared for by the Orphanage at any one time from four hundred to three hundred and seventy-five. If this Grand Lodge should, in its wisdom decide to accept no more State aid and make Oxford Orphanage an Institution for the care of the children of Masons only (a consummation most devoutly to be wished) the Orphanage will be able to make this

re-adjustment without too great embarrassment provided the present appropriations by the Grand Lodge are maintained.

The employment of a purchasing agent has proved most satisfactory and savings of considerable amounts have been realized by the purchase of supplies in bulk.

All of the books and accounts of the Orphanage have been audited by a certified public accountant, and, from his report, may be ascertained the manner in which the officers and directors of the Institution have discharged their trust and performed their duties.

Immediately after the enactment of the new School Law by the General Assembly of 1931, steps were taken to have our School recognized as a part of the State's system. The board of Trustees of the Oxford City School, the Granville County School Board, and the State Equalization Board co-operated with us in every particular with a result that our school was admitted to the State's system. The principal of the School reports that about thirty children from the City of Oxford are in our school this year and our Superintendent advises us that the contact of our children with children outside the Orphanage is both wholesome and broadening. The State does not pay the entire operating expenses of our School, for in order to meet State requirements our School is run nine and one-half months; however, the State aid is satisfactory and the plan in effect is indeed worthwhile. We have retained our identity and we feel that our interest is perfectly safe.

The social life of the Orphanage is on a high plane. Social activities are planned for the various groups of boys and girls, to the delight of all of the children and the benefit of the Orphanage. The Superintendent well states that: "We are of the decided opinion that all work and no play not only makes Jack a dull boy but an unhappy and dangerous boy. Our children are happy children,—they play, they study and they work."

Dr. Daniel maintains his interest in the health of the children unabated and his spotlessly clean Hospital

evokes favorable comment on every hand. His care for the children is that of a father and his love for the children is heartily reciprocated by each one of them. There has been no serious sickness this year. Dr. B. W. Fassett of Durham continues his valuable services to the children, without the hope of fee or reward. In June alone he performed tonsil operations on twenty-three of our children. Mention should be made of Dr. W. C. Davison and the Staff at Duke Hospital for their great kindness in caring for some of our children who have been under their attention during the year.

The Singing Class has continued its mission of singing Oxford Orphanage into the hearts of the people of the State. These little ones not only are of vast financial benefit to the Orphanage, but their contacts with the children and people of the State as they go about on their Singing Class tours are of inestimable benefit to them. Bro. Alderman continues his splendid work with the Class and under the direction of Miss Anna Morrison the Class has made a most favorable impression upon the Brethren and the general public.

The moral and spiritual training of our children is especially emphasized. As he reaches that period of his mental development where he is able to read, each child is presented with a Bible, and upon leaving the Institution, such child is likewise provided with a Bible. On Sunday mornings our children are taught in their own Sunday School Classes by our teachers and workers. The collections from their Sunday School Classes are sent to the Shriners Hospital for Crippled Children in Greenville, S. C., and used for the purpose of buying a special pair of shoes for an unfortunate child, thus instilling into their young minds and hearts that service to others should be an actuating principle of their lives. You would be interested to know that the children attend the churches of their parents' faith in the City of Oxford, the little ones marching down under the direction of some of the larger boys and girls, while the high school students are unaccompanied.

Vocational training is attempted wherever possible, so that when a boy or girl leaves our Institution, he will be equipped for a useful and gainful occupation. Cooking, sewing, laundrying, shoemaking, electrical working, printing, farming, home-budgeting, screening and sanitation of premises are taught the various children and in addition thereto, the girls are given lessons in infant care, general home management, child-feeding and the planning and serving of meals.

Again we refer you to the excellent report of the Superintendent and urge that you read with care and interest that report.

We know that times are hard, but we know that the great heart of Masonry in North Carolina will not neglect the children committed to its care. We, therefore, confidently urge that there be no reduction in the appropriation of 1932, asking that the usual appropriation of \$50,000.00 be made.

In conclusion, if there be those among you who think that orphans are poor, pitiful mites of humanity, to be clothed in uniforms of some hideous color, with hob-nailed shoes with thick soles, hair clipped to the skin for the boys, and two pig-tailed plaits hanging like wire ropes down the back for the girls, with dull eyes and duller brains, entitled to a bare existence, grudgingly accorded them by their keepers, with all work and no play, spied on at all times, with uplifted rod to enforce obedience, with no chance for self-expression or individual accomplishment, with no opportunity of companionship, with mass thought,—production and chain-step, mental and moral and physical development, with pessimistic instructors, sour-faced and the corners of their mouths turned down,—if this be your conception of orphans and orphanages, our Board issues you a most cordial invitation to stay away from Oxford Orphanage, for you would find no such conditions obtaining there.

If, on the other hand, you should be one of those who believe an orphan to be a child of God, with a God-given right to the enjoyment of life, liberty, and happiness,

to share equally with other children the warmth of His sunshine, the freedom of His air, the wealth of His goodness, and the power of His love; that he is entitled to some of the comforts and pleasures of life; that he deserves individual attention, a chance to romp and play and think with other children, to compete with them on play ground and in class-room, to be trusted for the honor there is within him, to smile because he is happy and glad, and contented, appreciative of the opportunities afforded him, with love in his heart toward those who gave him such opportunities, taking advantage of them to the limit of his ability, with teachers and instructors singing into his young ears the daily songs of courage, and hope, and faith, midst an environment of such beauty that is reproduced in the sparkling eyes and rosy cheeks of the children, an atmosphere surcharged with service to humanity and to God,—if this be your belief and you would have that belief converted into actuality, the Board of Directors urge you to visit your own Orphanage nestling 'neath the giant oaks and among the pleasing hills and lovely valleys at historic Oxford; look upon that happy scene, where toddling babe, and growing child, and maturing youth laugh, and play, and work, and live and love, realize that you have a part in that great and noble undertaking, and your outlook on life will be brighter, your conception of duty toward your fellowmen will be higher, your waking moments will be happier and your sleeping hours filled with dreams that are sweeter.

Respectfully submitted,

*Board of
Directors*

J. WALLACE WINBORNE, *Grand Master, Chairman Ex Officio.*

ALEXANDER B. ANDREWS,

S. N. BOYCE,

J. LEGRAND EVERETT,

R. L. FLOWERS,

T. A. GREEN,

THOS. J. HARKINS,

LUTHER T. HARTSELL, JR.,

R. C. DUNN.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF THE OXFORD ORPHANAGE TO THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

GENERAL

In submitting my annual report for the year, I feel that to this Grand Body the report should deal with every phase of the life of the Oxford Orphanage. There are many who will be primarily interested in its finances, while a great many others will be interested in the general program for caring for and training the children committed to our care. Both of these are tremendously important and the genuinely interested party will be deeply concerned with both.

I approach the New Year with a deep sense of gratitude to the Grand Lodge and to the Masons over the State for their confidence in our leadership and their liberality and unqualified cooperation. I am deeply conscious of the guidance afforded by the Board of Directors and the Executive Committee, the latter which now meets once each month. These bodies have gone carefully into every detail and have counseled me in every move. I am deeply grateful to the State of North Carolina for its continued interest and support. To the Duke Endowment for its wonderful help in improvement of internal conditions and for its financial assistance we are also deeply grateful. To our many friends, who are not Masons, and to the Chapters of the O. E. S. over the State, we are indebted for much assistance in the success of the year. I would indeed be ungrateful should I fail to give large credit to the entire staff of workers for their loyal cooperation during the year and to the children in the Home my heart goes out in genuine thanks for the truly wonderful way in which they have responded in helping with the program of the year. To all and to each who has contributed a part we are profoundly grateful.

The year has had its times of stress and strain; financially we have lived within our income. We have cut expenses at every corner and I am proud to say to

the Brethren that in doing this we feel that the efficiency of the Orphanage has not been materially handicapped. Many changes have been necessary—whole departments have been eliminated. Changes in the staff have been necessary and changes in the order of living on the campus have been brought about, but today we have a happy home in which 375 children are comfortably taken care of. I sincerely hope that in these pages, as the reader catches a glimpse of the life here, he may be inspired to greater loyalty to the Fraternity and come out from the reading more determined to keep up the high standard of the Home, to guard carefully this "the principal jewel of the Grand Lodge of North Carolina." We further hope that all concerned will resolve not to do less, but more, if possible, that when the final summons shall come each one can feel sure that he has more nearly carried out a solemn obligation to take care of "the widow and the orphan."

BUILDING, EQUIPMENT AND GROUNDS

This has not been a year of any building activity. Through the influence of a special committee of the Board of Directors, we have succeeded in the purchase of a group of negro lots and houses, which were located in the midst of our campus and which have for years produced an unsightly as well as many other objectionable features. The houses have been removed and the land is now under cultivation under the direction of the Superintendent of Buildings and Equipment. All property has been kept in good condition, necessary repairs have been made and much run-down property has been repaired. Considerable equipment, machinery, water works, lights, etc., have been kept in splendid condition and all outside doors have been changed to open to the outside in an effort to eliminate fire hazards. Improvements have been made in the Dairy barns and equipment and I am able to report that these buildings and equipment are in good repair.

The grounds, with its splendid grove, have been well taken care of. It becomes necessary to employ tree

surgeons for a little while to remove dead wood from the trees in an effort to save many beautiful oaks from decay and render the grove a safe place in which little children might play.

The new buildings and equipment, afforded as a result of the building campaign, are in daily use and we wonder how we were ever able to get along without them.

The beautiful memorial gate-way, a tribute of the former boys and girls to the first beloved Superintendent of the Orphanage (Mr. John H. Mills) has been finished. Streets, drives and walks are kept in good condition, the campus and premises kept clean and visitors frequently comment upon the well kept appearance of the campus.

THE CARE OF CHILDREN

This term includes a great deal, but for purposes of this paragraph we will limit ourselves to certain phases in the care of children. They are now grouped in cottages according to ages, thus enabling the larger pupils more freedom in their development; the selection of matrons who are specialists with certain ages and more careful attention to smaller children. The plan is entirely satisfactory and is working better each day.

We are now operating, as possibly the only institution of its kind in this section, without the service of a head matron. Miss Nettie N. Bemis, who, for more than 30 years served in this capacity and rendered unmeasurable service in the name of Masonry, found herself declining in health, and, upon the advice of physicians, was relieved of the major part of her responsibilities and later she resigned her position. Her duties since the first of January have been distributed among others and, although we feel distinctly her absence, we have been able to proceed without the election of a successor to her. The cottage matrons have been made directly responsible to the Superintendent, meetings are held where details of the life in the cottages are settled and weekly reports are made to the Superintendent's desk.

The Clothing Matron has taken over all the responsibility and cooperation with cottage matrons in the matter of fitting and providing clothing for the children. Her report includes the following statement: "The supply of old style clothing, which has accumulated through a period of many years, has been given to the Colored Orphanage and the children are now supplied with clothing more like other children. It is quite a task to be responsible for the fitting of 375 children and have them neatly dressed, as well as have them pleased with the clothes allotted to them. The fitting of clothing is not arbitrary—the child is allowed to select his or her clothes according to the individual taste. If a hat or coat is selected that does not suit the individual, a change is suggested. It is not my idea or intention to force a child to wear an article of clothing which he or she does not like. It, therefore, becomes much easier to make an effort to please them and assist them in selecting clothes to suit the individual in order to secure their confidence and their desire to cooperate."

In the large boys' cottage, two of the young men workers have been made cottage inspectors and the plan is working splendidly. The large boys are getting along well and are much better satisfied. This is done instead of having the usual cottage matron.

Study hour is conducted each evening in each cottage and matrons and teachers are cooperating splendidly in the matter of the school work. Each child, above the fourth grade, is given special work to do for a half day while he attends school the other half. There is no unemployment in our Home.

We pause to pay tribute to Miss Maggie Morton, who for many years was head matron of the Baby Cottage and who, a short while ago, went Home to rest.

All of our cottage matrons are selected because of special fitness, each of whom has some college training and experience as a teacher. The matrons are giving more and more attention to the children and, through the aid of the Case Worker, are informed as to the

background of each child and are required to make special study of any case that appears to be a problem. Our efficiency along this line is gradually improving.

Under the direction of a trained dietitian, the general dining room and kitchen are managed with the idea of proper balanced feeding for growing youth. Few of our children are underweight and each child gives the appearance of being well cared for. Approximately 1300 meals are served each day and to have these meals appetizing and on time, planned with a view that the child's daily ration shall be balanced, is quite a responsible task. We have this year produced more of our own food than ever. The dry weather prevented us from having anything to can, but in the report on the Farm, Dairy and Garden, I shall go more into detail as to the articles produced. This year we have produced our own supply of lard, nearly all of our bacon and all of our hams. There has not been a day that we have not had on our table food products from our own farm, as well as a splendid supply of milk. The preparation and cooking of the meals is done by the larger girls under the direction of a matron and no more inspiring sight can be found than to see this large family of children "partaking of its daily bread."

The dining room in the Baby Cottage is under special supervision of a trained dietitian and housekeeper, who, with the general dietitian, cooperates splendidly in the use of home grown articles and in the saving of leftovers, as well as in the elimination of waste. Fruits, vegetables, milk and bread make up a large part of the diet.

The Orphanage operates its own Bakery under the direction of a trained baker, who produces, with the help of some of the boys, more than 5,000 loaves of bread each month, as well as a 1,000 pounds of corn bread.

The dairy has not only provided milk, but has been able this year to furnish constantly native beef and veal for our consumption. We have cut, in the supply of food, but have raised more and saved more and our expendi-

ture for food items alone shows considerable saving over past years.

SCHOOL

When orphanages were first established in North Carolina, it was presumed that each was required to provide facilities for the education of the children in their care. Masons of North Carolina, through the Directors of the Oxford Orphanage, have not been satisfied with anything but the highest standards of schooling. State school supervisors have cooperated with us and, upon their suggestion, the Orphanage school for many years has met State requirements. The High School is a member of the Southern Association of Secondary Schools and Colleges and its graduates are recognized by and admitted into all institutions of learning in the country. All of this, coupled with the erection of a splendid fireproof school building, has cost considerable money. I have felt that children in orphanages are no less citizens of the State and are entitled to the same privileges as other children, and that orphanages with their children should not be penalized by being separated and kept apart. Our children have felt this keenly. With the enactment of the new school law by our last General Assembly, I immediately saw the opportunity of becoming a part of the State system and immediately set about to gain this recognition. After considerable effort and with the wonderful cooperation of the State Equalization Board, we were finally admitted. The Oxford City School Board and the Granville County School Board gave us every cooperation possible and our school, insofar as the State could go, is admitted to the State system. On the basis of attendance last year and on the basis of allotment of teachers for a definite number of pupils ten of our teachers are paid largely by the State. On account of other duties of an institutional nature, required of our teachers their salaries in some cases are supplemented with this State aid for at least six months and as much for the extended term as possible. The expenses of the operation of our school will not be so

great another year. The plan, so far, is happy and successful. The Orphanage still recommends its teachers, all of whom must meet the State requirements in their certificates. There are other teachers in the school and with the presence of other departments, such as Vocational Training, it is, therefore, necessary that the Orphanage proper continue these departments and bear the expenses.

The Principal of our school makes the following statement:

"Of the changes made in the school this year, the bringing of the school into the state system of schools is easily the most significant. In addition to the fact that this plan is a financial saving, it also provides other advantages. By co-ordinating the school systems of Oxford, especially in the High School, we are able to combine small classes, thereby making unnecessary the organization of a class now and then for a very few pupils. The contact of our children with outside pupils is both wholesome and broadening to them."

Children from the town, living nearest the Orphanage school, are admitted to our school until the limit of class room capacity and teacher load are reached. About 30 children from the outside are with us this year.

The Principal of our school makes the following statement:

"The percentages of promotion for the past two years follow:

	1930	1931
Elementary -----	92.5	92.9
High School -----	97.0	94.1

"Our High School last year maintained its membership in the Southern Association of Secondary Schools and Colleges. The fact that our High School has not been warned on a single point during its six years of membership in the Association is evidence of the type of work we are doing in this Department."

The High School for two years has been publishing a small campus paper, which, with advertisements se-

cured and the price of subscriptions charged to former pupils and others, is self sustaining. The Principal of the school writes: "This publication, which encourages self expression on the part of the pupils, is published under the direction of the English Department and printed in our Printing Department and is absolutely self-supporting."

The "Masonic High Spotlight" has conducted a survey among Masonic Orphanages of the Country and, in the 20 states reporting, found that not one publishes a High School paper similar to ours. This publication is of large interest to the Alumni.

It is not to be understood that the State is paying entirely the expenses of operating the Oxford Orphanage school. Our school operates 9½ months in order to meet State requirements, the number of hours, etc., on our present basis, but we cannot be unmindful of the assistance rendered in this new plan. It is also not to be understood that the Orphanage loses entire control of its school or in the management of its affairs. We could not ask for finer cooperation than is accorded by Superintendent C. G. Credle of the Oxford schools in the management of the affairs of the Oxford Orphanage School. The plan entered into is believed to be worth while, and in all agreements entered into we have retained our identity and feel that our interests are perfectly safe.

GRADUATING CLASS

The Graduating Class is made up of those who, through their good behavior, scholarship and continuance in school, finish the requirements of our High School. The Principal of the school writes as follows: "In the graduating class last year there were seven boys and twelve girls. Of the boys two entered college, one is at Carolina and the other at Wake Forest. The other five boys took positions in printing offices and electric shops in North Carolina and Virginia. Of the girls who graduated last year, one is attending Louisburg College, three are taking Business Courses, two at Kings

Business College, (one in Raleigh and one in Charlotte) and the third is in a Business College in Goldsboro; the others have entered hospitals to take training as pupil nurses."

It is from this group that we expect some of our best results, however, this does not represent all who leave the Orphanage in a given year. The boys who entered college not only received scholarships, but have received methods of self help and are working their way through. One of these was a pupil of our Printing Department and is earning his way in the printing office at Chapel Hill. Of the girls who are in business college, two have received loans from our loan funds and one is being financed by her relatives. One of the girls at King's Business College is earning her board and living expenses by waiting on tables in Wilson's Coffee shop in Raleigh. We are very proud of the fact that our pupils this year have shown more of a spirit to work their way. Our loan funds, provided by the York Rite Masonic bodies and by Mr. A. B. Andrews of Raleigh, have practically all been lent out and payments on these loans have been so small that the graduating class last year received from them little help. Of the girls who entered training, we hear good reports, one of whom has already married. Our girls usually make good in the hospitals of the State and our physician friends have been most helpful in giving our girls an opportunity. This year's class will be larger than heretofore and we are calling upon all who can to assist us in working them back into the social order of the State.

THE LIBRARY

The Library of the Oxford Orphanage is an institution of which we are tremendously proud. We include under this heading not only the Library in the school building, but the magazines and newspapers which are placed regularly in the cottage homes of the children. The Orphanage has prepared a most attractive and splendidly furnished room for the Library and employs a full-time Librarian in the person of the very efficient

Miss Myrtle Branch. She selects the books to be bought, selects the magazines suitable for the cottages and manages the distribution of the same. The teachers in the school arrange for special reading in the Library and under the direction of the Librarian, this work is progressing splendidly. The Principal of the school writes as follows:

"The Library this year is used more extensively than ever before. The Librarian has given a course in the use of the Library to each of the four High School classes. Pupils are being taught to find information now without the guidance of a Librarian. This course is thoroughly practical in nature. A schedule has been placed in effect whereby each of the first four classes is given two periods each week for directed reading in the Library."

The Librarian writes as follows:

"Since the close of the last fiscal year, November 31st, 1930, the Library of the Oxford Orphanage has been completely reorganized and has been moved into new quarters in the school building. The books have been recatalogued according to the rules of the American Library Association. All material not approved has been weeded out and only usable material retained."

Our new Library is in the school building and is arranged under the direction of the Librarian and provides a seating capacity for 50 readers. When the children of the town were admitted to our school it became necessary for special regulations governing their use of books. Parents of the children admitted have signed agreements to cooperate with the Orphanage in case of loss or damage to books.

The Librarian further states:

"Since November 1st, 1930, 355 books were given to the Library by Mrs. Merle J. Carson in memory of her husband, the late Dr. Merle J. Carson. Twenty-one books have been donated by other friends. Seventy books were purchased for the Juvenile Library with \$50.00 given by St. John's Lodge at Wilmington, 317 books costing

\$430.52 have been purchased with the York Rite Library fund. The Library now has a total of 4,172 books". A recent gift of very valuable reference books was made by Mr. A. B. Andrews of Raleigh, N. C. The average weekly circulation during the school year is 205. The Library is not only open each day, but is open one hour each of four week nights for reading and study for High School pupils. In September, 1931, \$358.08 was spent for magazines and newspapers which amount also came from the York Rite Library fund.

We can not overestimate the amount of good done by the Library and Librarian. Food for the mind of growing youth is almost as important as food for the bodies—sometimes more so. The cheap trash from the news stands and the cheap books do not find a place on our campus, but a taste for wholesome reading has been cultivated and the desire satisfied with good literature. The York Rite Masons of North Carolina are the recipients of the gratitude of us all for the establishment of the Carson York Rite Library fund, which makes possible the purchase of these books, magazines and newspapers.

RECREATIONAL AND PHYSICAL TRAINING

Upon the examination of the history of the Oxford Orphanage, I find that from the very beginning in the course of study arranged by Mr. Mills there was the item of Calisthenics. I found the Department of Physical Training organized and working here when I came and we have only had to continue this and enlarge on it as the occasion demanded. Many of our children, like children elsewhere, came to us not only undernourished, but with physical bodies that need the improvement furnished by training. The Orphanage, therefore, employs a full-time Athletic Directress for Girls, who, throughout the year, arranges courses for physical training suited to the ages of the different groups. She writes in her report the following:

"The aim of my department for girls is to teach the children how to play so they will be morally,

socially and physically fit." In the person of Miss Anne Bryant we have a splendid spirit for this work. She employs various methods suited to large groups and small groups of various ages, while at the same time finds the girls who need special attention and plans activities which will be helpful to them. Various outdoor and indoor games to encourage play are afforded under her direction. A first team in basket ball is selected which plays match games with other schools, but the major aim is the organization of small groups in an effort to give physical exercise and training to everyone.

The Director of Athletics for Boys has the same idea in mind. He writes:

"The athletic program has included football, baseball, basketball, track and swimming. Much has been done toward the development of intramural and midget athletics. Our midget football team of one hundred pounders were State Champions this year and our Varsity team and hundred and twenty-five pound team made a splendid showing. We have our local corps of Red Cross Life Saving, whereby we instruct and pass many new members each year, using the splendid swimming pool provided by the Shriners, not only for the fun of swimming but for this more definite and practical purpose".

We have been able to solve many problems among our boys and girls through our program of athletics. The lessons learned on the athletic field are valuable and as they develop a sense of fair play, hard work and team work they are better able to face the problems of life. Regular physical examinations for boys and girls are held and special attention is given to those who need it and an effort is put forth to keep them, as near as possible, to the standard weight.

As the Director of Physical Training for Boys is also a teacher in our school and one of the inspectors in the larger boys' cottage, so the Directress of Physical Training for Girls is working on a new line of

recreational development other than that of athletics. This department will be mentioned a little later.

Our boys and girls have been given many trips away this year to participate in various athletic contests and many visiting teams have come to our campus. No one can know just what this has meant to our boys and girls and we are working on the basis that the more normal we make the life of our school and Home, the more normal will be the development of the children and the more normally will they be able to adapt themselves when they go out to face the world. Through this means they have made contact with other children and with other towns and with our many friends who have been of valuable help to the Orphanage.

SOCIAL LIFE

Some time ago we placed larger emphasis upon this and have been much gratified with results obtained. We recognized the fact that human beings are likewise social creatures—that boys and girls will like each other and will like to be with each other, and that the workers in the Institution are likewise normal in this respect. Many of our workers play with the children and in the cottages our mothers are frequently playing games and guiding social activities which add much to the joy and satisfaction of the children, making them better satisfied to remain here and cultivating, under proper direction, a very noble part of their nature. Whole cottages visit other cottages and have parties. Boys with their water-melons and canteloupes invite their girl friends to enjoy them and girls in turn invite the boys and “a good time was had by all.”

A series of social activities is planned for the year for the workers, and constantly they come together in play, picnics and gatherings of the kind which makes them feel more at home.

Under the direction of the Directress of Physical Training for Girls, frequent parties are planned for various groups of boys and girls. In the spring, summer and early fall these parties are held on the campus under

the lights, and in winter they are held in the recreational room in one of our new buildings. These gatherings teach the boys and girls how to play together, teach them how to respect each other, how to talk and act in each other's presence, and the Directress, through this means, is able to rectify a lot of the dangerous turns taken by boys and girls in their relations to each other.

We have this year a troupe of Boy Scouts under the direction of Scout Master R. T. Strange, who is one of our High School teachers. They have their separate room in the school building and the boys this year have developed a troupe that is second to none. They are carrying out the Scout program and we are seeing to it that each one earns the money with which he secures the various articles required of Scouts. We can already see the splendid results of this and feel that this is a select group upon which we can rely.

Several of our boys attend the C. M. T. C. each year at Fort Bragg, N. C., and in the various sports and activities have acquitted themselves well and brought many honors to the Orphanage. We have in our possession a baseball bat and ball given to one of our boys for being the best baseball player at the camp, by Babe Ruth, and autographed by him.

Many of the pupils are allowed to return home for visits for two weeks during the summer and we find that this contact with their loved ones and friends is beneficial.

Two Literary Societies have been organized in our High School, in which boys and girls meet and put on their own programs, under the direction of the Professor of English in our High School. These programs are cultural and result in the declamation contests at commencement time and we hope this year will place some of our boys and girls in the state-wide debating contest. These programs in our Literary Halls are usually followed by a brief social which is also directed and has proved to be a great help in directing the attention of our boys and girls toward each other.

On Sunday afternoons, when the weather is good, boys and girls are allowed to meet in the big circle in the center of the campus. Here brothers and sisters meet each other and play together—boys and girls mingle as in a large family and it is a happy sight to witness this at any time.

Moving pictures are provided every other week in our chapel, through the assistance of the State Department of Visual Education, and at special times children are permitted to attend pictures down town.

We are of the decided opinion that "all work and no play" not only makes Jack a dull boy, but an unhappy and dangerous boy. We are also of the opinion that it is the leisure time of people that usually brings on trouble. We are of the further opinion that many of the difficulties arising in the relations of boys and girls, are due to the fact that they have not been properly trained in this association. Therefore, with little or no cost, the above outlined program has added to the happiness and peace of our Home. With special instructions now and then we have eliminated many of the sex problems peculiar to institutions of this kind. Our children are happy children—they play, they study and they work.

HEALTH

The Oxford Orphanage has, for a long period of time, enjoyed a special distinction for the good health of its pupils. When admitting children we have been quite careful and each application for the admission of a child bears a medical certificate as to its physical condition. The Case Worker makes careful observation and no child, who is crippled or who is mentally or physically delinquent, is considered. When the child is brought to the Orphanage it is further examined by the Orphanage physician and is not admitted until he gives the child a clear record. Children who have had Tuberculosis are not admitted; and children who have been exposed to tuberculosis are not admitted until one year after the last exposure and then only upon a certificate from the Superintendent of the State Tubercu-

losis Hospital stating that they are free from the disease. Children whose parents are insane are not admitted and we begin, therefore, with a select group. Every symptom of illness is carefully watched by cottage matrons and workers and the children are immediately sent to the Orphanage Hospital. Workers do not treat any form of sickness or injury—it is all taken care of at the Hospital. The children are vaccinated before admission against Smallpox and, upon admission, against Diphtheria and Typhoid. These latter vaccinations are continued as needed.

Careful attention is paid to the diet of the children and the Superintendent and Orphanage physician frequently study the diet lists as reported by dietitians. We attribute much of our good health to food and exercise. The children drink plenty of milk and some green vegetables are included in each day's rations. Considerable fruit is also eaten by the children. Children who are underweight or who show symptoms of being under par are given more careful attention in regard to their diet. Frequent examinations are held and every precaution is taken to detect any symptom of illness.

The Orphanage is proud of its splendid Hospital and equipment and, with the 72 beds, we are provided with adequate facilities, even in an emergency. The outpatient department takes care of the treatment of children who do not need to be confined at the Hospital and each morning much attention is given to this. The Hospital is provided with every facility, including a practical nurse and housekeeper. A dentist room is also provided. The Orphanage Physician and Medical Advisor is in charge of this department. In his report he writes:

"During the past year we have had little or no serious sickness. There have been no epidemics of any infectious or contagious diseases with the exception of fifty-seven (57) cases of mild influenza. In June twenty-three (23) children were operated on for tonsils. This work was done by our good friend Dr. B. W. Fassett of Durham, North Carolina, and, as is his usual custom,

he did not accept compensation. The Oxford Orphanage is indeed fortunate to have such a friend.

"Frequent inspections of the grounds and buildings at the Orphanage are made and they are found to be in clean and sanitary condition.

"I wish especially to call your attention to the marked improvement in the Dairy and quality of our milk. The herd is carefully inspected and has been thoroughly tested for tuberculosis and brucella abortus and I am glad to say that we have no reactors for either of these conditions in our herd.

"We are especially thankful to Dr. W. C. Davison and the Staff at Duke Hospital for their extraordinary kindness to us in caring for some of our children who have been under their attention."

The Dentist reports 483 examinations were made during the year and 876 operations were performed. "There were 6 permanent teeth and 101 deciduous teeth removed during the year. I am pleased to announce that, none of the teeth were lost due to decay after the children entered the Orphanage. Dr. Sigma Finch of Oxford has likewise been of great assistance in the service he has rendered in the care and attention to the teeth of the children. I am working along the plans of prevention as the goal of all the healing arts."

We have also been informed that the diet of our children has had much to do with the splendid condition of their teeth. Our Dentist gives us one full day each week and more time if necessary.

There are many things which enter into the health program of any institution and especially is this true of one like ours. The physicians of the town of Oxford have been of considerable help and we are grateful to them. There has been steady cooperation within our Orphanage family throughout the year. Our buildings and grounds are kept in clean condition and the sanitation of the campus is unexcelled. Our water supply comes from our own deep wells and is free from any pollution or harmful bacteria. Our children sleep in single beds. Each has sleep-

ing garments, their windows are thrown open at night and with fresh air at night and sunshine during the day the roses are painted upon the cheeks of our children. Our program of physical training and exercise is of great assistance to our health program and the swimming pool during the hot days of summer is of unmeasurable value. Our food and health program, including physical training, may appear costly, yet it is less expensive in the long run and far more praiseworthy than would be a program caring for the sickness that might have been prevented.

SINGING CLASS

The Singing Class has long been an institution almost in itself. Years ago it travelled by mule and wagon to near-by places and the little children sang and collections were received. It later grew to a Class that traveled by train, wherever invited. For many years the Class has traveled the entire State and many a man has become a Mason in North Carolina because at some time in his life he heard and saw the Singing Class from the Oxford Orphanage. Its visit to a community is an occasion for a Masonic revival and the children have endeared themselves to thousands of friends over the State. The children, Manager and Directress are entertained wherever they go in the homes of friends and the Masons of the various communities charge themselves with the responsibility for the program and its success. Tribute should be paid to Mr. L. W. Alderman, the Manager of the Class, who for years has gone up and down the State with this little group of children preaching Oxford Orphanage, stimulating interest in Masonry and leading in the bringing in of considerable revenue to the support of the Orphanage. His clean life, love of children and devotion to duty are an inspiration.

The Singing Class has had many difficult problems. The matter of transportation has been a worry, but the Singing Class bus has been used this year and has traveled approximately 7,500 miles, conveying the Class for 203 concerts and visiting 92 counties of the State.

This mode of transportation has proven to be economical and safe, as well as having added to the comfort of the traveling group. Another problem that confronts the Singing Class is that of health. The group of children must sing every night for 200 nights and must be carefully guarded in order to keep them well. Only one child last year missed a performance on account of sickness and then only for one night. The people in whose homes the children live are urged to cooperate in the matter of rest and food. Another problem of the Class is that of its effect upon the children while they are out of school for several months for the trip over North Carolina. It adds to their education something that could not be gained otherwise. The children meet all sorts of people and live in all sorts of conditions and while there are many hazardous contacts, the influence is broadening and wonderfully helpful. The Singing Class program must also be kept up to a high standard and, under the direction of Miss Anna Morrison for the past two years, the Class has made a favorable impression.

The financial receipts of the Class have shown a gross daily income of about \$87.00 and the net income for the Class during the fourteen months is in excess of \$10,000.00. The financial returns have not been as much as formerly, owing to conditions, but its tour is well worth while, not only in revenue for the Orphanage, but in contacts for the children; in kindling interest in Masonry over the State and in the fact that this is the only glimpse of our work which will ever be seen by great masses of people. We can not be too grateful to the hundreds over North Carolina who have done these children kindnesses, who have rendered any service to the Class and, therefore have helped the interests of the Home here. Our Masonic brethren are urged to continue the loyal support of this group.

MUSIC

We are of the belief that happy children will sing and also that singing helps to make happy children. Music is emphasized in our daily life. A full-time teacher for

music is employed in our school. All grades in school receive instruction in singing. Twelve of our girls also receive piano instruction and through friends and otherwise, we have pianos in our larger girls' cottages and, already, we are happy to hear some of our children play for themselves. Our chapel choir is a source of pride to us. Fifty High School boys and girls sing in this choir and give special programs and while they enjoy it immensely they render a splendid service.

We also have victrolas and radios, provided through the cooperative efforts of the children here and through donations of friends, in many of the cottages. Our children keep in touch with the wide world and its various interests through the radio. We are indebted to Mr. A. B. Andrews of Raleigh for providing victrola records and music rolls for the player piano. Some of our workers are musicians and now and then favor us with programs and concerts and frequently we have visiting our campus musical organizations which our children greatly appreciate.

WORKER TRAINING

We have continued a program of this kind through the year and have built up a Workers' Library, having secured magazines of particular interest to those who are working with the children. Staff meetings are held each month with all the workers. The Superintendent not only goes over matters of interest to the Orphanage, but uses the occasion to deliver addresses upon some phase of child care. The workers are urged to read and study along these lines and, during the year, we have had the privilege of special instruction in a training school held in Raleigh, provided for by the Tri-State Orphanage Association, of which we are a member. We also sent workers to the meetings of the North Carolina Orphanage Association. Frequent personal conferences are held with workers to discuss specific cases. The Superintendent calls their attention to changes in their methods and points out any error in their work with the children. We believe in a new

type of Orphanage and a new type of worker. Sympathetic cooperation, careful study and analysis of childhood in each particular case, coupled with a companionship with children, creates an atmosphere in which children can be happy and grow into their very best. It is our purpose to select trained workers, if possible, and then with a program of our own training create a group that will be in some measure specialists in this type of work.

MORAL AND SPIRITUAL TRAINING

Realizing the value of the ancient Hebrew idea that the head of a family is also its Priest, I have proceeded with the direction of the spiritual and moral training of our pupils. I feel keenly the responsibility here.

It is not possible to separate these two items, but my first paragraph will outline the religious activities.

Each child, upon its arrival or upon reaching the point where it is able to read, is presented with a Bible and pupils, upon leaving the Institution, are likewise provided with a Bible. Each evening after supper matrons and inspectors in the cottages gather the children about them and the Bible is read and there is a word of prayer. In many instances some special plan is carried out for Bible study. On Sunday mornings our children gather for our own Sunday School, which classes are taught by our own teachers and workers. The Sunday School is now well graded and the Literature of one of our great denominations is used. Classes are held in the various cottages and some of the departments meet separately. We need a chapel for Sunday School facilities on our campus. It is interesting to note that the collections from our Sunday School are sent to the Crippled Children' Hospital in Greenville, South Carolina, where they are used for the purpose of buying a special pair of shoes for a child now and then. Pictures of these are sent to us and letters of gracious appreciation are written by the Superintendent of that Institution. Our children are enthused by this. Our children attend the churches of their parents

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down town, the High School students going as other children, while those in the grades march down under the direction of church captains, who are selected from groups of our larger boys and girls. Quiet hour is observed after dinner on Sunday for one hour and frequently services are conducted by the Superintendent, either on the lawn, in season, or in the chapel. Children sometimes attend church in town at night. Our chapel choir of 50 children, under the direction of the teacher of music, furnishes music for all occasions. Just before Easter each year, the Superintendent conducts short Evangelistic services and our children, as a result, join the various churches of the town. Chapel is held each day and, with the exception of Wednesdays, the program is in charge of some of the men teachers and scripture reading, prayer and talks on religious and moral matters are made. Some of the best work is done by personal conferences. The Superintendent and workers work with individual pupils urging the value and importance of living a Surrendered Life.

In the matter of moral training, everything that is said and done in the Home has a bearing upon this. Workers are carefully selected for the influence of their lives in this direction and are constantly urged to consider the effect of all that they do upon the growing youth about them. Emphasis is placed by all the workers upon the old fashioned virtues of honesty, truth, loyalty and the like. All discipline and corrections are made with the idea in view that our business is one of building men and women of the highest moral type with the assistance of the best quality of pupils. Such pupils as show signs of being incorrigible are weeded out of the group. We do not hold the idea that this is a reformatory, but rather one in the business of preventing moral breakdowns and those who come to us morally twisted becomes objects of our special care and attention. We accept the teaching of our great Fraternity and attempt to build the life of our children around a faith in God and His word as the rule and guide to that faith.

VOCATIONAL

We accept it as our duty to undertake all that we can afford in the direction of giving back boys and girls who are capable of earning a living. We recognize the vast possibilities here and are constantly trying to reorganize and plan all of our departmental activities to this one end:

A. Farm, Dairy and Garden.

In the work of these departments, we are working away from the idea of the drudgery in an effort to lead our pupils to see through these departments the chances for vocational training. It is our hope that some day this department may be organized as such, under somewhat of the idea of the Farm Life School.

The General Farm has as its purpose the growing of feed stuffs for cattle which in turn provides milk and food for the children. We have raised our own hay and sufficient corn for cattle and produced meal for the children. We do not have to buy any rough feed or corn. Our farm is in excellent shape and since most of our large boys are employed in the various departments, it is necessary to employ constantly a small number of day laborers in the heavy part of the farm operations.

The Dairy farm is under the management of a special supervisor, who not only manages the affairs of the Dairy, but also the herd of hogs. Our Dairy herd is free from tuberculosis and abortion fever. We are constantly replacing old cattle with young and have a fine strain of Holstein stock. The Dairy has averaged in its production around 75 gallons of milk. Milk is carefully handled, aerated and kept in cold storage until served. Only whole milk is given to the children. A small quantity of butter is, therefore, produced and the deficiency in butter is made up through purchases. During the year we have doubled our number of hogs and have produced enough lard for the year, almost enough bacon and enough hams. We have, also, from our herd of cattle, been able to furnish fresh beef con-

stantly throughout the year and, by careful planning, the cost of producing this meat has been reduced to a minimum.

In the work of gardening and truck farming, we have also a separate man in charge. There has not been a day but that our gardens have placed in our kitchens many articles of food. The dry weather cut short our crops of potatoes, as well as the crop of beans, etc., which we had expected to can, but this department has produced enormous quantities of fresh vegetables daily. We now have a splendid winter garden.

An orchard, with all types of fruit trees, has been planted and we expect in a few years to have fruit in abundance. Our friends in Hickory at the Nursery have given us a large number of splendid fruit trees. Last year we added bees for the first time and had splendid results. Next year our 15 hives will furnish us with much sweetness. We have worked upon the plan of raising our own food stuff, as far as possible, and each year expect to raise more and place larger emphasis upon canning and the saving of dried vegetables, potatoes, etc.

Pupils in these departments seem to enjoy their work and constantly we are sending out boys to take positions of a similar type of work elsewhere.

B. Home Making.

This probably may not be the right name for this department but it is new. In the new Industrial Building for girls there are adequate facilities for sewing, cooking, laundering, etc., and special courses are being conducted in all of these lines by an experienced matron and a separate course has been fashioned for this. The girls are taught all essential elements of cooking, of home budgeting, screening and sanitation and sewing as well as darning. In addition to this they are given lessons in infant care, prenatal care for mothers, general home management and child feeding. They are also taught how to plan and serve meals. The girls in these departments will receive a special certificate of credit

upon the completion of the work which may be of assistance to them in securing jobs when they leave the Orphanage.

C. Shoe Shop.

All the every day shoes worn by the pupils are made in our own Shoe Shop which has its own manager and teacher. Only their best shoes are purchased ready made and all the repairing of shoes has been done by this department. Mr. Hill is the product of our own home and for many years has constantly given back to the State a group of boys who are scattered all over the Country. He writes:

"We have 12 boys during the past year in this department who are getting along well.

"While we feel that the work in this department is a saving to the Institution, we do not forget that the training is more important for the boys in future years in making a livelihood.

"One of our own boys, Mr. Eston Renno, who left us years ago, has been selected to teach shoe repairing in the schools of Baltimore. We have scores of boys who are making a good record in this line of work."

The Shoe Department also does commercial work in the community and only the net cost of this department is charged against shoes for the children.

D. Electric Shop.

There has been considerable change in this department in the last few years, especially in taking it out of the field of competition with similar enterprises over the State. We no longer solicit business, but such work as comes to us is done by this Department which has its separate manager and teacher. Regular classes in electricity are conducted and credit is given in the High School for work done. This department also looks after all electric repairs on the campus and the general upkeep of our lighting equipment. The Manager of this Department writes:

"The work in the Electric Department includes daily classes, electrical repairs to buildings, equipment and

grounds and repairs to electrical apparatus which is sent to us from the outside. The profit from this work this year has met our expectations. Two boys have been placed from this department during the past year and there have been calls for more. Eight boys are now in the Department and making satisfactory progress and we feel confident that when the time comes these, too, may be well placed.

E. Printing Department.

This department has also undergone changes and is this year budgeted along with the rest of the Institution. It has a splendid record in the past and, with its staff of specialists and its splendid equipment, it is able, under the direction of its Manager, Mr. Pinnix, to do a splendid type of printing work and also to give to pupils well rounded training in the various phases of the art of printing. We have bought some new equipment and the department enjoys a splendid patronage in its Job Department, and also in the publishing of *The Orphans' Friend* has been able to hold the circulation splendidly during these times.

The Manager of this Department is also Editor of *The Orphans' Friend*, which paper is not simply an institutional organ, but also the organ of the Grand Lodge of Masons of North Carolina and is edited and published here in our shop. It ties up in a splendid way the interests of the Orphanage and fraternity at large and, through the medium of *The Orphans' Friend*, we have been able to reach out over the State and build up many splendid friends for the Home and, through the printing of the paper here, the Grand Lodge has been able to realize more than possibly by any other arrangement.

The Manager of the Printing Department reports the following:

"During the year we have placed four of our boys, who have completed printing and scholastic work. The latest reports from the boys show that they are doing well. Four boys will be in the 1932 graduating class and when they have graduated will be ready to accept print-

ing jobs. At present there are 23 boys in training. The beginners in the Department are possibly the brightest and most promising we have ever had. Business with us is below normal and the circulation of *The Orphans' Friend* has shown some decrease, but in matters of interest created we have made excellent advance. We have enjoyed splendid cooperation from the brethren over the State."

MISCELLANEOUS

There are several matters of general interest which do not fall under any of the headings above. We have this year produced 30,000 feet of lumber from our own trees, which is being used by our own department for the upkeep of buildings.

The Singing Class bus in its trip over North Carolina has brought the name of the Home in a splendid way before the State.

Extra lights have been placed on the campus which burn all night and have proved a great protection. This, along with telephones in the cottages, has made it unnecessary to employ a night watchman. The telephones afford us quick contact in case of fire or other emergency.

The old Library rooms in the Main Building have been renovated by our own people and fitted up as splendid institution parlors.

Chicken pens have been built and given to the girls and much interest has been shown through the year by them in raising their own chickens. The boys, since receiving their chicken pens a few years ago, have made quite an industry.

We are indebted to Hibbard, Florist of Durham, for the gift of shrubbery around the new buildings, which adds much to the beauty of the campus.

The Oxford Orphanage is the largest customer of the U. S. Post Office in Oxford and the mailing twice each month of *The Orphans' Friend*, the carrying on or various campaigns, along with the regular mail, made it

necessary to arrange a special room as a Post Office and to assign to one of our matrons extra work in taking care of this.

An important feature of child training is that of teaching thrift and saving. We, therefore, have provided various means for the children to earn money, such as picking up acorns and leaves, picking blackberries and chicken pay for certain duties. As a result, the children have small bank accounts and, as they receive money from various sources, only a small part of it is used for spending money while the remainder goes into the bank to their account. Children are allowed to draw this out only through the Superintendent.

The Orphanage for several years has been the manager and custodian of the York Rite Educational Loan Fund and the A. B. Andrews Fund. These funds have been loaned out to boys and girls who have gone to school and their notes taken. Payments have been very discouraging and, during the year, the North Carolina Bank & Trust Company in Raleigh has been made the custodian of these funds to be loaned upon the recommendation of the Superintendent. It is believed that this will be an urge for more prompt payments on these loans. Much good has been accomplished through these funds. Several of our boys and girls are making good out in the world as a result of the educational advantages afforded by this plan.

The appointments of pupils to their various tasks on the campus are no longer made arbitrarily, but the children are given some preference in this and some kind of vocational guidance is installed for the selection of those who are going into the various shops and departments for training.

New emphasis is given the Alumni work of the Orphanage and the beautiful gate-way is the climax to a part of that work. It is erected to the memory of the first Superintendent of the Orphanage and is one of the most beautiful in the State.

It has been necessary to do some work on the campus in the way of improving the lawns, taking care of the trees, changes in the hedges, etc., until the visitor is struck by the beauty of the place.

ALUMNI

The Alumni of the Oxford Orphanage have been quite active this year. Two banquets have been held in Charlotte and the Charlotte branch of the Alumni Association has been developed and promises much in its line of work. The banquet here on the campus held the night before St. John's Day, was well attended by former boys and girls. The tie between these former pupils is being constantly strengthened and their love for the old Home is encouraged and appreciated. In the completion of the memorial gate to Mr. John H. Mills, it is interesting to note that about \$700.00 were entirely raised before the contract was given. The Orphanage family numbers into thousands and is scattered all over the world. It is quite interesting to hear from them and to meet them and to encourage them in their alumni activities.

The officers of the Alumni Association for the present year are:

President—MRS. A. HICKS, Rocky Mount, N. C.

Vice-President—WILLIAM MUSE, Kent, Ohio.

Sec'y-Treas.—M. F. HILL, Oxford, N. C.

The office of the Case Worker at the Oxford Orphanage has helped considerably in this work, and, through this department, the Orphanage is extremely anxious to keep in touch with former pupils.

CASE WORK

One of the most important works in an institution of this kind is that of the Case Worker, which requires special training and fitness. Miss Jessie Hauser, the present Case Worker, is an honor graduate of Duke University and has taken special training at the New York School for Social Workers.

Traveling in her own car this year, she has been able to do more thorough work and spends a great deal more time with the individual case.

Her work has been three-fold. First, the investigation of the case of the child for whom application has been made for entrance into the Orphanage; second, following up those who have gone out from the Orphanage, in an effort to help them in making proper adjustments in the outside world and, third, keeping in contact with the homes and relatives of children who are pupils in the Orphanage. This latter work has proved of tremendous value. Conditions have changed back home in many instances and children have been returned. The co-operation of relatives has been secured in the solving of many of our difficulties. It is interesting to note that her records in the office are fairly accurate dating back to the beginning of the Institution and her work on the campus consists largely in the tabulation of the records of children, and the proper filing of the same. Her report for the year is quite interesting and especially to the Grand Lodge for the fact that there has been an increase in the Masonic population and that of the present population 29% of the children are those of Masons. Her report follows:

Applications have been received for the admission of children from 48 families.

Number of applications approved.....	44
Number of applications disapproved.....	51
Number of applications withdrawn.....	22
Number of applications carried over to next year.....	25
Number of applications received during the year.....	112
Number of applications brought forward from 1930.....	30

POSSIBLE REASONS FOR WITHDRAWAL

Number placed elsewhere.....	4
Withdrawn at mother's request.....	2
Withdrawn at Lodge's request.....	4
Exposed to tuberculosis.....	2
Not within age limit.....	7
Mother remarried.....	3

REPORT ON INVESTIGATIONS

Number of applications investigated.....	113
Visits in reference to applications.....	678

Visits to children in Foster Homes-----	2
Visits to former children-----	33
Visits to parents of children-----	70

REPORT IN REFERENCE TO CHILDREN

	Girls	Boys	Total
Children on roll October 31, 1930-----	200	193	393
Children admitted during the year----	17	26	43
Children dismissed during the year----	27	31	58
Children on Roll December 31, 1931----	190	188	378
Average daily attendance-----		379.8	
Children of Masonic parentage-----	111 or 29%		
Increase in Masonic Population-----		13	
Whole orphans-----		94	
Mothers living-----		232	
Fathers living-----		40	
Both parents living-----		12	
		<u>378</u>	

NAMES OF CHILDREN

In Oxford Orphanage During the Year Ending December 31, 1931,
and Counties from Whence They Came

ALAMANCE—3

1930 Census 42,126

Macomson, Floyd
Macomson, Bertha
Macomson, Virginia

ALEXANDER—2

1930 Census 12,982

Shook, Ruby
Shook, James

ANSON—4

1930 Census 29,496

Clark, Joe Battle
Sedberry, Edna
Sedberry, Eugene
Sedberry, John

ASHE—5

1930 Census 21,019

Roark, Emmett
Roark, Patton
Roark, Joseph
Saults, Howard
Saults, Martha

BEAUFORT—1

1930 Census 36,025

Rogers, Leo

BERTIE—3

1930 Census 25,849

Bazemore, Seth
Bazemore, Nellie
Bazemore, William

BUNCOMBE—5

1930 Census 97,899

Ballard, Carl
Ballard, Lois
Ballard, Frank
Gardner, Robert
Yarborough, Julia

BURKE—2

1930 Census 30,174

Spencer, Joe
Spencer, Mary

CABARRUS—5

1930 Census 44,225

Dorton, Edna
Dorton, Thelma
Dorton, Eldren
Smith, Eugene
Smith, Robert

CALDWELL—2

1930 Census 26,536

Kelly, Alda
Kelly, Holland

CARTERET—4

1930 Census 16,876

Clifton, Carrie Lee
Clifton, Clara Mae
Moore, Velma Belle
Moore, Rosalie

CASWELL—4

1930 Census 18,213

Satterfield, Thelma
Satterfield, Scott
Satterfield, Levi
Satterfield, B. C.

CHATHAM—1

1930 Census 24,179

Miles, Mabel

CHEROKEE—3

1930 Census 16,160

Davis, June
Davis, Robert
Davis, James

CHOWAN—1

1930 Census 11,282

Wilson, Rachel

CLAY—2

1930 Census 5,436

Platt, Pauline
Platt, Ruth

CLEVELAND—3

1930 Census 52,305

Jones, Stella Maude
Jones, William E.
Jones, Richard

COLUMBUS—3

1930 Census 37,739

Jordan, Carlton
Liverman, Virginia
Sellers, David

CRAVEN—8

1930 Census 30,621

Baker, Elma
Dixon, Basil
Fodrie, Joseph
Fodrie, Nathan
Harper, Charles
Harper, DeLaney
Sammons, Wilson
Sammons, Howard

CUMBERLAND—5

1930 Census 45,202

Baggett, J. O. Jr.,
Baggett, Archie
Williams, Edgar
Williams, Thomas B.
Williams, Lena Mae

DARE—1

1930 Census 5,123

Peterson, John

DAVIDSON—3

1930 Census 46,549

Curry, Frank
Curry, Mary Jo
Curry, Sarah

DAVIE—3

1930 Census 14,356

Smith, Mary Luna
Spry, Ruby
Spry, Hazel

DUPLIN—6

1930 Census 35,110

Groves, George
Groves, Alton
Groves, Perry
Groves, Earle
Knowles, J. C.
Knowles, Ruby Lee

DURHAM—23

1930 Census 67,199

Adams, Weldon
Autry, Lizzie
Autry, Lewis
Barbee, Ira
Blalock, Harold
Clarke, Eleanor
Clarke, Jewel
Clarke, Mollie
Clarke, Margaret
Colclough, Wesley
Colclough, Vernon
Daniel, Doris
Edwards, Elizabeth
Edwards, Herman C.
Gupton, Pauline
Gupton, Cheatham
Smith, Inez
Sanford, Sarah
Sanford, Helen
Sanford, Lee
Sanford, Reid
Veasey, Irene
Veasey, Vera

EDGECOMBE—6

1930 Census 47,896

Collins, Archie
Collins, Virginia
Collins, P. M.
Davis, Josephine
Davis, Joseph
Davis, Grady

FRANKLIN—16

1930 Census 29,464

Faulk, Nathaniel
Johnson, Alberta
Johnson, Louise
Lumpkin, James
Lumpkin, George
Oakley, Eppie

Pearce, William
Pearce, Grafton
Strickland, Mary Anne
Strickland, Alford
Strickland, Elizabeth
Strickland, Frances
Vaughan, Pattie Charles
Vaughan, Fannie Mae
Vaughan, Vernelle Rivers
Vaughan, Millie Janet

FORSYTH—6

1930 Census 111,695

Farrow, Henry
Carter, James
Carter, David
Carter, Nellie
Spaul, Ruth
Spaul, Mary Frances

GRANVILLE—13

1930 Census 28,721

Beck, Raymond
Beck, Lucy Belle
Beck, Irene
Beck, Paul
Carel, Millie
Cutts, William
Cutts, Lucile
Comer, Eugene
Comer, Ernest
Comer, Elizabeth
Hurst, Dawn
Hurst, Lawrence
Hurst, Miriam

GASTON—1

1930 Census 78,049

Hoover, Shirley

GREENE—3

1930 Census 18,657

Hargrave, William
Hargrave, Elizabeth
Joyner, Margaret

GUILFORD—14

1930 Census 132,989

Beasley, Bessie Kent
Beasley, Mary Frances
Barnes, J. Y.
Campen, Inez
Campen, Elender

Coble, Novella
Coble, Charlie
Coble, Virginia
Foust, Theodore
Foust, Mary
Foust, Ruby
Folsom, Henry
Folsom, David
Harris, Beatrice

HALIFAX—4

1930 Census 53,301

Shearin, John
Shearin, Clifton
Shearin, William
Shearin, Daisy

HARNETT—5

1930 Census 38,019

Gregory, Pauline
Sawyer, Mildred
Sawyer, Thelma
Sawyer, Aline
Sawyer, Myrtle

HAYWOOD—9

1930 Census 28,462

Deaver, Tulen
Deaver, Inez
Deaver, Ethel
Hawkins, Bruce
Reavis, Rex
Reavis, Cecil
Reavis, Grady
Schenk, Anna Belle
Schenk, Joe Sam

HERTFORD—3

1930 Census 17,649

Newsome, Dorothy
Newsome, Glover
Newsome, Donald

HOKE—1

1930 Census 14,242

Biggers, Reginald

HYDE—3

1930 Census 8,529

Gibbs, Edna Leona
Liverman, Joseph
Liverman, Johnny

IREDELL—6

1930 Census 46,673

Fortner, Elizabeth
Fortner, James
Henderson, Ora
Hewitt, James
Hewitt, Laura Gene
Hewitt, Vernon Claude

JOHNSTON—11

1930 Census 56,608

Blalock, Pattie
Blalock, Allen
Blalock, Minnie
Eason, Victoria
Eason, John
Fields, Laura
Holly, Valton
Massengill, Wayland
Pate, Velma
Pate, Vernon
Young, Ed

JACKSON—2

1930 Census 17,477

Gibbs, Bill
Gibbs, Floyd

LENOIR—14

1930 Census 35,682

Booth, Floyd
Booth, Edith
Booth, George
Booth, William
Fordham, Clara
Hardy, Churchill
Jackson, Rufus
Jackson, Walter
Singleton, Aaron
Singleton, Bessie
Singleton, Daniel
Tyndall, Dalton
Tyndall, Thomas
Tyndall, Elizabeth

MADISON—7

1930 Census 13,670

Chandley, Diana
Chandley, Lagette
Chandley, Lavern
Ramsey, Harvey
Ramsey, Boyd
Randall, Oliver
Randall, Jonas

MARTIN—8

1930 Census 20,304

Briley, Elda
Briley, Hattie
Brown, Maggie
Brown, Nellie
Brown, Russell
Brown, Gladys
Ward, Ruby
Ward, Mary

McDOWELL—4

1930 Census 23,388

Burgin, Janie
Burgin, Dysart
Burgin, Straley
McCurry, Walter

MECKLENBURG—19

1930 Census 127,955

Crenshaw, Frank
Crenshaw, Billie
Frazier, James
Frazier, Carl
Frazier, Earl
Garnes, Mary
Hinson, Rebecca
Humphrey, Elizabeth
Humphrey, James
Look, May Alice
Oaks, Myrtle
Oaks, Doyle
Norwood, Margaret
Rochester, Nicholas
Rochester, Charles
Summerlin, Virginia
Summerlin, Madeline
Summerlin, Ray
Thornburg, Nora

MITCHELL—5

1930 Census 13,968

Hall, Lucile
Hall, Viola
Young, Lloyd
Young, Jeter
Young, Dorothy

MONTGOMERY—5

1930 Census 16,217

Klass, Lillian
Nelson, Verna
Nelson, Boyce
Nelson, Shirley
Nelson, Ellen

NASH—6

1930 Census 52,778

Lindsay, Max Fields
Lindsay, Annie Laurie
McGee, Dixie
McGee, June
Ramsey, Margaret
Strickland, Cramer

NEW HANOVER—7

1930 Census 42,747

Benson, Carson
Benson, Charles
Benson, Vivian
Mears, Fennel
Mears, Roena
Mears, Janie
Nevil, Christian

NORTHAMPTON—3

1930 Census 26,960

Little, Bernice
Little, West
Little, Josephine

ONSLow—2

1930 Census 15,312

Basden, James
Basden, George

ORANGE—7

1930 Census 21,168

Graham, Grace
Graham, Ella Louise
Graham, Sarah
Graham, Jackie
Kimbrough, Hulen
Kimbrough, Evie
Kimbrough, Cooper

PAMLICO—4

1930 Census 9,300

James, Robert
James, Grady
James, Edmund
James, William

PENDER—3

1930 Census 15,686

Herring, Nelle
Long, James
Long, Herbert

PERSON—1

1930 Census 22,042

Bowman, Robert Lee

PERQUIMANS—5

1930 Census 10,668

Baker, Elizabeth
Baker, Glenwood
Hendricks, Lloyd
Umphlette, Minnie
Umphlette, Myra

PITT—24

1930 Census 54,416

Brock, Jasper
Brock, Lee
Brock, Robert
Buck, Eliza
Buck, Olivia
Buck, Olive
Jackson, J. B.
Jones, Louise
Jones, Pearl
Jones, Sudie
Keel, Robert
McGowan, Ada
McLawhorn, Elizabeth
Manning, Marjorie
Martin, Rosa
Thorne, Leonard
Todd, Billie
Todd, Edward
Tugwell, Herbert
Tugwell, Ronald
Tugwell, Ray
Wiggins, Elizabeth
Wainwright, Elizabeth
Wainwright, Lizzie

RANDOLPH—3

1930 Census 36,641

Compton, William
Compton, Thomas
Langley, Elsie

RICHMOND—6

1930 Census 34,008

Ewing, Dorothy
Harte, James
Johns, Melese
Johns, Themis
Meacham, Howard
Meacham, Alvin

ROCKINGHAM—7

1930 Census 51,073

Carter, Marian
Carter, Evelyn
Carter, Lois
Carter, Clyde
Childrey, Charlie
Childrey, Lewis
Petty, Smith, Jr.

ROWAN—4

1930 Census 56,066

Barber, Billy
Barber, Mason
McCulloh, Ernest
Purser, Roscoe

SAMPSON—4

1930 Census 40,201

Bass, Murlean
Bass, Esther
Register, Leona
Register, Edith

SCOTLAND—4

1930 Census 20,176

Bostick, Welch
Gibson, Mary
Gibson, Wilbur
Gibson, Ruth

STANLY—7

1930 Census 30,062

Duke, Ruth
Holt, Frances
Holt, Joseph
McSwain, Eben
McSwain, Clyde
Swaggerty, Zola
Swaggerty, Faye

SURREY—1

1930 Census 39,749

Forrest, Robert

STOKES—1

1930 Census 22,290

Neal, Woodrow

UNION—3

1930 Census 40,926

Holmes, Dorothy
Holmes, David
Holmes, Richard

VANCE—8

1930 Census 27,294

Ball, Martha
Ferguson, Robert
Ferguson, Elmo
Poythress, Lewis
Poythress, Lucy
Poythress, Clara
Poythress, Elizabeth
Poythress, George

WAKE—28

1930 Census 94,464

Best, Marguerite
Brantley, Martha
Brantley, Margaret
Finch, Lucile
Finch, Mildred
Finch, James
Gatlin, Earldon
Garner, Martha
Garner, Helen
Garner, Frances
Harrison, LaRose
Hayes, Belle
Leathers, John
Leathers, Harry
Leathers, Carleen
Keith, Tessie
Keith, Zella
Keith, Kenneth
Keith, Sallie
Lassiter, Huel
Lassiter, Russell
McGee, Louise
McGee, Alton
McGee, Dan
Parrish, Elsie
Parrish, Lela
Parrish, Viola
Richardson, Astor

WASHINGTON—4

1930 Census 11,603

Allen, Mary
Allen, Una
Goodman, Louise
Goodman, Herman

WAYNE—15

1930 Census 53,152

Blackwell, Raymond
Blackwell, Earle, Jr.
Ellis, Esther
Ellis, Nina
Ellis, Phoebe
Lewis, George
Lewis, Paul
Rochelle, Ruby
Snipes, Dorothy
Snipes, Elizabeth
Warrick, Frederick
Webb, Robert
Webb, Mary
Webb, Cora
Webb, Carrie

WARREN—3

1930 Census 23,364

Cross, Howard
Cross, James
Varker, Marie

WATAUGA—1

1930 Census 15,155

Harmon, Rachel

WILSON—3

1930 Census 44,912

Bunn, Dorothy
Shipp, Gladys
Shipp, Virginia

WILKES—2

1930 Census 36,162

Joines, Nancy
Joines, Ruby

FINANCIAL

GENERAL REMARKS

The finances of an Institution the size of this is a matter of tremendous importance. The Board of Directors, and especially the Executive Committee, have been of immeasurable value to the Superintendent along this line. The year just closed saw a tremendous cut in income. Our expectancy at the beginning of the year was not realized and the problem has constantly been that of adjusting our expenditures to the income. I feel that you will be proud to know that we have operated this year within our income. We are not in debt at this time for operating expenses. There has been more than a 10% cut in salaries. There has been the elimination of whole departments and, from the list of workers, one can see there has been considerable consolidation of work until each worker is carrying considerably more duties than ever before—many of them working in several capacities. There has been no complaint, but from the workers there has been a splendid spirit of willingness to help in these times.

We have raised more food than ever before and, therefore, have made a great saving in that line. We have operated the farms and various departments at less expense; through the office of the Purchasing Agent careful buying has been done, saving the Orphanage considerable sums of money. We have made more of our own clothes and are doing more of the work ourselves in cutting down the number of employees.

There have been many things that needed to be done which we have been forced to leave off. The roofs need painting badly and will damage unless this is done immediately and there are other repairs almost as necessary and as we plan our program for next year we are conscious of a cutting down in our income—in fact the state appropriation for 1932 has already been reduced and in spite of the fact that the State is helping us in the expense of our School we have cut our estimated ex-

pense for another year by several thousand dollars. We are striving to operate on a balanced budget and unless the stable items of income remain as they are, namely, the appropriations of the Grand Lodge and elsewhere, we will have to cut down the number of children and curtail in other ways.

We want to express our gratitude to the Grand Lodge for its continued appropriation and to our Grand Secretary and Grand Treasurer for the promptness with which they have taken care of us. We want to express gratitude to the Duke Endowment for the financial assistance given and also for its program of practical help in all lines of Orphanage activities. We want to thank the various banks which have taken care of our trust funds and for the care and promptness with which they have attended to this. We want to thank the customers of our various departments for the business given us.

We are grateful also to the long list of people who have sent us donations, both in money and in kind. During these times this is of unusual help. We also want to express our gratitude to the State of North Carolina for its aid—to the State auditors for the promptness in making payments, as well as to the Budget Bureau and its Director, to the State Equalization Board and its Secretary and to the various State Departments for the valuable assistance given us during the year.

We feel that the investment of life, time and money in the children of North Carolina by Masons and other friends here at the Oxford Orphanage is paying a rare and splendid dividend. In fact we feel it is Masonry's chief investment.

Your careful consideration of the financial report is solicited and your comments upon the same will be welcomed. If you have some favorable comment to make, make it; if you have some suggestion for improvement to make, make it; and if you have a criticism, make it. The Superintendent is only the general manager, acting under your Board of Directors and I am sure this body will appreciate your comments.

Last of all, the Superintendent, the workers and the children enjoy the personal contact with our friends. We enjoy meeting you over the State, but most of all we would enjoy meeting you here, so, thanking you as we close, we beg you to come to see us.

C. K. PROCTOR, *Superintendent.*

KENNON W. PARHAM

Certified Public Accountant

Odd Fellows Building

RALEIGH, N. C.

January 9, 1931.

*To The Board of Directors of Oxford Orphanage,
Oxford, N. C.,*

GENTLEMEN:

As instructed I have audited the books and financial records of Oxford Orphanage for the period from November 1, 1930, to December 31, 1931, inclusive, and present herewith statements which, in my opinion, show the results of operations for the period under examination.

Respectfully submitted,

K. W. PARHAM,

Certified Public Accountant.

ENROLLMENT AND DAYS OF CARE

November 1, 1930, to December 31, 1931, Inclusive

ENROLLMENT

Total Enrollment, November 1, 1930-----	393	
Admitted during period-----	43	
Total cared for-----	436	
Dismissed during period-----	58	
Enrollment December 31, 1931-----	378	

DAYS OF CARE

November 1, 1930, to December 31, 1931, inclusive

Total possible for census of November 1, 1930----	23,973	
Total possible for children admitted-----	126	
Total-----	24,099	

Total days included above

not used by children dismissed-----	180	
Total Days of Care for period-----		23,919

January 1, 1931, to December 31, 1931, inclusive

Total possible for census of January 1, 1931----	143,810	
Total possible for children admitted-----	6,545	
Total-----	150,355	

Total days included above

not used by children dismissed-----	10,373	
Total Days of Care for period-----		139,982

Total Days of Care November 1, 1930,

to December 31, 1931, inclusive-----	163,901	
--------------------------------------	---------	--

Average Daily Enrollment November 1, 1930,

to December 31, 1931-----	384.744	
---------------------------	---------	--

PER CAPITA INCOME AND EXPENSE

November 1, 1930, to December 31, 1931, Inclusive

INCOME

	<i>Amount</i>	<i>Per Capita</i>
From The Duke Endowment.....	\$ 12,142.91	\$ 31.53
From State of North Carolina.....	35,000.00	90.97
From John Neal Trust.....	52,917.65	137.54
From Grand Lodge of North Carolina.....	58,333.33	151.62
From Donations from Masonic Sources.....	13,923.46	36.19
From Donations from General Public.....	3,956.18	10.28
From Donated Commodities.....	1,638.49	4.26
From Singing Class, Net Income.....	12,351.68	32.10
From Other Small Items.....	1,195.22	3.11
TOTAL INCOME.....	\$191,458.92	\$497.63

EXPENSE

	<i>Amount</i>	<i>Per Capita</i>
Administrative and Gen. Exp'se, \$21,261.85		
Less Property Expense—Ins. 3,923.60	\$17,338.25	\$ 45.06
Care of Children		
Household		
Food -----	\$ 51,975.95	135.09
Clothing, Shoes and Toilet Articles----	16,795.77	43.65
General -----	36,861.29	95.81
Health -----	5,886.24	15.30
Education -----	21,829.13	56.74
Plant Operation and Maintenance		
Fuel, Light and Power-----	14,001.70	36.30
Extra Institution Service-----	2,654.52	6.90
TOTAL OPERATING EXPENSE-----	\$167,342.85	\$434.94
PROPERTY EXPENSE -----	19,086.73	49.61
TOTAL EXPENSE -----	\$186,429.58	\$484.55
Excess of Income over Expense-----	5,029.34	13.08
TOTAL-----	\$191,458.92	\$497.63

GENERAL PURPOSE INCOME AND EXPENSE

November 1, 1930, to December 31, 1931, Inclusive

INCOME

Per Capita Payments: Duke Endowment		
Portion of 1930 Payment applying to November and December, 1930-----	\$ 1,450.16	\$
1931 Payment -----	10,692.75	12,142.91
		<hr/>
NET INCOME FROM SINGING CLASS-----		12,351.68
CONTRIBUTIONS: LUMP SUM GIFTS		
Religious Organizations -----	\$ 144.46	
Fraternal Orders		
Grand Lodge of N. C. 1930 appro- priation applying to November and December, 1930 -----	8,333.33	
1931 appropriation -----	50,000.00	
Masonic Lodges -----	11,948.98	
Grand Royal Arch Chapter of N. C.	275.00	
Royal Arch Chapter-----	58.50	
Commanderies of Knights Templar--	10.00	
Ancient Accepted Scot. Rite Bodies	50.00	
Oasis Temple, A.A.O.N.M.S.-----	1,000.00	
Order of Eastern Star Chapters----	540.98	
Masonic Clubs -----	40.00	
State of North Carolina-----	35,000.00	
General Public -----	3,811.72	111,212.97
		<hr/>
DONATED COMMODITIES		
Food -----	\$ 287.76	
Clothing and Toilet Articles-----	1,083.28	
Other: Farm Supplies-----	16.65	
Linen -----	176.35	
Other -----	74.45	1,638.49
		<hr/>
INCOME FROM INVESTMENTS		
Endowments and Special Funds		
John Neal Trust:		
Portion of 1930 Income applying to November and December, 1930--	\$ 7,806.70	
1931 Income -----	45,110.95	52,917.65
		<hr/>
Other Operating Income		
Bad Debts Recovered-----	\$ 20.00	
Athletic Games -----	291.84	
Interest on Bank Balances-----	108.22	
Cash Discounts on Purchases-----	747.57	
Recovery from Audit of Freight Bills	23.59	
Sundry Small Items-----	4.00	1,195.22
		<hr/>
TOTAL OPERATING INCOME-----		\$191,458.92

EXPENSE

ADMINISTRATIVE AND GENERAL EXPENSE.....	\$ 21,261.85
INSTITUTIONAL CARE OF CHILDREN	
Household	105,633.01
Health	5,886.24
Education	21,829.13
PLANT OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE.....	29,164.83
EXTRA INSTITUTIONAL SERVICE.....	2,654.52
TOTAL OPERATING EXPENSES.....	\$186,429.58
INCOME IN EXCESS OF EXPENSE.....	5,029.34
Total.....	\$191,458.92

SPECIAL PURPOSE INCOME AND EXPENDITURE

November 1, 1930, to December 31, 1931, Inclusive

INCOME FROM CAPITAL EXPENDITURES

INCOME

RESTRICTED GIFTS

Books and Pictures donated in kind, \$	308.50	\$	
Victrola donated -----	75.00		
Mills Memorial Gateway-----	715.31		1,098.81

UNRESTRICTED LEGACIES AND GIFTS

Appropriations			
From Legacies 1931-----	\$ 1,831.40		
From Legacies 1930 Unapprop'ed	3,734.87		
Gifts—Boy Scout Fund-----	273.20		5,839.47

ENDOWMENT AND SPECIAL FUNDS

Appropriations			
Emergency Fund -----	\$ 298.63		
York Rite Library Fund-----	621.38		
Permanent Improvement Fund--	1,686.38		
Special Building Fund-----	175,677.01		
A. B. Andrews Picture Fund---	94.80		178,373.20

TOTAL INCOME FOR CAPITAL EXPENDITURE-----\$185,311.48

GIFTS FOR OTHER THAN CAPITAL EXPENDITURES

COMMODITIES

Toys for Baby Cottage-----	\$ 4.50		
Toys and Other Articles General--	76.94	\$	81.44

Cash—Appropriated

For Birthday Dinners-----	\$ 40.00		
For Christmas Candy-----	20.00		
For Parties -----	40.00		
For Piano Rolls-----	25.00		
For Hospital—Candy and Toys---	2.50		
For Papers, Magazines—York Rite			
Library Fund -----	392.14		519.64

TOTAL-----\$185,912.56

EXPENDITURE

RESTRICTED GIFTS

Books and Pictures -----	\$ 308.50	\$
Victrola -----	75.00	
Mills Memorial Gateway-----	715.31	1,098.81

UNRESTRICTED LEGACIES AND GIFTS

Applied on Purchase of Real Estate		
Legacies -----	\$ 5,566.27	
Boy Scout Fund-----	273.20	5,839.47

ENDOWMENT AND SPECIAL FUNDS

Applied on Purchase of Real Estate		
Emergency Fund -----	\$ 293.63	
Permanent Improvement Fund--	1,683.38	
Books added to Library—		
York Rite Library Fund-----	621.38	
Buildings, Equipment and Permanent		
Improvements from Special Build-		
ing Fund -----	175,677.01	
Pictures from A. B. Andrews -		
Picture Fund -----	94.80	178,373.20

TOTAL EXPENDITURE OF CAPITAL INCOME-----\$185,311.48

GIFTS FOR OTHER THAN CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

COMMODITIES

Toys for Baby Cottage-----	\$ 4.50	
Toys and other Articles General--	76.94	81.44

Cash

Toys and other articles for		
Hospital-----	\$ 2.50	
Birthday Dinners -----	40.00	
Candy -----	20.00	
Parties -----	40.00	
Piano Rolls -----	25.00	
Papers and Magazines-----	392.14	519.64

TOTAL-----\$185,912.56

SPECIAL BUILDING FUND

Assets and Liabilities

December 31, 1931

ASSETS

Cash in Bank	\$ 793.42
Unpaid Pledges	81,636.56
Unpaid Checks	80.00
TOTAL ASSETS	\$ 82,509.98

FUND ACCOUNT

DISBURSEMENTS FROM FUND

New Baby Cottage and Industrial		
Building	\$135,093.75	
Improvements to Main Building, Office		
Building, Old Baby Cottage, etc.	10,141.00	
Sewer and Water Line Extensions	1,979.94	
Sundry Improvements, Extension of		
Power Lines, Grading Grounds,		
Fences, etc.	1,174.07	
Laundry, Machinery and Equipment	15,673.63	
Domestic Science Equipment	234.00	
Household Furniture and Equipment	7,109.58	
Dining Room and Kitchen Furniture		
and Equipment	2,001.00	
Office Furniture and Equipment	2,270.04	
Total Disbursements for Perma- nent Improvements and Equipment		\$175,677.01
Campaign Expenses	\$ 2,668.62	
Interest Paid on borrowed money	4,922.95	
Total Disbursements for Expenses		\$ 7,591.57
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS		\$183,268.58
Fund Balance		40,509.98
Total Disbursements and Balance		\$223,778.56

LIABILITIES

Notes Payable	\$ 42,000.00
Fund Balance (Fund Account Below)	40,509.98
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCE	\$ 82,509.98

FUND ACCOUNT

ACCRUALS TO FUND

Subscription from Individuals	\$166,266.26
Benjamin N. Duke Legacy	40,000.00
Grand Lodge of N. C.—Appropriation	15,000.00
Interest on Bank Balances	1,997.05
Cash Discounts on Purchases	505.25
Donations in Kind	8.00
Interest on Donated Bond	2.00
Total Fund Accruals	\$223,778.56
Total Fund	\$223,778.56

TREASURER'S REPORT

The report of your treasurer is herewith submitted as showing the operations of the Orphanage for the 14 months period from November 1, 1930, to December 31, 1931, inclusive.

Donations from miscellaneous Masonic Bodies during the period just closed compare favorably with those of former years but donations in kind have fallen off about 33 1-3%. Donations from the general public have shown a slight increase.

The appropriation from the Grand Lodge was paid in full during the period as was the appropriation from the State of North Carolina.

Cash legacies received during the year were \$1,831.40 which was appropriated for the purchase of real estate. The balance unappropriated from 1930 amounting to \$3,734.87 was also appropriated for the purchase of real estate.

The Orphanage has discounted all accounts payable during the past year and hereby gained a discount for prompt payment during the discount period amounting to \$747.57. Checks were drawn for payment of all outstanding accounts as of December 31, 1931, so that our books show no accounts payable outstanding.

The average enrollment during the period was 384.744 as compared with 399.046 for the preceding year and the per capita cost for the 14 months period was \$434.94 as compared with \$375.25 for the twelve months period preceding. The per capita cost for the period does not include the cost of operating the electrical department as this cost was charged to property expenses, maintenance of plant.

The condition of our financial records is such as to furnish ready information on short notice as to the expenses and income in detail which has resulted from the improvements made during the last two years.

IVEY ALLEN, *Treasurer.*

The following amendments were offered and referred to the Jurisprudence Committee. All will lie over until next year.

SECTION 115

Amend Section 115, to read as follows:

Change the words "in Raleigh" in fifth line to read: At the place of meeting of the Grand Lodge," etc.

SECTION 47

Amend Section 47—Page 28, of the Code:

Change the word "October" in the third line on Page 28 to read "January" and the word "September" in the fourth line to read "December."

SECTION 124

Be it resolved by the Grand Lodge of North Carolina that Chapter XVII, Section 124, of the Code be amended so as to make said Section read as follows:

"SECTION 124. *Fee for Degrees*—The amount chargeable by the subordinate lodges for the degrees of Entered Apprentice, Fellow Craft, and Master Mason shall not be less than \$25.00, all of which said amount must accompany the petition, and in no case shall the fees be remitted. A fee of \$10.00 shall be paid to the Grand Lodge for each initiate received into the lodge, which shall be set aside to the Grand Lodge Charity Fund and said fee of \$10.00 shall be remitted to the Grand Lodge annually on or before the first day of April of each year, and shall be reported on such forms as may be prescribed by the Grand Secretary."

SECTION 98

Amend Chapter XI, Sec. 98, Page 54:

In line three strike out the figures \$2.50, and insert therefor the figures "\$1.50." Make the whole section read:

"SECTION 98—*Grand Lodge Dues and Assessments*—On or before the first day of November of each and every year every lodge shall pay to the Grand Secretary as dues to the Grand Lodge the sum of \$1.50 for every member of the lodge at low twelve on June 30th, and at the same time it shall also pay such other assessments as may be ordered by the Grand Lodge.

"All laws or regulations in conflict with this amendment are hereby repealed."

SECTION 124

Amend Chapter XVII, Section 124, Page 70:

In line four strike out the figures "\$35.00" and insert therefor the figures "\$20.00"; in line six strike out the figures "\$11.00" and write therefor the figures "\$5.00". Make the whole section read:

"SECTION 124—*Fee for Degrees*—The amount chargeable by the subordinate lodges for the degrees of Entered Apprentice,

Fellow Craft and Master Mason shall not be less than \$20.00, all of which said amount must accompany the petition, and in no case shall the fees be remitted. A fee of \$5.00 shall be paid to the Grand Lodge for each initiate received into that lodge; all of the said \$5.00 shall be set aside to the Grand Lodge Charity Fund. The said fee of \$5.00 shall be remitted to the Grand Lodge each year with the Annual returns.

"All laws or regulations in conflict with this amendment are hereby repealed."

J. W. ROWELL

PLURAL MEMBERSHIP

To the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge, A. F. & A. M., of North Carolina:

Whereas, it is the belief, after careful consideration, that this Grand Jurisdiction should enjoy the rights and benefits of Plural Membership, and failing to see cause why we should not have such privilege, be it Resolved, That Section 94, of the Code, reading as follows: "DUAL MEMBERSHIP. No brother shall be affiliated with more than one lodge at the same time," be changed to read as follows: "PLURAL MEMBERSHIP. Any Master Mason in good and regular standing in this Jurisdiction may enjoy the rights and benefits of plural membership, provided always that said plural member shall be, at all times, subject to the by-laws of all Lodges to which he may belong, and shall be accountable to all lodges for his conduct and annual dues. No member of more than one lodge shall hold either the office of Master or Treasurer in more than one lodge at one and the same time. Suspension or expulsion from one lodge shall suspend or expel from all lodges to which he may belong. Application for plural membership shall be made as for affiliation, but said application shall state for plural membership. When application shall be made for plural membership, a statement, over the Seal of the lodge, shall accompany, which shall show good standing in the petitioner's mother lodge, and the first lodge to which a member shall belong shall be hereafter termed his mother lodge.

Fraternally submitted,

J. RAY SHUTE, JR.

SECTION 60

To the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge, A. F. & A. M., of North Carolina:

Whereas, it is an inherent right of the Grand Master to issue dispensation to form new Lodges within the jurisdiction over which he presides, and

Whereas, Sections 60 and 61, of the Code, prevent the full exercising of this prerogative, be it therefore

Resolved, That Section 60 of the Code be amended to read as follows:

"SECTION 60—*How to Establish a Lodge under Dispensation*—A lodge under dispensation may be established on the petition of not less than twenty Master Masons, residents of the jurisdiction of the proposed new lodge, who shall file, with said petition, their dimits, and a statement from a nearby Lodge, which shall state that the proposed Master and Wardens have been examined audibly in said Lodge and found capable of doing the work of the symbolic degrees in a creditable manner."

Be it further, resolved, That Section 61 of the Code be, and is hereby ordered, stricken from the Code.

Fraternally submitted,

MICHEL SALIBA, P. D. D. G. M.

The following resolutions were offered and referred to the Jurisprudence Committee:

Youngsville, N. C., Jan. 15, 1932

To The Grand Lodge of North Carolina:

REDUCTION IN PER CAPITA TAX AND INITIATION FEE

At a regular communication of Youngsville Lodge, No. 377, A. F. & A. M., a resolution was discussed concerning the cost of the state per capita tax and the initiation fee, and after said discussion the following resolution was adopted:

1. That the N. C. Grand Lodge be requested, due to the depressed business conditions, and the unemployment of the thousands of good Masons, to reduce their per capita tax from \$2.50 to the reasonable fee of \$1.50. In addition to the conditions that are facing us at present, we are compelled, by law, to carry a member two years before he can be dropped from the roll, and therefore, have to pay state tax on said member for two years, and with the unreasonable fee of \$2.50 the small lodge can not continue to exist unless the Grand Lodge, like all other organizations, adapt themselves to the financial conditions that are facing us at present, and reduce the per capita tax.

2. That with the initiation fee at the present price, we are closing the doors of the Masonic Lodge to hundreds of good moral men, who desire and would make desirable Masons. Considering that the present is somewhat different from the past and the value of the dollar has changed, we are requesting that the Grand Lodge make a corresponding change, and reduce the initiation to a minimum of \$15.00 and permit the local lodges to charge as they see fit; providing, they do not go below the minimum.

3. That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the Grand Secretary, to be considered at the Grand Lodge meeting, and a copy be spread upon the minutes of this Lodge.

Respectfully submitted,

CHARLES P. GREEN,

R. A. HOLLIDAY,

S. E. WINSTON,

Committee Youngsville Lodge, No. 377, A. F. & A. M.
A correct copy adopted Jan. 15, 1922.

S. E. WINSTON, *Secretary*

Youngsville Lodge, No. 377

PER CAPITA TAX AND INITIATION

At a regular communication of Mt. Vernon Lodge, No. 359, held on the 23rd day of October, 1931, the following resolutions are offered:

We, the officers and members of Mt. Vernon Lodge, having the prosperity of the Craft at heart, are anxious to exert our best endeavors to promote and encourage the progress of Masonry, believing that the initiation fee and per capita tax are not in line with present day conditions, be it

Resolved. That the per capita tax be reduced to \$1.50 per member.

Second. That the initiation fee set by the Grand Lodge be reduced to \$25.00.

Third. That the D. D. G. M., of the Seventh district be requested to take this matter up with the D. D. G. M., of each district in order to get the opinion of all the subordinate lodges in North Carolina so that representatives attending the Grand Lodge session in January may put this matter before said body.

Respectfully submitted,

I. W. SWINDELL, *Master*,

C. G. CARAWAN, *Secretary*.

PER CAPITA TAX AND INITIATION FEE

Vanceboro Lodge, No. 433, Vanceboro, N. C.

At a regular communication of Vanceboro Lodge, No. 433, held on the 14th day of October, 1931, the following resolutions were offered and adopted:

We, the officers and members of Vanceboro Lodge, having the prosperity of the Craft at heart are anxious to exert our best endeavors to promote and encourage the progress of Masonry, believing that the initiation fee and per capita tax are not in line with present conditions, be it

Resolved. That the per capita tax be reduced to \$1.50 per member.

Second. That the initiation fee set by the Grand Lodge be reduced to \$25.00.

Third. That the D. D. G. M., of the Seventh district be requested to take this matter up with the D. D. G. M., of each district in order to get the opinion of all the subordinate Lodges in North Carolina so that representatives attending the Grand Lodge session in January may put this matter before said body.

Respectfully submitted,

F. POWELL, *Secretary*

REGULATION 258

Be it resolved by the Grand Lodge of North Carolina that Regulation 258 of the Code be and is hereby amended so as to make said Regulation read as follows:

*"REGULATION 258—Lodge Cited to Appear if not Represented for Three Successive Years.—*Lodges which are not represented, as provided by law for such representation, in three successive Annual Communications of the Grand Lodge, shall be cited to appear before the Grand Master and show cause why they should not be deprived of their charters."

GEORGE WASHINGTON MEMORIAL

Resolved. It is with the greatest pleasure that we, the Grand Lodge of North Carolina, accept the gracious invitation to officially attend the dedication of the George Washington Masonic Memorial at Alexandria, Virginia, and for the tender of the building and all of its purposes, and for the convenience of the Grand Lodge of North Carolina while in such attendance.

Resolved. Further, that this Grand Lodge will attend officially the ceremony upon the date named by the Grand Lodge of the State of Virginia and that all delegates now accredited to this Lodge be duly accredited delegates to the meeting in Alexandria, Virginia, on the occasion specified.

RESTORATION OF CHARTER

To the Most Worshipful Grand Master, Grand Wardens and Brethren of the Worshipful Grand Lodge of North Carolina, at its annual communication at Charlotte, N. C., January 19, 1932.

We, the members of Warren Lodge, now numbered 639, in regular communication assembled, do most respectfully pray the Grand Lodge of North Carolina to restore unto us, the Charter, etc., of Warren Lodge, No. 101, Kenansville, N. C., Warren Lodge, No. 101, having lost its charter owing to various causes, for none of which are any of the members of Warren Lodge, No. 639, res-

possible, and we greatly desire to have the original Charter and number of Warren Lodge, No. 101, Kenansville, N. C., restored to us.

There are many deeds, records and sentiments that cluster around the past of old Warren Lodge, No. 101, and these sentiments will be for the best interest of Masonry in general, and we believe that it will make better Masons of us, and will be of the greatest service to Masonry in general, and more especially in our own community.

We would ask that our present officers be held as the officers of Warren Lodge, No. 101, until the next regular election of officers, and if this our prayer be granted, we shall press forward in the cause until Warren Lodge shall be a mark of pride to the general Fraternity.

We ask Past Grand Master E. W. Timberlake, Jr., to present the petition to the Grand Lodge and urge its adoption.

This the 7th day of January, 1932.

Respectfully submitted,

GUY V. GOODING, *Master*,

F. W. MCGOWAN, *Secretary*.

CODE COMMISSION

Resolved, that the Grand Master be authorized to appoint a Code Commission to codify the Masonic Laws of North Carolina and amendments adopted prior to any re-printing of the Code.

The following resolution was offered and referred to the Oxford Orphanage Committee:

Whereas, the Oxford Orphanage was founded and is conducted by the Masons of North Carolina as a Home for children, either orphans or whose relatives are unable to provide for their maintenance; and,

Whereas, a considerable number of the children in the Orphanage have one or more parents, thus are not orphans, but no less dependent upon the institution for their welfare and support; and,

Whereas, these children are reared and educated under Christian influence, thus fitting them to become useful men and women, capable of competing with their fellow citizens in any profession or accomplishment that tends to better them spiritually or materially; and,

Whereas, the Oxford Orphanage is conducted as a Home in every sense for the children who reside therein, or as one large family, who are taught to live in unity and who co-operate in creating the atmosphere that prevails; and,

Whereas, the word ORPHANAGE serves as a constant reminder to those who are Orphans that they have been deprived of the love and care that other children enjoy, thus dampening

their feelings and pride and creating the impression that they, as Orphans, must occupy a different station in life and before the public eye; and,

Whereas, those who are not Orphans must appear as such while the parent grieves over his or her inability to spare them this; and,

Whereas, it would stimulate a greater love for the institution and a more homelike atmosphere therein for the institution to be known and recognized as a Home instead of an Orphanage;

Therefore, be it resolved that Salem Lodge A. F. & A. M., No. 289, does hereby instruct its delegates to the Grand Lodge at the meeting to be held in the City of Charlotte during the month of January 1932, to use their best efforts to have the name of the Oxford Orphanage changed to Masonic Home for Children, Oxford Children's Home, or some other more appropriate name, using the word HOME instead of ORPHANAGE.

The Finance Committee offered the following resolutions which were adopted:

The Finance Committee offers the following:

Resolved, that the Finance Committee is hereby directed to prepare and submit its report, accompanied by a budget of estimated receipts and disbursements not later than 8:00 p. m., Wednesday, January 20, 1932, the same to be taken up as first order of business after the election of Grand Officers.

Resolved, further, that all reports of Institutions, officers and committees, and all motions or resolutions carrying appropriations or expenditures of money, shall be presented to, and acted upon, by the Grand Lodge on or before 4:00 p. m., Wednesday afternoon.

Resolved, further that all coming in after the last named hour shall be carried over to the Grand Lodge of 1933.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE

Bro. J. Edward Allen presented the following report which was adopted:

To The Grand Lodge of North Carolina:

Your Committee on Foreign Correspondence respectfully reports that it has performed the duties laid down for this Committee by the constitution and by-laws of the Grand Lodge of North Carolina. There is available to each member of this Grand Lodge at this time a copy of the book "Masonic Reviews 1932" in which book is found the results of the labors of your Foreign Correspondent and Reviewer.

The writer has attempted to make this report more brief than that of last year, which in turn was not so long as that of 1930.

This of course has been done in the interest of economy. For the same purpose we have refrained from the inclusion of any illustrations this year. Brevity has been achieved by our failing to hand to the printer certain reviews. These were in the main the least abundant in material which the writer thought would be interesting to our North Carolina readers; the books omitted from the discussion were beautiful books describing the transactions of some very outstanding and upstanding Grand Lodges, officered by some men who are warm friends of ours; but it is well to remember that deep streams run smoothly and peaceful streams make no noise and "happy is that people whose annals are brief." Sometimes the finest and purest Masonry furnishes least material for the use of the one who has a journalistic turn of mind. We trust that the printed volume is not without interest and some Masonic value. If it be found that we have freely expressed our own opinions it must be understood that we have no egotistical thoughts that these opinions are of themselves of any value; their chief use is as stimulants to such readers as see fit to disagree with them in whole or in part and to think independently; for of such stuff are real Masons made.

The selections of verse in this book, used to fill page-ends after Reviews, are from North Carolina poets this year, except a few which are appropriate to the George Washington Bi-Centennial year.

A topical index of the Reviews in the 1932 volume was prepared after the book was printed, and is available to the reader in mimeographed form if he seeks definite literature concerning specific subjects.

The volume which is handed to the brethren at Charlotte does not carry the master table of statistical information, Tables 35 and 36, which are so large as to have to be used as inserts. They will be found in the books later to be sent to lodges and Grand Lodges. If any brother present desires a copy of this sheet and will hand me, the undersigned, his name and address on a scrap of paper, it will be sent to him.

The reader is invited to study the statistics in the volume presented, revealing as they do conditions in Masonry as extraordinary as those which are found in every other field of action at this present day. They can well be used "to point a moral and adorn a tale."

Attention is also directed to the resolutions looking toward the entrance of the Grand Lodge of North Carolina upon fraternal relations with certain Grand Lodges in the Republic of Brazil; with the Grand Lodge of Spain; with the Grand Lodge Del Pacifico of Mexico. These resolutions are as follows:

(1) Resolved, that the Grand Lodge of North Carolina do recognize as true and worthy the seven Grand Lodges reported upon in this report for Brazil, and request the Grand Secretary to arrange for fraternal intercourse, and the Grand Master to arrange for the exchange of Grand Representatives.

(2) Resolved, that the Grand Lodge of North Carolina do recognize as true and worthy the Gran Logia Del Pacifico, of the the states of Sonora and certain territory of California, Bajo, and whose address is:

Apartoda Postal 20, Guyamas, Senora, Mexico, and that the Grand Secretary be requested to arrange for fraternal communication therewith and the Grand Master of this Grand Lodge be requested to arrange for the exchange of Fraternal Representatives.

(3) Resolved that the Grand Lodge of North Carolina recognize the Grand Lodge of Spain, whose see is at Barcelona, as in all respects regular and a true Body of Masonry; and that the Grand Secretary be requested to arrange for the exchange of fraternal relations; and that the Grand Master be requested to provide for the exchange of Grand Representatives.

J. EDWARD ALLEN, *Foreign Correspondent*

REPORT OF DIRECTORS OF MASONIC AND EASTERN
STAR HOME

The Directors of the Masonic and Eastern Star Home Home submitted the following report which was referred to the Finance Committee:

Greensboro, N. C., January 1, 1932

BRETHREN:

We submit our annual report for the year 1931. The past twelve months have been a most trying period. The demands for admission have far exceeded our facilities and on December 31, 1931, we had a waiting list of ten (10) accepted applications and no vacant rooms. During 1931 the daily average number of guests was sixty four (64) an increase over 1930 of three (3).

We have operated within our budget authorized by the Board of Directors.

Home Maintenance—During 1931 we have rendered financial assistance to fifteen (15) approved applicants in their own homes by monthly allowances ranging from \$10.00 to \$15.00 per month. This is proving to be a practical and acceptable type of relief and we hope this Grand Body will make a special appropriation of \$2,500.00 to this fund in addition to the regular appropriation of \$15,000.00 to the general maintenance of the Home.

Audit—Complete detail audit is herewith submitted by Certified Public Accountant.

Superintendent's Residence— We have constructed on the Home estate, convenient to the main buildings, a residence for our Superintendent; cost of the same complete \$7,045.77.

We record our thanks for the personal attention of the Grand Master of North Carolina, A. F. & A. M., who has attended all meetings of the Board of Directors and also special meetings on Robert Morris Day.

The term of office of the following Directors expires with this meeting: Dr. W. C. Wicker and Brother William Ritchie Smith.

Budget For 1932—We attach Budget authorized by our Board of Directors for general maintenance purposes, amounting to \$28,275.00.

Per Capita Cost—Our audit shows \$379.31 per guest as per capita cost. This compared with \$416.80 for previous year, a reduction of \$37.49 per person. Per capita cost on Home Maintenance \$172.16.

Endowment Fund—The audit shows this fund, organized by the order of Eastern Star, now amounts to \$7,961.78. When possible we hope subordinate Lodges and individuals will make special contributions to this fund.

PER CAPITA COST
(Year ending December 31st, 1931)

HOME EXPENSES:	Amount		Per Capita Cost	
	1930	1931	1930	1931
Wages -----	\$ 5,365.75	\$5,112.78	\$ 87.39	\$ 79.88
Food -----	8,465.69	7,420.23	137.88	115.91
Housekeeping supplies----	204.95	12.52	3.34	.19
Clothing & Dry Goods----	575.30	409.17	9.37	6.40
Electric Lights & Power----	822.17	726.71	13.39	11.37
Fuel -----	1,073.57	755.83	17.48	11.81
Laundry -----	881.53	1,001.87	14.36	15.66
Repairs -----	839.01	601.45	13.66	9.40
Medical Attention-----	1,730.43	1,645.32	28.18	25.71
Burial & Cemetery-----	602.56	390.30	9.81	6.10
Food -----		89.90		1.41
Farm Labor-----		461.80		7.22
DIRECT EXPENSES	\$20,560.96	\$18,627.88	\$334.86	\$291.06
GENERAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE				
Salaries -----	\$ 1,740.00	\$4,125.00	\$ 28.34	\$ 64.45
Insurance -----	547.69	508.90	8.92	7.95
Telephone & Telegraph----	139.61	126.07	2.27	1.97
Misc. Office expense----	250.85	137.31	4.09	2.14
Publicity -----	160.67	24.88	2.62	.39
Directors Expense-----	194.06	149.74	3.16	2.34
Litigation -----	105.20	150.00	1.71	2.34
Automobile expense----	93.82	314.48	1.52	4.92
Transportation of Guest--	16.57	4.25	.27	.07
Supervision Visits-----	4.00	47.31	.07	.74
Stenographer -----		60.00		.94
	\$ 3,252.37	\$ 5,647.94	\$ 52.97	\$ 88.25
Farm Loss	\$ 1,778.79		\$ 28.97.	
TOTAL COSTS	\$25,592.12	\$24,275.82	\$416.80	\$379.31
AVERAGE INMATES ENROLLED		61.4	64	
HOME MAINTENANCE:				
Amount contributed to the support of indigent Masons and their dependents in their own home-----			\$	2,582.50
Average inmates enrolled-----				15
Cost per year-----			\$	172.16
Cost per month-----			\$	14.51

Budget for 1932:	1931	Proposed 1932	Accepted
Audit ----- \$	110.00	\$ 100.00	\$ 100.00
Publicity -----	150.00	50.00	50.00
Auto expense -----	150.00	300.00	300.00
Accounts Payable (Idol Note) -----	100.00	100.00	100.00
Burial expense -----	600.00	450.00	450.00
Cemetery expense -----	50.00		
J. W. Coutherne Insurance -----	20.00	20.00	20.00
Clothing, Dry Good & Shoes -----	650.00	450.00	450.00
Contingent -----	500.00	130.00	130.00
Directors' Expense -----	200.00	175.00	175.00
Electric Lights -----	350.00	375.00	375.00
Electric Power -----	375.00	375.00	375.00
Farm Live Stock -----	200.00	150.00	150.00
Farm expense -----	2500.00	250.00	250.00
Furniture and Fixtures—Home -----	200.00	100.00	1000.00
Furniture and Fixtures—Office -----	25.00		
Furniture and Fixtures—Farm -----	200.00	100.00	100.00
Fuel -----	1200.00	500.00	500.00
Home expense—Groceries & Prov. -----	8500.00	6500.00	6500.00
Home Maintenance -----	1500.00	2500.00	3000.00
Improvements -----	1000.00	500.00	500.00
Insurance -----	1000.00	400.00	400.00
R. E. Knox Insurance -----	15.00	15.00	15.00
Laundry -----	1000.00	950.00	950.00
Labor—Home employees -----	6500.00	4800.00	4800.00
Litigation -----	150.00	150.00	150.00
Medical & Salary Home doctor -----	1300.00	1500.00	1500.00
Miscellaneous expense -----	50.00	50.00	50.00
Office expense -----	1100.00	100.00	100.00
Postage -----	25.00	25.00	25.00
Repairs -----	1000.00	500.00	500.00
Telephone and Telegraph -----	150.00	150.00	150.00
Transportation -----	75.00	50.00	50.00
C. E. Tate Insurance -----	10.00		
Supervision visits -----	50.00	50.00	50.00
Upkeep grounds, lawn mower -----	50.00		
Extra Labor -----	350.00	400.00	400.00
Home Housekeeping supplies -----	400.00	400.00	400.00
Salaries executive staff, Supt. Secretary-Treas. Attorney	3960.00	3960.00	3960.00
Garage for Supt. residence -----	250.00	250.00	250.00

\$ 28,275.00

Estimated revenue for 1932—\$28,050.00.

STATISTICAL RECORD

Guests in the Home January 1, 1931-----	65	
Guests on Home Maintenance allowance-----	7	72
	—	
Guests admitted during the year -----	6	
Applicants placed on Home Maintenance		
allowance list-----	8	14
	—	—
		86
Guests died during the year-----	6	
Withdrawn from the Home-----	1	7
	—	—
		79
Guests in the Home Dec. 31, 1931-----		64
Applicants on Home Maintenance allow-		
ance list December 31, 1931-----		15
		—
		79

Respectfully submitted,

C. M. VANSTORY, *Chm. Executive Co.*

The Grand Lodge was called from labor to refreshment until 2:00 o'clock, p. m., Wednesday.

SECOND DAY—AFTERNOON SESSION

The Grand Lodge was called from refreshment to labor at 2:00 o'clock, p. m., by Most Worshipful J. Wallace Winborne, Grand Master.

Prayer was offered by the Grand Chaplain.

The minutes of last night's session were read and approved.

PRELIMINARY REPORT OF FINANCE COMMITTEE

The Finance Committee made the following report which was adopted:

GEORGE WASHINGTON NATIONAL MASONIC MEMORIAL

The recommendation of the Grand Master, which was referred to the Finance Committee that the Grand Lodge appropriate \$8,400.00 payable in five annual installments for the George Washington National Masonic Memorial, we recommend it be not adopted.

This is the equivalent of a tax of 22½ cents on each Mason, and in these days of financial depression, although this commitment would be spread out over five years we think the Grand Lodge should not so commit itself.

We recognize this as a National Masonic Memorial towards which the Grand Lodge has contributed of its means, and to which it hopes later to contribute further, which cannot now be done.

MASONIC SERVICE ASSOCIATION

The \$300.00 appropriation, as a payment in full of the debt of the Masonic Service Association, and a release from further obligation as recommended by the Grand Master, we recommend the Grand Lodge adopt and approve the same.

This is not only moral, but is also a legal, obligation of the Grand Lodge authorized and obligated by its action in 1919 when it joined the Masonic Service Association, and agreed to pay its pro rata of its expenses.

PRINTING NEW EDITION OF CODE

With regard to the recommendation of the Grand Secretary that \$2,000.00 be included in the budget for reprinting the Code, as amended, your committee recommends that it be disapproved by the Grand Lodge.

This suggested appropriation is the equivalent of a tax of five cents on each Mason, and in the present state of financial depression the expenditures should be limited to actual necessities,

and the carrying on of the present work of the Grand Lodge, on its present level of efficiency and service and that all new financial commitments should be denied by the Grand Lodge.

REPORT OF MASONIC AND EASTERN STAR HOME COMMITTEE

Your Committee congratulates the management of this institution upon the present favorable condition of the affairs of the Home.

Brother George R. Bennette, the Superintendent, has been doing things. He has proven to the satisfaction of every one that he is the right man in the right place. Under his supervision there has been provided for each guest comfort of body, satisfaction of mind and contentment in surroundings.

Your Committee recommends that an appropriation of \$15,000.00 be made by this Grand Lodge for maintenance during 1932. We recommend that the Directors use \$3,000.00 for maintenance outside the Institution.

It is not feasible at the present time to provide additional buildings to care for more guests inside the Home. It is always filled to capacity, and there is an ever present waiting list of applicants seeking admission.

The only way more people can be cared for is through additional maintenance outside the Home, and it is imperatively necessary that this type of helpful and economical expenditure of funds be further developed.

In order that the best results may be obtained from allotment of funds outside the Home careful supervision of these expenditures is necessary to see that this money is spent for the relief of the person for whom appropriated and not for the upkeep of others for whom it is not intended.

Your Committee believes that no appropriation of this kind should be made to any one anywhere unless a proper spirit of co-operation in helping to a reasonable extent is shown by the local Lodge sponsoring the individual for whom maintenance is requested.

LEON CASH,
H. M. FOY,
J. G. BEAMAN.

REPORT OF SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON FUND IN THE HANDS OF THE MASONIC TEMPLE COMMITTEE

To the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of North Carolina:

We, your Committee, to whom was referred the report of Past Grand Master A. B. Andrews, relative to the fund in the hands of the Masonic Temple Committee, respectfully report as follows:

We have given careful consideration to all matters referred to us, and find that the report, made by Past Grand Master Andrews at the last Annual Communication, and printed on pages 178-200 of the Proceedings of 1931, to be correct, and accurate, and corresponds with the supplementary report of Grand Auditor Chas. N. Goodno, Certified Public Accountant, printed on Pages 204-208 of the Proceedings of 1931.

As shown in the Proceedings of the Grand Lodge of 1918, page 103, the fund, referred to in the report of Past Grand Master Andrews, was established by the Masonic Temple Committee as a reserve account to protect the financial condition of the Temple, to protect any outstanding indebtedness, and to insure the credit of the Temple. The establishment of this reserve account, and the reasons therefor, appear in the report of the Masonic Temple Committee for 1918, which report was approved by the Grand Lodge at the Annual Communication of that year.

Full and detailed information as to the plan for financing the Temple, adopted in 1910, the plan for refinancing it, adopted in 1917, and as to the establishment, handling, and custody of the reserve fund above mentioned, may be obtained by referring to the printed Proceedings of the Grand Lodge as follows:

Report of Masonic Temple Committee, Proceedings of 1910, pages 78-81; Report of Masonic Temple Committee, Proceedings of 1917, pages 159-164; Report of Finance Committee Proceedings of 1917, pages 177-181; Report of Masonic Temple Committee, Proceedings of 1918, pages 100-103; Report of Masonic Temple Committee, Proceedings of 1921, pages 104-106; Special Report of Past Grand Master A. B. Andrews, Proceedings of 1931, pages 178-200; Statement of Raleigh Savings Bank and Trust Company, Proceedings of 1931, pages 200-202; Supplementary Report of Grand Auditor, Chas. N. Goodno, Proceedings of 1931, pages 204-208.

Fraternally submitted,

E. W. TIMBERLAKE, JR.,

HERBERT C. ALEXANDER,

W. B. HODGE,

K. W. PARHAM,

EDWIN W. YATES,

Committee.

REPORT OF OXFORD ORPHANAGE COMMITTEE

We, your Committee on Oxford Orphanage, beg leave to report that we have examined the Fifty-Ninth Annual Report of the Oxford Orphanage.

We view with appreciation the economic and efficient manner in which the affairs of the Orphanage have been administered during the past year.

We would recommend that Masons of North Carolina maintain their interest in the Institution by continuing their free will

offerings as has been done in former years because during the past year these offerings have materially decreased, thereby hindering the work of the Institution.

We have examined the recommendation of Salem Lodge, No. 289, relative to the changing of the name of our Institution at Oxford from Orphanage to "Home For" or some other name, omitting the word "Orphanage."

While we appreciate the spirit in which the resolution is presented, it must be remembered that the Institution is a corporation and to change the name thereof would necessitate the changing of the charter of that Institution, together with other changes of a legal nature which we feel would not be justified at this time.

We cannot agree with the resolution which states that "the word Orphanage serves only as a constant reminder to those who are Orphans, that they have been deprived of the parental love and care that other children enjoy."

We feel rather it is a most beautiful reminder of the great love and care which the Masons of North Carolina have shown them through the Institution.

Throughout the Masonic world the very name Oxford Orphanage stands as a monument to Masonry within this Jurisdiction. We, therefore, recommend that the resolution be not adopted.

We furthermore recommend that the Board of Directors of the Oxford Orphanage be authorized and empowered to borrow the sum of forty thousand dollars (\$40,000.00), upon the pledge and faith of the \$79,125.81 of subscriptions of the nearly 7,000 Masons, and that said pledges be deposited as security.

RESOLVED, further, that, in order to insure the raising of the money necessary, that the Board of Directors be authorized to place a mortgage or deed of trust upon the real estate of the Oxford Orphanage.

RESOLVED, further, that the Board of Directors be empowered to do all things necessary to carry out this authorization.

We recommend the appropriation of \$50,000.00.

Fraternally submitted,

W. R. SMITH,
J. RAY SHUTE, JR.,
LON G. TURNER,

Committee.

Seconded by Finance Committee and adopted.

The memorial hour having arrived the following memorials were presented:

SAMUEL MALLETTE GATTIS

To the Most Worshipful Grand Master, Right Worshipful Grand Wardens and Brethren of the Grand Lodge of North Carolina:

Your Committee, directed to prepare suitable memorial commemorative of Past Grand Master, our beloved Brother Samuel Mallette Gattis, begs leave to report:

Samuel Mallette Gattis was born near the community of Chapel Hill, in Orange County, North Carolina, on the 7th day of March, 1863. His parents were Samuel and Nancy _____ Gattis. He was born on a farm and spent most of the days of his minority there. To this fact we may trace many of the noble traits of his long and useful life.

The local schools of his community and _____ prepared him to enter the University of North Carolina in the fall of 1880. He graduated there with the class of 1884. His high character and attention to every duty gave notice to faculty, fellow students and friends that he had high aims and purposes in life and that he would attain them.

After his graduation he taught school one year in Wentworth Academy, in the County of Johnston, and was Principal of the School. He was for two years Principal and teacher in Hertford Academy, in the town of that name in Perquimans County. He had, as a youth, selected the legal profession as his calling in life; and during these years at teaching he made advancement in reading the law course prescribed by the Supreme Court of North Carolina. He might then have applied for license and easily obtained it, but a solid foundation in law was his desire and in 1887 he entered the University of North Carolina Law School, then conducted by Honorable John Manning, one of the great law teachers our State has produced.

He took his examination before the Supreme Court of North Carolina at February term 1888 and was licensed.

He had in youth made up his mind that the county of his birth should be the county of his life; and that he would live and practice law among those he knew and loved; and who, knew, loved and highly respected him. Within a few months Dr. Pride Jones, the highly respected Clerk of the Superior Court of Orange County, died, and Honorable John A. Gilmer, Judge of the Superior Court of that Judicial District, tendered the appointment to the advancing young Attorney, who accepted the office with its great responsibilities, and at once entered upon the discharge of his duties.

So faithful, accurate and attentive to the duties of his office was he that the people of Orange County elected him to a full four year term in 1890. He served this term, and feeling that his

training and preferences were for the practice of his profession, on the first Monday in December 1894, he re-entered the list of high grade lawyers in the historic town of Hillsboro. There his professional life was mainly spent. Other courts called him and he took practice in the adjacent counties. Within four years he was called by his people to represent them in the House of Representatives, and was a member of that body of the Sessions of 1899, 1901 and 1903. In his last year of legislative service he was elected Speaker of the House. He presided with fairness and ability. Upon the resignation of Hon. Jones Fuller of Durham from the office of Solicitor of the Ninth Judicial District, Brother Gattis was appointed by the Governor of the State, Brother W. W. Kitchen, to fill that vacancy; and entered upon his duties October 27, 1909. At the expiration of that term he was, in 1910, elected for a full term of four years. In 1914 his district had been changed, yet he was re-elected again for another full term of four years, and then again in 1918 he was honored by another four years' term. The State never had a more able, more conscientious and fairer prosecutor. Under his wise conduct of his docket crime decreased. He was a Democrat in politics; not bitter, nor vindictive, but a firm believer in the fundamental doctrine that every human being should be given the opportunity to be what God intended him or her to be. He was Chairman of his party's County Executive Committee nearly a quarter of a century. For many years he was a district member of the Democratic State Executive Committee. He was a delegate to the National Convention of his party meeting in Kansas City in 1900. He there won applause and commendation by the speech he made placing Brother Julian S. Carr in nomination for Vice President of the United States. The North Carolina delegation selected Brother Gattis for this signal honor.

In educational matters he was active, and persistent in the demand that every boy and girl should be given the best possible schooling; and then be given college training. He was a director of the State Normal and Industrial School at Greensboro and a member of the Executive Committee of the Board for ten years.

He was a member of the Board of Trustees of the University of North Carolina for one term.

In business affairs he was alert and deeply concerned for the best interests of his Community and County. He was a director of the Bank of Orange, and also of The Bele-Vue Manufacturing Company.

He was highly charitable and as a member of the American National Red Cross was eager and active in distributing, and in doing good.

In the World War he was patriotic and active. His speeches at numerous points were highly loyal and bond drivers found him busy soliciting purchasers.

He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South; a consistent, a loyal and Master serving Christian.

In his home life he was a pattern of husbandly and fatherly devotion. He married Miss Maggie Parrish of his native County on December 3rd, 1890. No cloud ever dimmed that union. An only son is now living who follows his father's footsteps, and bears his name.

It was here that we know our deceased Brother best. Around our altar his love shone bright and clear. He knew what it meant to be a Mason; and he followed it in every walk of life. He was initiated in Eagle Lodge, Hillsboro, June 23, 1893; passed July 26, 1893, and raised August 26, 1893. He started at the bottom of the ladder and went to the top, as Master of his Lodge.

In 1899 he was appointed Grand Marshal of the Grand Lodge by Grand Master R. J. Noble. He was steadily advanced by appointment and election until the Grand Communication in 1908, when he was elected Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of North Carolina; and then re-elected in 1909. He was the last Grand Master to serve two terms.

He was a Scottish Rite 32° Mason, and a member of Charlotte Consistory, No. 1. He was a member of Sudan Temple of A. A. O. N. of the Mystic Shrine.

Our Brother passed on the 16th day of April, 1931, full of honor and greatly beloved.

The Grand Lodge conducted the burial and hundreds gathered to pay respect to the man and Mason of high degree and noble life. We shall greatly miss him.

*"The daisies prank thy grassy grave,
Sleep on.
Above the green pine branches wave,
Sleep on.
Beneath the merry runnel sings
And swallow sweep with glancing wings,
Sleep on old friend! Sleep on!*

*Calm as a Summer sea at rest,
Sleep on!
Thy meek hands folded on thy breast,
Sleep on!
Hushed into stillness life's sharp pain,
Naught but the pattering of the rain,
Sleep on dear friend! Sleep on!*

FRANCIS D. WINSTON,
W. S. LIDDELL,
A. B. ANDREWS,
Committee.

GEORGE STARK NORFLEET

Past Grand Master Norfleet was born in Winston-Salem July 22, 1879, and died January 1, 1932. Descended from a Masonic family he was early attracted to the fraternity, and when he attained his majority in 1900 he immediately made application to Winston Lodge, No. 167, for the degrees of Symbolic Masonry. He was initiated September 14, 1900; passed September 28, 1900, and raised October 12, 1900. From the date he was initiated till the day of his death he was enthusiastically devoted to the principles and purposes of Masonry. He lived its principles and carried out its purposes. His interest was intense and his preferment rapid. He was appointed Steward of his Lodge December 27, 1900, and was installed Master June 24, 1905.

In January, 1907, he was appointed Steward of the Grand Lodge and by successive appointments and elections ascended the ladder of promotion until in January, 1918, he was elected Grand Master, and became the efficient War Grand Master of this Jurisdiction. He practically served one and one-half terms as he was Acting Grand Master during the absence from the State of Grand Master Pridden.

Brother Norfleet was also active in other branches of Masonry, being both a member and a past presiding officer of Winston Chapter No. 24, R. A. M., and Piedmont Commandery No. 6, K. T. He was also a member of Zabud Council No. 16, R. & S. M., and 32° Scottish Rite Mason. He enjoyed the exceptional honor of being made a Scottish Rite Mason at sight. In 1915 he was Grand High Priest of the Grand Chapter, R. A. M.; and in 1919 Grand Commander of the Knights Templar of North Carolina. He was consecrated, anointed and set apart to the High Priesthood in 1908.

In 1917 while Acting Grand Master he issued a dispensation for the establishment of Army Lodge A at Camp Sevier, Greenville, S. C. This Lodge was chartered by the Grand Lodge of North Carolina in January, 1918.

His further activities in this Grand Lodge are amply attested by his long years of service on the Board of Directors of the Masonic and Eastern Star Home and the Oxford Orphanage, and by his membership on the Orphan Asylum and Masonic Temple Committees, the Board of General Purposes and by other important assignments.

Always and ever from twenty-one to fifty-two he was busy about his duties as a Master Mason. Strange as the comment may seem, there is not a line in the local archives of Masonry, nor a word in the annals of this Grand Lodge which portrays the life, describes the character or lauds the achievements of George S. Norfleet. While this kind of record is wanting, yet every page

of the minutes, in both subordinate and grand bodies, pulsates with the living record of the worthwhile work and goodly service of this eminent Mason.

The children at the orphanage were his greatest Masonic interest. He realized with John Mansfield, Poet Laureate of England—

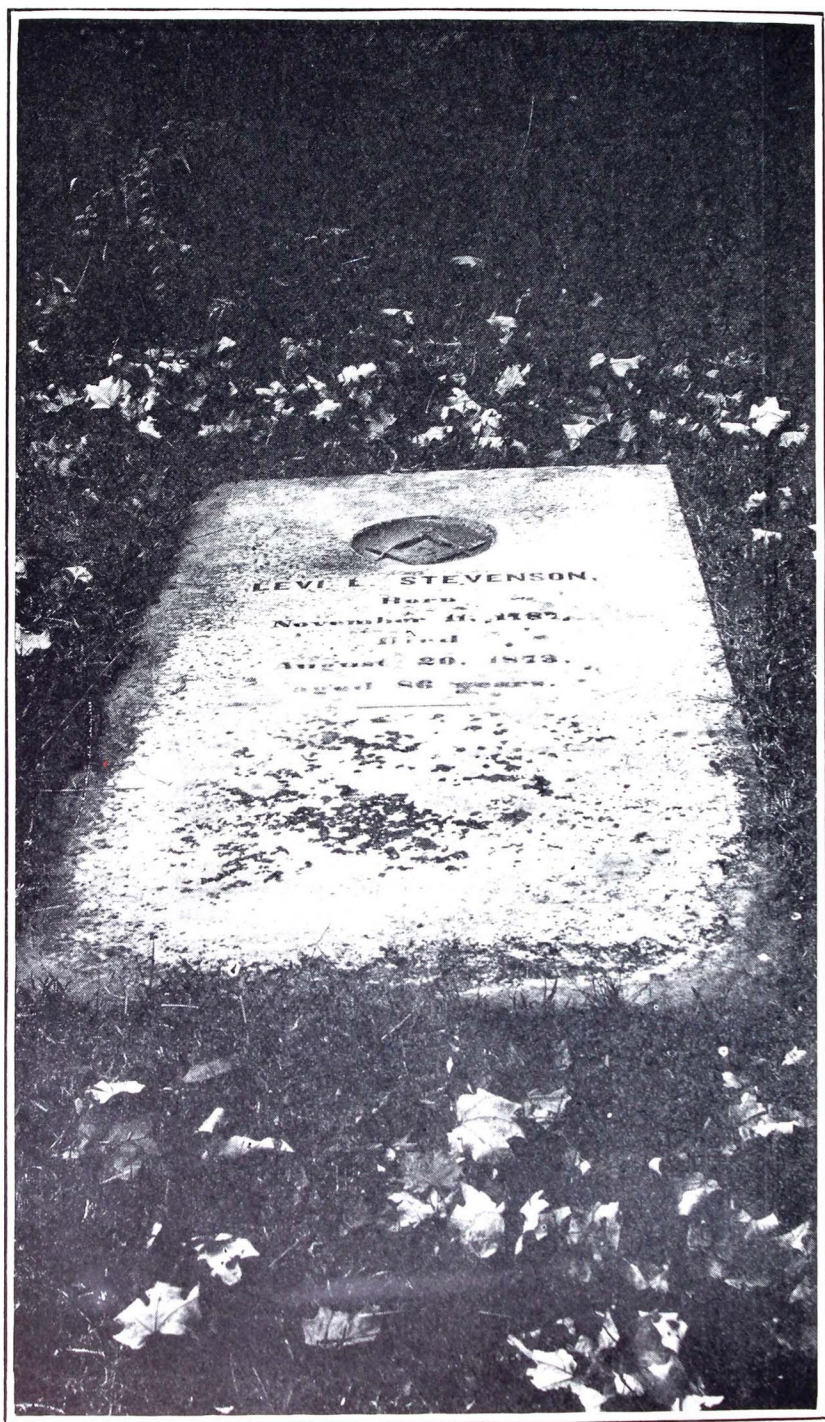
*"He who gives a child a treat,
Makes joy bells ring in heaven's street;
And he who gives a child a home,
Builds palaces in Kingdom Come."*

When failing health forced him to resign from the directorate of the orphanage, this was his supreme Masonic regret.

Brother Norfleet was a devoted member of the First Presbyterian Church which he joined when a mere boy. He was an Elder for twenty years and for sixteen years Superintendent of the Sunday School, retiring on account of ill health. His pastor says of him: "He was a man who had an abiding faith in God and love for his fellowman, I have never known a man who had more of a sacrificial spirit, fortitude, and willingness to share with others." And a former pastor says: "His tact in dealing with men, his well known integrity, his hearty and genial manner, his attractive personality, his good-natured smile, his cheery manner of speech, all combined to attract men to him. Now that he is gone I think with gratitude of his personal character and services, and also with growing appreciation of those forces in the home, in the church, and in the business and fraternal world which produced a man of his kind. To his family he gave a care and devotion so abundant and pervasive, so generous and unflinching, that it would serve as a guide and inspiration to any home. Masonry appealed to him because of its noble spirit of brotherhood, its high moral standards, its inspiring program of service to the needy. He therefore freely gave his time and talents to this great brotherhood."

In Brother Norfleet's home community he was known by everybody and by everybody recognized as an able and thoroughly reliable business man and an exemplary citizen. All his intercourse with his fellows was marked with kindness which won for him the confidence, respect and love of all classes and conditions of his fellow citizens. He was, indeed, one "to whom distress might prefer its suit and the burdened heart pour out its sorrows" with full assurance of receiving a sympathetic response. The large concourse of people who assembled to pay a last tribute of respect to his memory attests this fact.

Early in December, 1925, he was grievously stricken and for more than six years lived literally in the valley of the shadow of death. But no one saw any difference in his demeanor. He lived the same life from then on as he had lived before, his physical disability merely circumscribing his further activities.



TOMB OF LEVI L. STEVENSON
in Trinity Churchyard, near Staunton, Va.

He pursued the even tenor of his way with supreme faith, unusual fortitude, cheerfulness of spirit and patient and unmurmuring submission.

He was laid to rest with Masonic honors. After a short ritualistic service, a bit of prayer, and a word of benediction, we left him as the evening sun bathed in beauty the mounds of flowers and peered beneath the canvas to bid him a cheerful good-by. Soon the shadows of night quietly enveloped the landscape and wrapped his last resting place in blessed quiet. Here his dust will rest in peace till the gladsome dawn of the holy resurrection morn.

*"Father, in Thy gracious keeping,
Leave we now Thy servant sleeping."*

LEON CASH,
W. S. LIDDELL,
A. B. ANDREWS,

Committee.

REPORT ON NECROLOGY

It is eminently fitting when the Masons of this grand jurisdiction meet in annual communication that we should set aside a memorial hour in which to recount the name and fame of those of our brethren who during the year have departed hence, we trust, in peace and in God's favor. It is well, also for us who are here to consider well the admonition of the burial service that "the last offices paid to the dead are useful only as lectures to the living".

To the many who have gone on before during the year we can pay no adequate tribute. We know they were Masons good and true and served well their day and generation. We bid them hail and farewell and request that their names be inscribed on a roll of honor in the minutes of this grand communication.

In writing of the departed dead there is a degree of sameness; it is but the repetition of the old, old story of graves and sorrow, as aged as time, as universal as humanity. In each case there come before the mind the same pictures—the chamber of peace, the creped door, the gathering in the broken home, the new-made grave, the deposit in Mother Earth, the lambskin or white leather apron, the sprig of acacia, the final prayers and the return to the fireside, where there is a vacant chair and many sad hearts. The writer of the report, and those who hear it read, are far away from the scenes of sorrow, yet there is a nearness by reason of our friendship, a sympathy born of fellowship, and we enter into the lives of others because we are common sharers in the decree of mortality. The grave holds our own, and soon will hide us in its darkness. That which was mortal was dear to us when active in life, and the dust is dear to us though it rest

in the land of the silent. A common faith, a steadfast hope, bids us look beyond the valley of the dead, up to the hills of Zion, where the departed and remembered are in eternal peace.

The procession of the departed comes trooping by, and our hearts are filled with sweet memories, which are lighted by the glow of remembered words and deeds. The vacant places in hearts and homes remind us of those who were "mown by the reaper", and who were calmed to rest by God's lullaby. The affection that was ripened by years of social intercourse defies death, and the memories of the past hallow our surroundings; we recall fond greetings, and we

*"Miss another's hail,
Like ships that pass in the night."*

By-gone years come back to us at this hour, and in their return bring remembrances of Masonic intercourse and fraternal friendships. In our happy greetings, in all of the joys of the present communication, we can but think of those who were once with us, and who took part in the necessary transaction of business incident to the occasion, and with whom we spent the interim in happy good fellowship. We mourn their loss, we regret their absence from us, but wherever else there is vacancy and void, there is none in our hearts, for the love we bore for them remains with us still. We share in their immortality, for fond memory dies not, nor can the grave keep and conceal and never reveal it again.

And now what account shall we who remain give of ourselves, if it shall be asked of each of us for the last time, "Is he worthy and well qualified?"

We have been passing through deep waters. Some of us have much less to live on than we had, but we have just as much to live for. The real values of life are unshaken and solid. The depression has not lowered the value of a single friendship. Neighbors still greet us in the same old cordial way and business associates still believe in us. Our faith in the goodness of the universe is unimpaired. By reason of that faith may we be emboldened, if we have to face defeat and despair. Let our faith in God remain as a priceless treasure no depression can touch.

This depression is a challenge, not a catastrophe. A generation that has conquered the air and sent giant planes circling the globe, which has plunged into the deeps and disported on the ocean's floor, is now faced with the challenge to rise above its dependence on mere things and seek an emancipation of the spirit of man.

The last two years have been for many Masons a thrilling spiritual adventure through which they have discovered their real wealth. Bereft of dividends and profits, they are discovering the sustaining powers of a strong religious faith, the abiding values of courage, heroism, honor, charity, and trustworthiness.

A financial crisis can wipe out profits and bring business to a standstill, but character is beyond its reach. The deepest satisfactions of life—those which come from sharing and serving—remain secure.

*"If but one message I may leave behind,
One single word of courage for my kind,
It would be this—Oh, brother Mason, Friend,
Whatever life may bring—what God may send—
No matter whether clouds lift soon or late—
Take heart and wait.*

*"Despair may tangle darkly at your feet,
Your faith be dimmed, and hope, once cool and sweet,
Be lost—but suddenly, above a hill,
A heavenly lamp set on a heavenly sill
Will shine for you and point the way to go.
This well I know!*

*"For I have waited through the dark, and I
Have seen a star rise in the blackest sky,
Repeatedly—it has not failed me yet.
And I have learned God never will forget
To light His lamp. If we but wait for it,
It will be lit."*

LEON CASH, *Committee.*

The Grand Lodge was pleased to receive a visit from the members of the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals: Judge Elliott Northcutt, of Huntington Lodge, No. 53, of West Virginia; Judge Johnson J. Hayes, of Liberty Grove Lodge, No. 407, of North Wilkesboro, N. C.; Judge John J. Parker, of Monroe Lodge, No. 244.

RESOLUTION

The following resolution was offered and referred to the Finance Committee:

Whereas, at this time we must practice every economy possible, and;

Whereas, the Grand Secretary's income from different sources is out of proportion to the income of the Grand Lodge and the salaries of other officials;

Be it Resolved, That the salary of the Grand Secretary be reduced so that his income from all sources shall be \$3,600.00; that his personal expense account be \$200.00, and for clerks be \$1,500.00.

TO MEET IN ASHEVILLE

An invitation to meet in Asheville next year was presented. An invitation to meet in Raleigh was also presented, but the Grand Lodge, by a close vote, voted to accept the Asheville invitation.

Brother J. Hugo Tatsch, a noted Masonic author, was introduced by Bro. J. Ray Shute, Jr., and made a short but pleasant address before the Grand Lodge.

The following amendment was introduced and referred to the Jurisprudence Committee:

AMENDMENTS TO 1924 CONSTITUTION

Amend Chapter II, Sec. B, Page 8, in list of Grand Officers in Elective List to include the following:

The Grand Chaplain,

The Grand Lecturer,

The Senior Grand Deacon,

The Junior Grand Deacon,

Making these four officers elective instead of appointive.

Amend Chapter II, Sec. 12, page 10, to read as follows:

"The Grand Master-elect shall appoint two Stewards to serve at the next Grand Annual Communication who shall not be eligible to re-appointment by a succeeding Grand Master, but they shall be eligible to any elective office; he shall also appoint the Board of Custodians, Grand Historian, Grand Orator, and Grand Auditor and Grand Tiler.

"The Grand Master, or his duly appointed representative, shall be authorized to appoint a Grand Marshal, when such officer is needed at a regular or special communication of the Grand Lodge, which appointment shall be for the communication then convened on. y. The Grand Secretary shall appoint the Assistant Grand Secretary, subject to the approval of the Grand Master."

INFORMATION FOR THE JURISPRUDENCE COMMITTEE

A careful check up on the Proceedings of the Grand Lodge reveals these facts:

The Grand Lodge has been convened in Special Communication 64 times during the past 10 years; the Brother appointed Grand Marshal has been present at only seven of these communications; if we get along 57 times out of 64 without the certain brother why should a brother have a straight ticket to the Grand Master's chair, and expenses to the sessions of the Grand Lodge, because he is the favorite of a particular Grand Master."

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON CHARTERS AND
DISPENSATIONS

The Committee on Charters and Dispensations made the following report, which was adopted:

To the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of North Carolina:

We, the Committee on Charters and Dispensations, have examined the books and records of Kernersville Lodge, U. D., and recommend that a charter be granted.

K. W. PARHAM,
J. W. PATTON,
JEFF L. NELSON,
Committee.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON APPEALS

The Committee on Appeals reported as follows, and the report was adopted:

To the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of North Carolina:

We, your Committee on Appeals, beg leave to report as follows:

(1) In the case of appeal of J. C. Poteat from the decision of Lattimore Lodge, No. 508, in which the sentence was expulsion, we believe the sentence was excessive, and as the accused has been without Masonic membership since May, 1930, we recommend that he be restored to all rights and privileges of Masonry as a non-affiliate Mason, in accordance with Section 237 of the Code.

(2) In the case of appeal of C. F. Smathers from the decision of Pigeon River Lodge, No. 386, in which the sentence was suspension for two years, we recommend that the decision of the Lodge be sustained.

HARRY T. PATERSON, *Chm'n.*
C. S. CHAMBERLAIN,
H. M. BRANDON,
JOHN W. FLEMING.

DREWRY MEMORIAL GRAND SECRETARY'S FUND

The Trustees of the Drewry Memorial Grand Secretary's Fund made the following report, which was referred to the Finance Committee and finally adopted:

To the Grand Lodge of North Carolina:

The Drewry Memorial Grand Secretary Fund herewith transmits to you the report of the Raleigh Savings Bank and Trust Company, Custodian of the Drewry Memorial Grand Secretary Fund, and its transactions during the calendar year 1931.

As will be seen from the report, the income from this fund aggregated \$2,284.59, all of which, under the will of Brother Drew-

ry, is applied to the salary of the Grand Secretary, and to that extent reduces the cost otherwise that would be incurred by the Grand Lodge.

The changes made in investments during the year appear in the Custodian's account and may be summarized as follows:

(A) The Grand Lodge 6% note due in 1931 was paid in full, (B) \$1,700.00 worth of Masonic Temple 4% bonds were sold at 96, aggregating \$1,632.00, (C) twelve \$50.00 Masonic bonds were purchased at 96, aggregating an outlay of \$576.00. All of these transactions appear in the Custodian's account to which reference is made.

During the past year the Raleigh Savings Bank and Trust Company, which was constituted Custodian under the will of Brother John C. Drewry, has been consolidated with the North Carolina Bank and Trust Company, which under the statutes of North Carolina, carry with it into the consolidated corporation the trusts held by either corporation. We call this to the attention of the Grand Lodge and ask that it does hereby authorize and direct the Grand Master and Grand Secretary to execute the necessary papers carrying into effect this transfer of the custody of securities.

Fraternally submitted,

J. WALLACE WINBORNE, *Grand Master*,
JOHN J. PHOENIX, *Grand Treasurer*,
JOHN H. ANDERSON, *Grand Secretary*,
ALEXANDER B. ANDREWS,
C. B. BARBEE.

THE RALEIGH SAVINGS BANK AND TRUST COMPANY, CUSTODIAN OF
DREWRY MEMORIAL GRAND SECRETARY FUND

December 31, 1931

1931		PRINCIPAL ACCOUNT	
Jan.	1—By balance last statement		\$ 41.27
		RECEIPTS	
April	4—By Raleigh Chapter, No. 10—R. A. M., a/c sale \$1700 Masonic Temple Constr. Company's 4's	\$1632.00	
Dec.	23—By Grand Lodge of N. C. pmt., of Note, No. 8	1000.00	2632.00
			\$2673.27
1931		DISBURSEMENTS	
Jan.	17—By payment to Claude L. Pierce for \$100 Masonic Temple Construction Company, 4% Bond	\$ 96.00	
March	12—To Branch Banking and Trust Company for \$250 Masonic Temple Construction Co., 4% Bd., @ 96	240.00	
March	25—To N. C. Corporation—Final installment on purchase of 10 shares, American Telephone and Telegraph on rights	386.50	
March	28—To J. P. McSwain, Secretary, Mooreshboro Lodge, No. 388—\$100 Masonic Temple Construction Company, 4% Bond	96.00	
April	8—To Wachovia Bank & Trust Co., \$50 Masonic Temple Construction Co., 4% Bond @ 96	48.00	
Nov.	16—To Wachovia Bank and Trust Company, \$100 Masonic Temple Construction Co., 4% Bond @ 96	96.00	
Dec.	31—To B. N. Welch, \$50 Masonic Temple Construction Company, 4% Bond @ 96	48.00	1010.50
Balance on hand uninvested			\$1662.77

1931

INCOME ACCOUNT

Jan.	1—By balance last statement-----		\$1221.12
RECEIPTS			
Jan.	2—By coupons \$9150 Masonic Temple Construction Company 4% Bonds-----	\$	183.00
Jan.	2—By coupons past due on Masonic Temple Construction Company, 4% Bonds-----		3.00
Jan.	2—By R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company, dividend 65 shares B. common-----		48.75
Jan.	2—By P. H. Hanes Knitting Company, dividend 40 shares preferred-----		70.00
Jan.	10—By A. C. L. R. R. Company dividend 25 shares common-----		125.00
Jan.	16—By American Telephone & Telegraph Company, dividend 45 shares common-----		101.25
Jan.	28—By Pennsylvania Railroad Company dividend 140 shares common-----		140.00
March	12—By coupons past due on Masonic Temple Construction Company, 4% Bonds-----		15.00
March	16—By Pennroad Corporation dividend 65 shares common-----		13.00
March	30—By coupons Masonic Temple Construction Company 4% Bonds past due-----		2.00
April	2—By P. H. Hanes Knitting Company, dividend 40 shares preferred-----		70.00
April	2—By R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company, dividend 65 shares common-----		48.75
April	2—By North Carolina Bank & Trust Company, Interest on deposit-----		2.47
April	4—By accumulated interest on \$1700 Masonic Temple Construction Company, 4% Bonds sold-----		17.00
April	8—By coupons past due on Masonic Temple Construction Company 4% Bonds-----		2.00
April	16—By American Telephone & Telegraph Company, dividend 45 shares common-----		101.25
April	30—By Pennsylvania Rail Road Company, dividend 140 shares common-----		140.00
July	1—By coupons \$7950 Masonic Temple Construction Company 4% Bonds-----		160.00
July	2—By P. H. Hanes Knitting Company, dividend 40 shares preferred-----		70.00
July	2—By R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company dividend 65 shares common-----		48.75
July	10—By A. C. L. R. R. Company, dividend 25 shares common-----		87.50
July	16—By American Telephone & Telegraph Company, dividend 140 shares common-----		123.75
Aug.	31—By Pennsylvania Rail Road Company, dividend 140 shares common-----		105.00
Sept.	15—By Pennroad Corporation, dividend 65 shares common-----		13.00
Oct.	1—By North Carolina Bank and Trust Company interest on deposit-----		6.00
Oct.	2—By P. H. Hanes Knitting Company, dividend 40 shares preferred-----		70.00
Oct.	2—By R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company, dividend 65 shares B. common-----		48.75
Oct.	16—By American Telephone and Telegraph Company dividend 55 shares common-----		123.75
Nov.	30—By Pennsylvania Rail Road dividend 140 shares common-----		70.00
Dec.	23—By Grand Lodge of North Carolina Interest on notes to 1-1-32-----		120.00
Dec.	31—By North Carolina Bank and Trust Company Interest on deposit-----	5.30	2134.27
			\$3355.39

1930

DISBURSEMENTS

Dec. 31	—To John H. Anderson, Grand Secretary, Dist. of income to date-----	\$1221.12	
March 12	—To Branch Banking and Trust Company Interest on Masonic Temple Construction Company 4% Bonds, coupons past due-----	15.00	
March 28	—To J. P. McSwain, Sec., Moorestoro Lodge 388—Interest on Masonic Temple Construction 4% Bonds—coupons past due-----	2.00	
April 8	—To Wachovia Bank & Trust Company, Interest on Masonic Temple Construction Company, 4% Bonds, past due coupons-----	2.00	
July 1	—To John H. Anderson, Grand Secretary, dist. of income to date-----	1063.47	
Nov. 16	—To Wachovia Bank & Trust Company, Interest on Masonic Temple Construction Company, 4% Bonds, past due coupons-----	10.00	
Dec. 31	—To B. N. Welch, Interest on Masonic Temple Construction Company, 4% Bonds-----	1.00	2314.59
Balance on hand for distribution-----			\$1040.80

SECURITIES HELD

\$1000.00 Grand Lodge Note 6% due December 1, 1932.
 \$8100 Masonic Temple Construction Company, 2nd Mortgage, 4% Bonds.
 40 shares P. H. Hanes Knitting Company, pfd.
 10 shares American Woolen Company, pfd.
 25 shares Atlantic Coast Line R. R. Company, common.
 55 shares American Telephone & Telegraph Company, common.
 65 shares R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company, B common.
 140 shares Pennsylvania R. R. Company, common.
 65 shares Pennroad Corporation common.

REPORT COMMITTEE ON BY-LAWS

The Committee on By-laws reported as follows:

To the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of North Carolina:

The Committee on By-Laws begs leave to report as follows:

There were no material changes proposed in the by-laws of any lodge during the past year.

Numerous changes of time of meetings and change in fees or dues have been approved.

As all amendments as finally submitted were in accordance with the Code and Masonic usage they were approved.

J. H. ANDERSON, *Chairman.*

REPORT OF TRUSTEES OF PERMANENT FUND

The Trustees of the Permanent Fund made the following report, which was referred to the Finance Committee and later adopted:

To the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of North Carolina:

As Trustees of the Permanent Fund of the Grand Lodge, we acknowledge the receipts from the Grand Treasurer of \$101,418.30 in cash, and also notes of the Masonic Temple Construction Company for \$30,000.00.

The report of the Auditor last January showed a cash balance of \$99,419.98. Under the terms of the resolution adopted by the Grand Lodge, when the cash balance amounted to \$100,000.00 the income was to be turned into the General Fund. We have accordingly sent to the Grand Secretary this income amounting to \$3,418.30.

In addition to the \$30,000.00 of notes held there has been received from the Masonic Temple Construction Company their note bearing 6% interest for accrued interest of \$24,155.43, making a total of \$54,155.43.

The interest on these notes will probably be paid each year from now on and we would like some instruction as to what to do with the income from that source.

The Custodian of the Fund was authorized and did purchase Fourth Liberty Loan Bonds of a par value of \$50,000.00 at a price of 99.1875 or a total cost of \$49,593.75.

R. C. DUNN,
J. J. PHOENIX,
ALEXANDER B. ANDREWS,
J. H. ANDERSON,
J. LEG. EVERETT,
Committee.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON CHARITY

The Charity Committee made the following report, which was adopted:

January 1, 1932.

To the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of North Carolina:

In submitting this report your committee wishes to call particular attention to the small number of appeals received this past year, especially in view of an anticipated increase. This was no doubt due to the fact that the subordinate bodies are taking care of many small appeals and are submitting only those that are too heavy for them to handle.

The following appeals were allowed:

Jan. 3—Seaside Lodge, No. 429—W. S. Swindell.....	\$ 25.00
Feb. 16—Big Lick Lodge, No. 476—Mrs. Zula Easley....	50.00
Feb. 19—Numa F. Reid, No. 344—Whitehead.....	50.00
Feb. 19—Numa F. Reid, No. 344—Joab Leonard.....	100.00
Feb. 23—Bakersville Lodge, No. 357—W. M. Street.....	50.00
Mar. 28—Sunrise Lodge, No. 615—Mrs. Simpson.....	50.00
Mar. 30—Unanimity Lodge, No. 7—Mrs. C. W. Brinkley..	75.00
April 18—Matthews Lodge, No. 461—J. W. Rowell.....	50.00
May 29—Bonlee Lodge, No. 285—R. W. Kidd.....	50.00
June 12—H. F. Grainger Lodge, No. 412—Mrs. J. C. Smith	25.00
June 19—Cookville Lodge, No. 502—Mrs. A. Stevens....	50.00

July 29—Campbell Lodge, No. 374—T. F. Bradburn-----	\$ 50.00
July 30—Buffalo Lodge, No. 172—J. D. McBride-----	50.00
July 31—Glenville Lodge, No. 551—D. A. Baumgarner----	50.00
Aug. 3—Creedmoor Lodge, No. 499—R. F. Johnson-----	30.00
Aug. 17—J. H. Mills Lodge, No. 624—R. A. Watkins-----	50.00
Aug. 17—French Broad Lodge, No. 292—Campbell-----	100.00
Aug. 19—H. F. Grainger Lodge, No. 412—Mrs. J. C. Smith	100.00
Sept. 23—Bladen Lodge, No. 646—T. W. Powell-----	100.00
Sept. 25—Glenville Lodge, No. 551—D. A. Baumgarner--	50.00
Oct. 3—Richland Lodge, No. 638—L. C. Rowe-----	50.00
Oct. 17—Ashler Lodge, No. 451—Jas. E. Green-----	50.00
Nov. 16—Glenville Lodge, No. 551—D. A. Baumgarner--	50.00
Dec. 31—Creedmoor Lodge, No. 499—R. F. Johnson-----	20.00

Total-----\$1325.00

514—Scotland, Gibson -----	Mrs. C. H. Ferrill--	Rejected
113—Billings, Billings, Mont.-----	Mrs. Lue Buttery--	Rejected
569—Mt. Pleasant, Bailey-----	S. M. Finch-----	Rejected
487—Statesville, Statesville -----	W. A. Reeves-----	Rejected
151—Sanford, Sanford -----	Mrs. L. E. Donda--	Pending
(Questionnaire has been mailed but has not been returned to date)		

Additional appeals have been received from Brother D. A. Baumgarner of Glenville Lodge, No. 551, and Mrs. Zula Easley. Both appeals have been referred to the subordinate lodges for consideration.

In conclusion we wish to thank the Grand Secretary and the Masters of the subordinate bodies for their cooperation in making investigation in these cases.

Respectfully submitted,

A. O. ALFORD, *Chairman Charity Committee.*

REPORT OF REPRESENTATIVE TO THE GEORGE
WASHINGTON MASONIC NATIONAL
MEMORIAL ASSOCIATION

To the Grand Lodge of North Carolina:

I have the honor to make report to you as follows:

I attended the annual meeting of the George Washington Masonic National Memorial Association February 23, 1931, and have been in communication with the officers of the Association since that time.

In the volume "Masonic Reviews, 1932" any interested brother may observe that the contributions to the Memorial up to January 1st, 1932, have reached the sum of \$3,320,022.92 from the several states of the Union in addition to other contributions from the Mystic Shrine, the York and Scottish Rite Bodies and other organizations and sundry contributions from Alaska, the Canal Zone, Porto Rico, etc. Since the Masonic population of the jurisdictions from which these funds come is 3,255,843, it will be observed that an average of contributions through the Grand Lodges of the United States is \$1.02 per Mason on the rolls at the present time. It is interesting to note that the Eastern and Southern states have contributed \$1,802,195.01, or 146% of their quota of one dollar per member; the Mountain and Pacific states have contributed \$332,288.50, or 105%; while the Central and Mississippi Basin States have contributed \$1,193,280.88, or 59.7%. It will thus be seen that the states of the Mississippi Basin and Central Regions as a whole have been least responsive in this movement.

If we consider the Grand Jurisdictions in entirely different groups we find that contributions are as follows:

The Eastern States, 149%.

North Central States, 69%.

Western States, 105%.

Southern States, 94%.

It is a source of congratulation to note that North Carolina, at 158.7% stands ninth among them all, only New Hampshire, Delaware, District of Columbia, Virginia, New Jersey, North Dakota, Rhode Island, and Pennsylvania ranking in order ahead of us; while South Carolina, with 140.7%, is next in line below us.

At the meeting of 1931 it was resolved to dedicate the Memorial during the George Washington Bi-Centennial of 1932. After consultation with the United States Government George Washington Bi-Centennial Commission it was thought best not to attempt this dedication on February 22nd, since at that time so many events of a different emphasis would be occurring and that the dedication of the Masonic Memorial would be to a large extent submerged. Therefore it was resolved that the second week in May shall be reserved by the United States Government George

Washington Bi-Centennial Commission as Masonic week and the dedication will occur during that week.

At that time there will occur at the Memorial the most notable Masonic event of many years, attended by the most important group of Masons that have gathered together for a meeting in the history of the Craft. It is expected that many of the Grand Lodges will hold special communications at the Memorial during that week; and it is certain that there will be tremendous crowds present.

The Grand Lodge of North Carolina has always supported the movement for the George Washington Masonic Memorial. The history of the Grand Lodge of New Hampshire shows that in 1827 it was proposed that there be erected a monument to George Washington the Mason, and that New Hampshire and North Carolina were the only jurisdictions which made definite financial commitment to the project. Without a doubt our Grand Lodge will be well represented in the events this year, and it is hoped that the Grand Master will make special plans for the part which North Carolina will take. Brethren from this state can easily drive up to Washington by automobile in from five to ten hours, depending on their residence, or may take sleeping cars from any center by the Southern, Seaboard or Atlantic Coast Line Railroads.

The brochure "The Social and Fraternal Life of George Washington" has not yet been received from the United States Commission, but it is expected that this will be available in time for observances in the lodges during the early spring. Lodges are urged to continue to bring the Bi-Centennial to the attention of all members.

It will not be out of place for each individual Mason to give his whole-hearted moral support to the public schools in their celebrations of the Bi-Centennial of the birth of George Washington, since every school will of course without a doubt take part in this program. Attention is also directed to the fact that the Bi-Centennial has organized a nation wide series of contests in the schools in declamation, essays and oratory upon subjects appropriate to the Bi-Centennial year. It would not be out of place for lodges to offer prizes in such contests. The State Contest Committee, in North Carolina consists of the following:

Hon. A. T. Allen, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, Raleigh, N. C.

Mr. Tyree C. Taylor, Raleigh, N. C.

Mrs. O. Max Gardner, Raleigh, N. C.

Mrs. Alfred W. Williams, Raleigh, N. C.

Hon. Fred Morrison, Raleigh, N. C.

It will be interesting to all Masons to know that in the series of twelve George Washington Commemorative Postage Stamps which were put on sale January 1st., the nine cent stamp is made from that one which depicts George Washington in his regalia

as a Mason, being a reproduction in pink engraving of the pastel portrait printed from life by W. Williams in 1794.

It is a pleasure to report that work on the George Washington Masonic Memorial on Shooter's Hill, Alexandria, has progressed during the year more rapidly than was expected a year ago even by the most optimistic. As usual, no work has been begun nor any contracts awarded nor any material ordered unless the funds were in hand with which to pay for it. Our Grand Secretary read to the writer a few weeks ago a letter from Brother J. Claude Keiper in which it was stated that the auditorium in the Memorial is being completed and that work is being done in Memorial Hall, in addition to the work which it was originally planned to do in providing a heating plant and the water and sewerage system. Through the generosity of Colonel Louis A. Watres, chimes have been provided for the tower. A powerful beacon light has also been provided.

As soon as financial conditions in North Carolina make it possible, it is hoped that this Grand Lodge will make further donations to the Memorial to the extent that our per capita shall meet the challenge of \$1.75 laid down by New York and accepted by our sister states; but we fear that the recent experiences in this state must necessarily cause a postponement of this undertaking for the present.

Respectfully submitted,

J. EDWARD ALLEN.

REPORT MASONIC LOAN FUND COMMITTEE

The Masonic Loan Fund Committee made the following report, which was adopted:

To the Grand Lodge of North Carolina, A. F. & A. M.:

During the past year matters of this committee have been largely a matter of routine. About sixty letters, asking for loans, were received from students, Masons and citizens applying for loans, all of which were advised that these funds were handled directly by the college authorities.

The thirty-one colleges were asked for reports and practically all of them complied, giving the same information as last year, which reports are on file with the committee.

Under the order of the Grand Lodge a year ago all appropriations to this fund were discontinued, and we therefore recommend no financial action at this time.

Fraternally submitted,

RAYMOND C. DUNN,
JOHN J. PHOENIX,
THOMAS J. HARKINS,
ALEXANDER B. ANDREWS.
Committee on Distribution.

COMMITTEE ON MASONIC EDUCATION

The Committee made the following report, which was adopted:

To the Grand Lodge of North Carolina:

Your committee on Masonic Education respectfully reports upon its activities as follows:

The Committee on Masonic Education was appointed by Most Worshipful Grand Master J. W. Winborne on January 21, 1931, pursuant to the adoption of the annual address of Grand Master E. W. Timberlake, Jr., including the following paragraph:

"I therefore recommend that the Grand Lodge Committee on Masonic Education be authorized to prepare educational programs and to suggest topics for discussion, and to publish such programs and topics in THE ORPHANS' FRIEND monthly, and oftener if desirable. I further recommend that the Grand Lodge Committee on Masonic Education be authorized to meet quarterly for the purpose of preparing such programs and topics, and that the members of the Committee be allowed their expenses in attending said quarterly meetings. I estimate that the expense of said meeting will not exceed a total of \$200.00, and recommend an appropriation of that amount. I recognize the necessity for the practice of strict economy, but it is my belief that the expenditure of this comparatively small sum will be well worth while."

The Committee held its first meeting on Saturday, February 7, 1931, in the office of the Grand Secretary. The recommendation of Past Grand Master Timberlake, in execution of which a committee was set up, was read.

It was the unanimous opinion of the members of the committee that this was in effect an instruction to this committee and that the committee should plan to carry out this direction by preparing monthly programs for Masonic Educational meetings for other lodges.

The Committee also determined that a principal focus of Masonic Education should be the petitioner for the degrees and the candidates for passing and raising.

Accordingly the Committee determined that it would prepare programs for Masonic Educational Meetings in lodges along the following general lines:

One program should be used to acquaint the membership of the lodges with the transactions of the Grand Lodge at its annual communication in 1931.

Two programs should deal with the lives of distinguished Masons.

One program should deal with the History of Freemasonry.

Five programs should deal with the Ethics of Freemasonry.

The nature of further programs will be determined at a later meeting.

The Committee proceeded to put this plan into operation. Brother F. M. Pinnix was called upon to gather together data for publication and use which would constitute the basis for the "Grand Lodge Night", and Brother J. Edward Allen agreed to draft a letter to be sent to all Lodges and District Deputy Grand Masters, acquainting them with the plans of the committee and asking them for their co-operation. Brother Hubert M. Poteat and Brother Charles B. Newcomb also agreed to prepare a program about particular subjects dealing with the Ethics of Freemasonry.

The Committee took under consideration the matter of recommending to lodges that they buy at the expense of candidates, and place in the hands of all candidates, copies of Oliver Day Street's book "Symbolism of the Three Degrees," in three volumes, one for each degree. The Grand Secretary was instructed to ascertain whether this is available at a reasonable price.

The Committee also went on record as favoring the plan of sending a personal letter from the Grand Secretary to each petitioner for the degrees, which letter should attempt to set forth for the petitioner some idea of the fundamentals of that which he is seeking. Brother J. Edward Allen was instructed to obtain data from which such a letter would be prepared, and to make a draft of it for the consideration of the committee at its next meeting.

The Committee met again on Saturday afternoon, May 2nd. in the Grand Secretary's office. The Grand Secretary was requested to obtain for the Committee the names of the Educational Secretaries in the various lodges.

The Committee expressed the feeling that because it has no machinery by which to carry out its program of work in the lodges, the Educational Programs are used only in a very small number of lodges.

It was found that on account of the death of Brother Andrew Randell, owner of the American Masonic Press, Incorporated, Judge Street's book, "*The Symbolism of the Three Degrees*", cannot be had.

It was resolved that the Program on Masonic History be prepared by Brother J. Edward Allen, the program on Masonic Jurisprudence by Brother Charles B. Newcomb and a program from the field of Masonic Ethics, on a subject to be chosen by him, be prepared by Brother Poteat.

The Committee also drafted the proposed letter to be sent by the Grand Secretary to every petitioner for the degrees, as follows:

"DEAR SIR:

"Your petition for the degrees in Freemasonry has been forwarded to the Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of North Carolina. The Grand Lodge feels that at this time you should carefully consider the nature of the Order which you have petitioned for initiation and membership; for, if you should become a member without knowing our rules and ideals, embarrassment would result, both to you and to Freemasonry. Will you therefore please ponder the following facts, and be sure that you are sincerely in accord with them?

"Freemasonry exists as a fraternity. This means that its members are all equally bound to keep and obey certain rules, regulations and laws. Most of these have come down to us from time immemorial and many of them cannot be changed or annulled. Unless a petitioner for our Degrees is ready and willing to keep them, he cannot as a member be happy in our midst.

"Every fraternity is consecrated to some aim, held sacred by its members. Our aim is Human Brotherhood in all the ways in which it may exist and be shown in human lives. Some men out of honest opinions, may not believe in Brotherhood or desire it. We need not tell you that such men would not find their natural place among us.

"Brotherhood, as Freemasonry understands it, is based on the Fatherhood of God; and for that reason involves our belief in the Immortality of the Soul. No one may be a Mason who does not sincerely believe in these great truths.

"Being thus devoted to the aim of Brotherhood within the bonds of the religious and moral life, and having as a principal aim the building of character, one of our first concerns is peace and harmony among ourselves. Therefore any discussion of sectarian or political matters in Masonic assemblies is strictly forbidden. Freemasonry makes war on nothing except on whatever there is in our natures that tends to break down the brotherly life.

"To give relief to an unfortunate Brother or his dependents is one of the first and most precious duties and privileges of a Mason. But Masonry is not a charity organization, a reform organization, nor an insurance organization. We leave all such matters to the tender conscience and good will of our members, and do not make any guarantees to anybody.

"A good Mason must be a citizen within the Fraternity as he ought to be outside. To obey superior officers and to give heed to the wisdom of leaders are among the marks of a good Mason.

"If for any reason you should feel unwilling to commit yourself to such a society as we have described above, we advise you in all kindness not to go further in your praiseworthy desire to become a Mason: but if such aims and ideals appeal to you, we ask you to wait patiently until the lodge which you have petitioned notifies you of its action.

"With all good wishes, I am,

"Very truly yours,

"JOHN H. ANDERSON, *Grand Secretary.*"

As an expression of the simplest form of the faith of Masonry, not exhaustive or authoritative, but incontrovertible and suggestive, the following is

THE MASONIC BELIEF

There is one God, the Father of all men.

The Holy Bible is the Great Light in Masonry, and the Rule and Guide for faith and practice.

Man is immortal.

Character determines destiny.

Love of man is, next to love of God, man's first duty.

Prayer, communion of man with God, is helpful.

THE MASONIC TEACHING

Masonry teaches men to practice charity and benevolence, to protect chastity, to respect the ties of blood and friendship, to adopt the principles and revere the ordinances of religion, to assist the feeble, guide the blind, raise the downtrodden, shelter the orphan, guard the altar, support the Government, inculcate morality, promote learning, love man, fear God, implore His mercy, and hope for happiness.

The Committee met again August 27th. in the Masonic Temple in Greensboro. After hearing reports from considerable numbers of active brethren it was the unanimous sense of the committee that we lay the problem of Masonic Education before the annual meeting of the District Deputy Grand Masters, which was then done, in the meeting of the District Deputy Grand Masters which was being held in another room.

The District Deputy Grand Masters expressed themselves as being much interested in the cause of Masonic Education. Stirring speeches were made. It was unanimously agreed that the salvation of Masonry today lies in some acceptable program of Masonic Education. But it was also agreed that the reception which has been accorded the program prepared by this committee does not justify the work involved unless more generally used than hitherto. Brother F. M. Pinnix agreed to have printed a syllabus of the programs prepared for this year. Brother J. E. Allen

was requested to prepare, on the suggestion of Grand Master Winborne, a suitable program for the use of the lodges on the occasion of George Washington's Masonic Birthday; and it was agreed that no further program should be prepared for the year.

The Committee met again on December 18th. at which time it was unanimously resolved that the report of this committee to the Grand Lodge of North Carolina shall include a recommendation that the Committee on Masonic Education be dissolved, or its activities suspended for at least a year.

Your Committee begs leave to report that members have served without compensation, have paid their own expenses, provided their own stationery, their own postage and telegrams, and have in fact discovered that no appropriation was made for them, although such was intended. Too much cannot be said in the praise of THE ORPHANS' FRIEND for its loyal assistance. The Grand Secretary has charged the postage on two circular letters to lodges and the publication of the pamphlet "Questions We Want Answered" as being expenses of this Committee, to some other account.

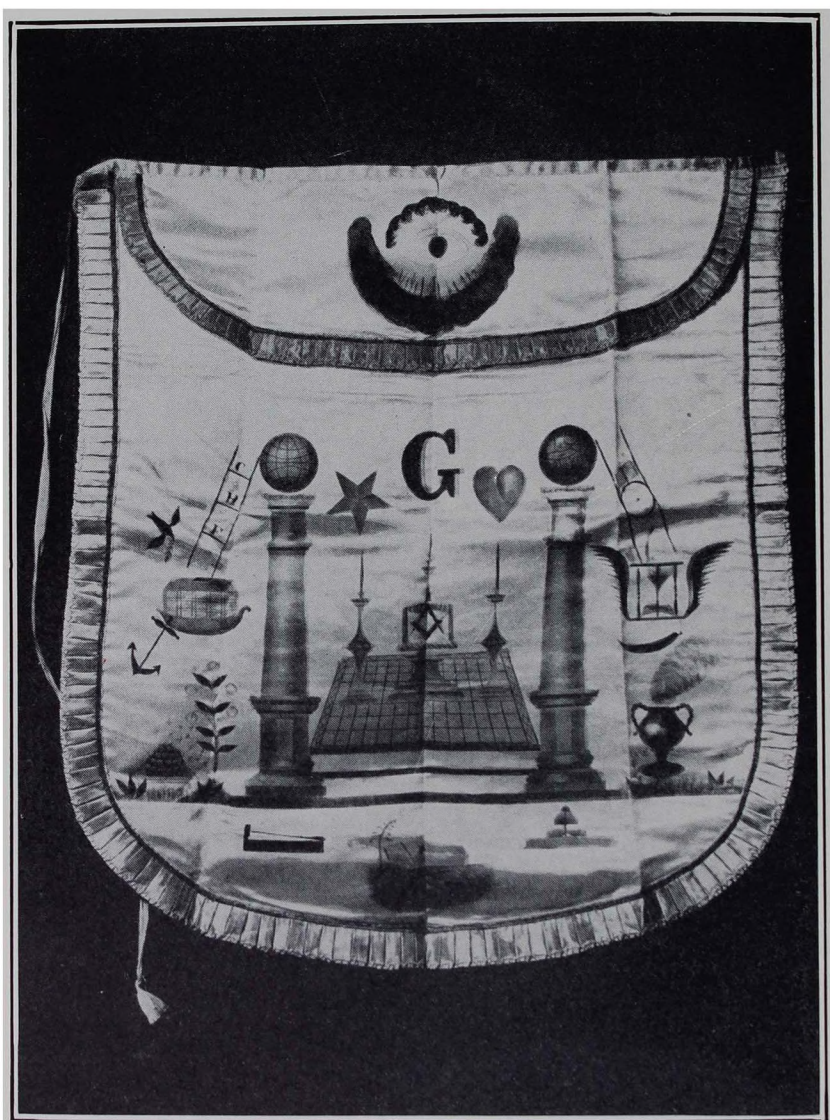
Your Committee believes that in the near future the time will be right for the resumption of the active work of a committee of Masonic Service and Education. It believes that this work should center largely around the new initiate, believing that more good can be done by such work than by attempts to offer the same set of subjects for addresses and all others. The Committee has come to wonder whether the brethren have not acquired a distaste for the phrase "Masonic Education"; and thinks it possible that some of our concepts may require reorganization in light of changed conditions.

The Committee has examined with much interest three little books by Brother Carl H. Claudy, recently published, whose title is "*Introduction to Masonry*", and believes that every lodge would do well to place these in the hands of each candidate and recommends that Lodges throughout the State use it.

The Committee recommends that the form letter which it has prepared to be sent to petitioners for degrees be officially adopted by this Grand Lodge.

Respectfully submitted,

J. EDWARD ALLEN,
JOHN H. ANDERSON,
CHARLES B. NEWCOMB,
FRANK M. PINNIX
HUBERT M. POTEAT.



MASONIC APRON OF LEVI L. STEVENSON
Grand Lecturer Grand Lodge of North Carolina
1836-1873

REPORT OF NORTH CAROLINA LODGE OF RESEARCH,
NO. 666

To the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge, A. F. & A. M., of North Carolina:

Feeling that it is but due this Grand Body to have a report of Lodge 666, which began its operation in February of last year, I herewith submit a report of the activities of the Lodge for the past eleven months.

On February 10th, 1931, the Lodge was consecrated and the officers installed by P. G. M. E. W. Timberlake, Jr., since which time the Lodge has held stated Communications each month for the transaction of business. In addition to our stated Communication, the Lodge has held eleven educational meetings, at which papers of value have been read and discussed.

Lodge of Research has held educational meetings within several Lodges of this State, which have been well attended and much good resulting therefrom. These meetings have been held in Charlotte, Asheville, Wilmington, Raleigh, Salisbury, Gastonia, and Monroe. The total number of Masons attending these educational meetings has been carefully estimated from lodge minutes and the number is found to be approximately two thousand. This would indicate that Masons of North Carolina are interested in educational work and research in particular.

Our papers have been delivered by prominent members of the Fraternity, the titles of the papers and the authors are:

E. W. Timberlake, Jr., P. G. M., "*The Landmarks of Freemasonry.*"

Hubert McN. Poteat, P. G. M., "*Some Aspects of Masonic History.*"

J. Edward Allen, Jr., Grand Steward, "*William Preston.*"

J. Ray Shute, Jr., P. M., "*The Triangle Theory of the Origin of Freemasonry.*"

Creasy K. Proctor, P. G. O., "*The Story of St. John's College and Oxford Orphanage.*"

Brig. General Albert L. Cox, P. M., "*Army Lodge 'A', A. F. & A. M.*"

O. Frank Hart, P. G. G. M., Grand Secretary of South Carolina, "*The Ethics of Freemasonry.*"

Rev. A. A. Walker, P. A. G. L., "*Freemasonry and Judaism.*"

J. W. Rowell, P. M., P. A. G. L., "*Story of the Stevenson Work of Freemasonry.*"

J. A. Livingstone, Supreme Court Librarian, "*History of St. John's Lodge, No. 1.*"

N. D. Saleeby, K. H. S., "*The Principles of Freemasonry.*"

H. V. B. Voorhis, of New Jersey, and H. V. A. Parsell, of New York, "666."

In addition to these papers there has been printed a book-review and several discussions on the papers delivered. In all, the work has been good.

Lodge 666 has cooperated with the Associated Press in supplying data for their use, which has been collected from our files of information. We have furnished hundreds of individuals with information of a Masonic nature from our Library and borrowed sources. Lodges have written us for many items of information, which we have gladly furnished. Letters have come to us by the hundreds asking for information about our work and for knowledge concerning North Carolina Masonry. These have all been answered; in short, Lodge 666 has acted as a sort of clearing house for Masonry for the past year. This has cost us lots of time and money, but the service has been rendered gratis and with a genuine love for the Institution.

Our transactions have been published four times during the year, under the title of "Nocalore." This publication has carried one hundred and sixty-six pages of pertinent information to Freemasons and has resulted in North Carolina receiving much valuable and constructive publicity for this constructive and instructive work.

"Nocalore" has been mailed into forty-two different States of this Union, as well as into Mexico, Canada, England, Scotland, Ireland, France, Switzerland, Germany, Syria, Egypt, South Africa, Australia, New Zealand, South America and both the East and West Indies. The fame of North Carolina's Lodge of Research has by no means been local in nature, but has reached into every corner of the Globe.

During the year the Lodge has conducted several outings which have resulted in many valuable objects of antiquity being added to the list and collection now in Grand Lodge. During the year the original Warrant for the first Council of Royal and Select Masters—Roanoke Council, No. 1—in North Carolina, was located and secured for permanent display in Grand Lodge; this warrant is one of the first group of warrants ever issued in the world for Cryptic Councils and bears the date of 1821. An apron, which was worn by one of our Grand Officers at the Grand Lodge laying of the cornerstone of the oldest State University in America, in the latter years of the eighteenth century, was located and secured for the walls of Grand Lodge. A Royal Arch apron, over a century in age, was, likewise, secured and now is displayed in Raleigh. An enormous collection of jewels, medals and convention badges, numbering nearly a hundred, have been secured for Grand Lodge of North Carolina. Likewise, many other valuable items of the Craft have been promised to the

Grand Lodge, through Lodge 666, which we hope to have displayed and arranged in Grand Lodge during the next year.

This is just a part of the great work that Lodge of Research has done during the year, and we feel that Grand Lodge and the Masons of this State should know about the work that is being done free of expense to Grand Lodge.

Lodge 666 is in fraternal correspondence with practically every research group in the world, exchanging Correspondence Circle memberships with the following Lodges: Lodge Quatuor Coronati, London; St. Claudius No. 21, Paris; Lodge of Research No. 200, Dublin; Nova Scotia Lodge of Research, Halifax; Masters' and Past Masters' Lodge, Christ Church, New Zealand; and other Associations and Lodges.

Fraternally submitted,

J. RAY SHUTE, JR., *Secretary*.

The Grand Lodge was called from Labor to Refreshment until 7:30 o'clock this evening.

SECOND DAY—EVENING SESSION

The Grand Lodge was called from Refreshment to Labor at 7:30 o'clock by the M.:W.:J. Wallace Winborne, Grand Master.

Prayer was offered by the Grand Chaplain.

The minutes of the afternoon session were read and approved.

The representative of North Carolina near the Grand Lodge of New York, W.:Bro. Albert Reid was recognized and addressed the Grand Lodge.

MASONIC TEMPLE COMMITTEE

The Masonic Temple Committee made the following report which was adopted:

To the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of North Carolina:

The Masonic Temple Committee submits the following report:

The Committee received reports from the Directors of the Masonic Temple and the Auditor and they are made parts of this report.

The following Directors of the Masonic Temple Construction Company were elected:

W. S. LIDDELL,
J. B. OWEN,
R. C. DUNN,
F. D. WINSTON,
A. B. ANDREWS,
E. W. TIMBERLAKE, JR.,
J. H. ANDERSON,

For the Committee.

J. H. ANDERSON, *Secretary*

To the Masonic Temple Committee:

The Directors of the Masonic Temple Construction Company submit the following report:

All the records and accounts of the Temple have been audited and found correct.

The fiscal year of the Temple, formerly ending September 30th, has been changed to the Calendar year making the present report cover fifteen months.

During the past few years the office space in Raleigh has doubled and today there are many more offices than tenants. It has been necessary to reduce the rents to met the conditions of the time, but the building itself has been kept in as near perfect condition as possible. Expenses have been kept down and a saving of \$1700.00 a year has been effected in the wages of employees while we are getting better service than ever.

The net income for the fifteen months has been \$11,513.37, as shown by the Auditor's report, which is made a part of this report.

J. H. ANDERSON, *Secretary and Treasurer.*

COMMITTEE ON LECTURE SERVICE

The Committee made the following report, which was adopted:

To the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of North Carolina:

Your Committee begs to report that, because of present conditions, it believes it to be for the best interest of the Craft in North Carolina to present the following recommendations to the Grand Master:

(a) That the number of Assistant Grand Lecturers be reduced from six as at present to not exceeding three, since the demand for lecture service for the year 1930 provided a total of 127 weeks and that for 1931 a total of 86 weeks, for seven lecturers, and since there is no evidence that the demand for lecture service in 1932 will be materially increased over that of 1930, when four Lecturers can render all the service required in this condition.

(b) We again present the same recommendations made to the Grand Master in the report of this committee at the Annual Communication of this Grand Lodge in 1928 Proceedings, Page 173, Paragraphs 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5, as follows:

1. Any Lodge that employs a Lecturer and cancels the date without giving thirty days' notice must pay for the service as if it were rendered.

2. Any Lecturer who performs a lecture service less than twenty weeks in a year shall not be allowed his expenses to the meeting of the Custodians and Grand Lecturers, or to any Communication of the Grand Lodge.

3. The Grand Custodians shall not recommend for re-appointment any Lecturer who has served less than sixteen weeks. The Grand Master, may, however, in case of emergency, employ a Lecturer not meeting this provision but otherwise qualified.

4. Before receiving the first appointment as Assistant Grand Lecturer an applicant must pass a satisfactory oral examination in Masonic symbology, history and philosophy, conducted either by the Board of Custodians or by a Special Commission designated by the Grand Master.

5. No first appointment as Grand Lecturer shall hereafter be made in favor of an applicant who has not completed a high school course and at least two years in a standard A-grade college or its equivalent.

(c). Your Committee believes that the Grand Lodge should materially assist subordinate lodges in obtaining lecture service, but in view of unsettled conditions and the condition of the finances of the Grand Lodge, it has no recommendation of financial nature to present at this time. However, the Committee is trying to outline a plan to present when financial conditions improve.

Respectfully submitted,

CHAS. B. NEWCOMB, *Chairman*,
H. M. POTEAT,
JAS. W. PAYNE,
J. S. MCEACHERN,
F. M. PINNIX.

The Grand Master announced that the hour of election had arrived and appointed the following tellers: Raymond C. Boyer, Claude S. Chamberlain, and J. Ray Shute, Jr.

The election of officers resulted as follows:

Grand Master, Herbert C. Alexander, of Charlotte; Deputy Grand Master, Peter T. Wilson, Winston-Salem; Senior Grand Warden, Roy F. Ebbs, Asheville; Junior Grand Warden, Chas. B. Newcomb, Wilmington; Grand Treasurer, John J. Phoenix, Greensboro; Grand Secretary, John H. Anderson, Raleigh.

Past Grand Master R. C. Dunn was elected a Director of the Oxford Orphanage for a term of five years.

Brothers W. Ritchie Smith and W. C. Wicker were elected Directors of the Masonic & Eastern Star Home for a term of five years.

Past Grand Master J. H. Anderson was elected a Director of the North Carolina Masonic Foundation for a term of five years.

REPORT OF FINANCE COMMITTEE

The Finance Committee made the following report, which was adopted:

For the fourth consecutive year your committee have to report they have overestimated the receipts of the Grand Lodge.

We find from the report of the Grand Secretary that his office has received the following amount, which he has turned over to the Grand Treasurer, and in parallel column we have placed the budget estimate made a year ago.

	Receipts	
	Actuals	Estimated
FOR PRIOR YEARS		
Charity Fees -----	\$ 500.00	
Per Capita Dues-----	9,404.57	
Fines -----	516.58	
	<u>\$ 10,421.15</u>	
FOR CURRENT YEAR		
Charity Fees -----	\$ 5,640.00	\$ 8,510.00
Initiation -----	528.00	851.00
Per Capita Dues-----	67,677.44	96,962.50
Fines -----	37.50	
Drewry Memorial Fund--	2,284.59	2,200.00
Miscellaneous -----	458.63	300.00
	<u>\$ 76,626.16</u>	<u>\$111,823.50</u>
To which add Interest		
on Permanent Fund-----	3,418.30	
Grand Total -----	<u>\$ 90,465.61</u>	

This shows an overestimate of actual receipts of \$21,357.89 a part of which can be accounted for by the existing conditions, and part of which is due to lodges in certain cities and towns paying installments on their recently constructed Masonic Temple buildings, which otherwise would have paid their share of Grand Lodge quota.

From the Grand Treasurer's report we find the following:

Balance forward January 1, 1931-----	\$10,072.72
Cash from Grand Secretary-----	90,465.61
Interest—Bank Balances -----	313.84
Interest—Meredith Bonds -----	300.00

\$101,152.17

Paid Vouchers Nos. 224, 420-----	96,828.60
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Balance December 31, 1931-----	\$ 4,323.57
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Also we find he received July 7, 1931, from the Raleigh Savings Bank and Trust Co., Custodian, the deposit of \$101,418.30, and on same date turned same over to Trustees of Masonic Foundation, as had been directed by the Grand Lodge.

It should be noted that \$5,000.00 of the appropriation to the Masonic Home is unpaid, and this charged against the balance on December 31st would show an actual overdraft. This item will have to be paid this year, as early as practicable.

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS OF PRIOR YEARS

Naturally one wishes to compare these receipts and disbursements with those of prior years, and for that purpose we herein set out in the following table (A) the Finance Committee's estimated receipts, (B) the actual receipts, (C) the estimated disbursements, and (D) the actual disbursements for the past several years, which is as follows:

Receipts			Disbursements		
Budgeted	Actual		Budgeted	Actual	Appropriation
\$ 57,750.00	\$ 60,183.89	1920	\$ 57,520.00	\$ 54,116.61	Unpaid
64,655.00	75,759.79	1921	62,570.33	51,154.44	\$1,000.00
64,585.00	66,876.49	1922	63,650.00	62,162.32	
90,028.00	90,130.06	1923	92,022.94	95,119.97	
128,757.00	129,964.86	1924	128,148.53	135,142.88	
132,989.00	126,535.37	1925	135,540.00	135,027.71	
125,747.00	122,807.03	1926	136,835.00	134,498.62	
120,518.50	124,184.62	1927	121,725.00	117,684.53	
122,833.00	118,392.05	1928	122,925.00	119,293.62	
122,165.00	118,578.16	1929	119,802.28	116,238.38	
110,410.00	102,410.00	1930	109,582.50	107,077.98	
111,823.50	90,465.61	1931	111,823.50	96,828.60	5,000.00
103,903.50		1932	103,551.25		

Are the conditions in 1931 different from other years, so that these varying receipts and disbursements can be understood? We all know that financial conditions now are entirely different from a few years back.

How are conditions Masonically? Are they the same as in each year of the past ten? If conditions are different, in what respect does that difference manifest itself?

The following analysis of the receipts for several years past shows the various sources from whence came the Grand Lodge revenue of each of the several years.

Year	Per Capita	Initiations (Charity)	Drewry		Other	Total
			Fund	Permanent Fund		
1920	\$ 34,689.70	\$23,960.00	\$	\$	\$1,537.19	\$ 60,186.89
1921	41,990.30	31,720.00	1,674.64		374.85	75,759.79
1922	41,175.60	23,829.00	1,455.24		416.65	66,876.49
1923	64,970.00	22,830.00	1,422.61		907.45	90,130.06
1924	100,020.50	23,000.00	1,647.51		5,295.35	129,934.33
1925	107,045.20	16,810.00	1,987.83		692.29	126,535.37
1926	105,683.42	14,430.00	2,117.44		576.22	122,807.08
1927	106,448.58	13,460.00	2,243.18		2,032.86	124,184.62
1928	101,883.79	13,582.50	2,088.45		837.31	118,392.05
1929	105,539.50	10,090.00	2,420.91		527.75	118,578.16
1930	90,647.00	8,710.00	2,104.98		730.24	102,192.22
1931	77,081.01	6,140.00	2,284.59	\$3,418.30	1,541.71	90,465.61

Of the above years it should be further noted the following extraordinary receipts:

1920—From defunct lodges, \$406.98.

1924—Sales of Codes, \$2,622.00.

From defunct lodges, \$2,230.05.

1927—Sales of Digests, \$1,255.75.

Again how can we visualize the changed conditions? Are the lodges in 1931 raising as many candidates as in 1921? In 1921 the receipts for Grand Lodge charity from initiations was \$31,720.00, while in 1931 it was only \$6,140.00. Why this enormous difference in revenue? In 1921 the initiation fees were practically 40% of the total Grand Lodge income, while in 1931 the initiation fees for charity were only 6%.

This can be understood from the following table showing for ten years past (A) the number raised, (B) net gain for each year, and (C) the total number of Masons.

Year	Raisings	Net Gain	Masons
1920 -----	3,095	2,823	30,839
1921 -----	3,426	2,748	33,662
1922 -----	2,444	1,507	36,510
1923 -----	2,062	1,345	38,017
1924 -----	2,205	1,252	39,362
1925 -----	1,663	648	40,614
1926 -----	1,454	381	41,262
1927 -----	1,422	119	41,536
1928 -----	1,378	- 186	41,350
1929 -----	976	-1,043	40,307
1930 -----	901	- 841	39,466
1931 -----	677	-1,882	37,584

GRAND CHARITY FUND

We approve the action of the Grand Master in recommending that the notes of the Masonic Temple Construction Company aggregating \$54,155.43 held by the Masonic Temple Committee be turned over to the trustees of the Masonic Foundation, not as trustees of that Foundation, but as trustees for the Grand Lodge and that the income therefrom be annually applied towards the charity fund of the Grand Lodge.

We have included this in the receipts for 1932, as the expenditure for charity include Orphanage and Masonic Home.

We also recommend that the annual income from this fund be turned over to the Grand Trusurer and included in his receipts as general fund.

1931 UNPAID APPROPRIATION

The \$5,000 unpaid appropriation due Masonic and Eastern Star Home will have to be paid out of the 1931 dues collected.

CHARITY APPROPRIATIONS THIS YEAR

We make the appropriations for charity as heretofore, consisting of:

(A) Oxford Orphanage -----	\$50,000.00
(B) Masonic Home -----	\$15,000.00
(C) Charity Fund -----	\$ 2,000.00
(D) Oxford School Building Note -----	\$ 8,500.00
(E) Oxford School Building Interest -----	\$ 510.00

MASONIC AND EASTERN STAR HOME

We have carried forward the appropriation of \$15,000 to the Masonic and Eastern Star Home as heretofore.

In 1931 there were 64 guests in the Home and it cost \$24,275.82 to maintain, which is a per capita cost of \$379.31 per guest as against the 1930 per capita cost of \$416.80. We congratulate the Board of Directors and officers of this institution upon this successful business management, as the per capita cost in now \$37.49 less than the per capita cost of two years ago, when the 1929 per capita cost was \$427.70. We also note with interest that last year fifteen indigent Masons and their dependents were maintained in their homes at an aggregate expenditure of \$2,582.50, being an equal cost of \$172.16 for each beneficiary. This outside maintenance was authorized by the Grand Lodge of 1930.

OXFORD ORPHANAGE

We have again brought forward the appropriation of \$50,000 for the Oxford Orphanage.

We note that during the past year there was a property expenditure of \$19,086.73 incurred to purchase real estate, in order to acquire some Negro occupied property which it was highly desirable for the Orphanage to have. Omitting this item we note that the cost of operating the institution was \$167,342.85, the institution caring for 378 children, which is a per capita cost of \$434.94, as against a per capita cost of \$375.29 in 1930 and \$372.68 in 1929. While these figures look higher than preceding years, they are for 14 months (Nov. 1, 1930, to Dec. 31, 1931), and allowing one seventh off, we get the 12 months per capita cost per child of \$372.81, which is comparable with previous years.

Again, comparing the current expense amount \$167,342.85 for the 14 months period we find it is \$11,869.73 per month, while the 1930 current expense aggregate of \$149,741.79 for the 12 months was \$12,478.48, showing that expenditures are now \$308.75 per month less for the past 14 months than heretofore.

This higher per capita is also in part due to reducing the capacity of the Orphanage from 406 to 378, which gives each child a single bed, and the further fact of unequal distribution of purchases in the different years. Included in the expenditures are \$21,829.13 for education, which is a per capita expenditure of \$56.74 per child. Under the plan of the school being a part of the State system for the six months term this item should be considerably reduced during the coming year.

We approve the recommendation of the Committee on the Report of the Oxford Orphanage that the Board of Directors of that institution be authorized to borrow \$40,000 to fund and take care of the money borrowed on the face of the pledges made by eight thousand individual Masons to the Building Fund, of which practically \$80,000 is now unpaid. Further, that in order to make the paper such as could be handled in these times of financial depression that the Grand Lodge does hereby give its consent to the Board of Directors placing a mortgage or deed of trust on the real estate of the Oxford Orphanage to secure the pledges of the individual Mason which are put as collateral for the loan, and that the Board of Directors of the Oxford Orphanage be authorized and empowered to take all steps necessary to carry out this recommendation.

GRAND TREASURER

We recommend that the salary of the Grand Treasurer be reduced from \$500.00 to \$200.00 annually.

GRAND SECRETARY'S OFFICE

We recommend that the salary of the Grand Secretary be reduced from \$4200.00 to \$3600.00 annually.

The Grand Lodge has heretofore paid the Grand Secretary \$4200.00, which he has voluntarily asked to be reduced to \$3600.00 of which amount practically \$2250.00 is paid by the Drewry Memorial Grand Secretary's Fund, which leaves only \$1350.00 of the salary paid by the Grand Lodge.

MASONIC TEMPLE

The financial affairs of the Masonic Temple are in good shape, and the policy of the management in past years in gradually accumulating money to meet the \$30,000 of bond issue falling due January 1, 1934, is being realized. Today in these times of depression the 4% bonds are bringing 96 in the market, while other bonds paying that rate, even with early maturities, are very much lower.

The Secretary and Treasurer and manager of the Masonic Temple, operating a 52-room office building, containing four stores and collecting \$30,000.00 annually from 33 tenants, giving bond for \$25,000.00, is paid by the Masonic Temple Construction Company \$100.00 per month for that service. This is a reduction of \$600.00 from annual expense of operating prior to 1930. At present this work is done by Brother John H. Anderson, Grand Secretary.

PERMANENT FUND

The trustees of the Masonic Foundation, as trustees for the Grand Lodge, report that pursuant to the order of the Grand Lodge they received from the Grand Treasurer on April 1, 1931

the \$100,000.00 cash, which was bearing 4% interest and that the interest thereon for the three remaining quarters aggregating \$3,418.30, was turned over to the Grand Treasurer and is included in his report.

We approve the action of the trustees in investing \$50,000.00 of this fund in United States 4th Liberty 4¼% Bonds, as set out in their report.

We recommend that, until further order of Grand Lodge, income from Permanent Fund be placed in General Fund, and it has so been apportioned this year.

Commencing with this Grand Lodge the income from this fund, is figured in the estimated receipts in making up the budget, and in future Grand Lodges there will be \$4,000.00 to be annually reckoned from this fund, as well as \$3,249.00 interest on the Charity Fund. This annual income, and the principal amounts from which they are derived have been worked out of the \$52,500.00 put by the Grand Lodge in the Masonic Temple at various times from 1910 to 1916. As the full details, and all orders of the Grand Lodge made thereon, are set out in the 1931 Proceedings, pages 178-202, to which reference is hereby made for the same, it is unnecessary to again set forth these facts.

In addition to these two funds yielding interest to the Grand Lodge there is now cash on hand in the Masonic Temple Construction Company account of \$23,000.00 accumulated in anticipation of meeting the bond issue of \$30,000.00 which falls due Jan. 1, 1934. Again we congratulate the Grand Lodge upon the successful management, financial and business, of the Masonic Temple by the Masonic Temple Committee and the Grand Officers.

GRAND LODGE NOTES

The outstanding notes of the Grand Lodge are as follows:
 Oxford School Building (Due 1932)-----\$ 8,500.00
 Drewry Memorial Grand Secretary Fund (Due 1932)-- 1,000.00

Total-----\$ 9,500.00

On these notes the annual interest is \$570.00.

Of the \$65,000.00 of notes authorized to be borrowed for the Building Fund for the Oxford Orphanage, so as to make available the pledges of the individual Masons to that Fund, on which the Grand Lodge is endorser (1931 Proceedings, page 172) there are now outstanding \$42,000.00 which falls due as follows:

January 21, 1932-----\$12,500.00
 February 15, 1932----- 21,500.00
 March 18, 1932----- 8,000.00

Total -----\$42,000.00

CASH BALANCE IN TREASURY

Realizing that it is absolutely necessary to have money on which to operate the Grand Lodge we would call to its attention that the cash balance now on hand on January 1, 1932, was only \$4,323.57, which is a decrease of \$5,749.15 from the corresponding date of 1931. This presents a serious question and the Grand Lodge should make every effort to husband its resources, and at the same time carry on its charities, which are so much benefiting the State.

DREWRY MEMORIAL GRAND SECRETARY'S FUND

We approve the report of the trustees, and recommend that the Grand Master and Grand Secretary be authorized and empowered to execute the necessary papers in order to transfer the custodianship of this fund from the Raleigh Savings Bank & Trust Co., to the North Carolina Bank and Trust Co., with which it has consolidated, as requested by the trustees.

CREDIT ON 1932 GRAND LODGE DUES

In accordance with the wishes of the Grand Lodge we recommend that each Lodge who has paid its 1931 dues in full be allowed a credit of 25 cents per member on its Grand Lodge dues to be collected as of September 1, 1932. As some lodges have not yet paid their dues, we recommend that any lodge who is delinquent, at this session of the Grand Lodge, in its settlement with the Grand Lodge, provided they settle all Grand Lodge dues on or before April 1, 1932, shall participate in this credit adjustment for the 1932 dues. We wish the charitable undertakings of the Grand Lodge would permit a further credit adjustment, and in making this credit adjustment for 1932 dues the money will first have to be realized out of the Grand Lodge collections, as it is not now in hand.

RESOLUTION OF BRO. HESTER

The resolution of Brother Hester regarding the Grand Secretary's office referred to this committee we recommend be not adopted.

BUDGET

In preparing the budget we recognized that the appropriations in heading (A) Oxford Orphanage, Masonic Home, Charity and Education, (B) Outstanding Appropriations and (C) Annual Salaries are expected to be for the full amount, while the appropriations (D) Estimated Annual Expenses and (E) Annual Communications are authorizations to spend so much thereof as may be needed, and no more.

Furthermore, we recommend that the Grand Master authorize and direct when the several appropriations shall be paid by the warrant of the Grand Secretary and, furthermore, that the

Grand Master have authority when he deems it advisable for the best interest of the Grand Lodge, to suspend the allotment made to any committee activity or agency.

Furthermore, we recommend that the Grand Master, when he deems it for the good of the Grand Lodge, be authorized, upon written application being made to him, to give written authorization for this budget to be exceeded, or for any department agency or office to incur any out of the ordinary expenses not herein provided for.

Furthermore, whenever the Grand Lodge finances will permit, we recommend the Grand Lodge authorize the anticipation of any outstanding notes or obligations by payment before maturity.

It is interesting to compare the forecasted statistics, made up by your committee one year ago, with the actual statistics compiled (as of July 1, 1931) by the Grand Secretary in December, 1931.

These work out as follows:

STATISTICS

	July 1, 1931 Actuals	Jan. 19, 1931 Forecast	Forecast over or under
Master Masons July 1, 1930-----	39,466	39,466	—
Additions and deductions due to Corrections -----	139	—	—
Corrected Number -----	39,327	—	—
Gains			
Raised -----	677	851	+174
Admitted -----	438	456	+ 18
Restorations -----	84	152	+ 68
Gross Gain -----	1,199	1,459	+ 260
Losses			
Died -----	609	562	— 47
Demitted -----	514	391	—123
Suspended -----	1,801	1,237	—564
Expelled -----	18	30	+ 12
Gross Loss -----	2,942	2,220	— 722
Net Loss -----	1,743	761	+ 982
Membership July 1, 1931--	37,584	38,705	+1,121

This gives the total number of Master Masons of June 30, 1930, at 37,584, which is 1,121 less than the forecast made by your committee a year ago, which is placed in parallel column in this report.

FORECAST FOR JUNE 30, 1932

Using the same method of calculation as was used last year, namely, the percentage basis, and allowing for a corresponding increase or decrease in the number of raisings, affiliations, demits, deaths, suspensions, etc., we get the following figures:

FORECAST OF STATISTICS

Made January 1, 1932—As of July 1, 1932

Figures to be tabulated December 1932.

Membership June 30, 1931.....	37,584
Gains	
Raisings	472
Affiliations	341
Reinstatements	44
Gross Gain	857
Losses	
Deaths	611
DemitS	446
Suspensions	2,027
Expulsions	12
Gross Loss	3,096
Net Loss	2,239
Forecasted Membership June 30, 1932	35,345

On the basis of the estimated and forecasted membership, we approximate the probable available income of the Grand Lodge for the year 1932 as follows:

For Current Year

35,345 Masons @ \$2.50.....	\$ 88,362.50
472 Initiates @ 1.00 for expenses.....	472.00
472 Initiates @ \$10.00 for Charity.....	4,720.00
Drewry Memorial Grand Secretary's Fund.....	2,200.00
Income from Permanent Fund.....	4,000.00
Miscellaneous	500.00
Total	\$100,254.50

Besides this income accounted for by the Grand Secretary there should be noted (1) Meredith bonds interest and (2) bank balance interest, both received by Grand Treasurer, and (3) the annual interest on the Masonic Temple notes held by the Grand Lodge as of January 1, 1932, \$54,155.43, which, if ordered by the Grand Lodge, can be so applied.

Total above	\$100,254.50
Meredith bonds interest	300.00
Bank balance interest	100.00
Masonic Temple notes interest	3,249.00
Total from all sources.....	\$103,903.50

BUDGET 1932

A—Oxford Orphanage, Masonic Home, Charity and Education.		
1 Oxford Orphanage.....	\$50,000.00	
2 School Building Note, Prin.....	8,500.00	
3 School Building Note, Int.....	510.00	
4 Masonic Home.....	15,000.00	
5 Grand Charity Fund.....	2,000.00	
Total.....		\$ 76,010.00
B—Outstanding Appropriations.		
1 Drewry Mem. Grand Sec'y Fund.....	\$ 1,000.00	
2 Drewry Mem. Grand Sec'y Int.....	60.00	
Total.....		\$ 1,060.00
C—Annual Salaries.		
1 Grand Secretary.....	\$ 3,600.00	
2 Grand Treasurer.....	200.00	
3 Grand Tyler.....	100.00	
4 Foreign Correspondent.....	350.00	
Total.....		4,250.00
D—Annual Expenses Estimated.		
1 Grand Master's Expense.....	\$ 750.00	
2 Clerical Help, Grand Sec. Office.....	2,700.00	
3 Grand Secretary Office Rent.....	1,050.00	
4 Grand Secretary Office Expense.....	600.00	
5 Grand Secretary Travel Expense.....	600.00	
6 Bonds of Grand Sec. & Grand Treas..	100.00	
7 Auditing Books Grand Sec. & Treas...	50.00	
8 Custodians Expenses Summer Meeting	350.00	
9 Dist. Deputy Expenses Summer Meet..	500.00	
10 Rep. to Geo. Washington Memorial....	50.00	
11 Masonic History.....	250.00	
12 Printing Proceedings.....	3,000.00	
13 Miscellaneous & Contingent.....	1,000.00	
14 Printing Returns.....	400.00	
Total.....		11,400.00
E—Annual Communication.		
1 Expenses of Grand Officers.....	\$ 400.00	
2 Expenses of Past Grand Officers.....	300.00	
3 Expenses of District Deputies.....	600.00	
4 Expenses of Others.....	100.00	
5 Expenses of Custodians & Lecturers...	275.00	
6 Credentials Committee per diem.....	60.00	
7 Past Grand Master's Jewel.....	75.00	
8 Reporting.....	50.00	
9 Transcribing notes & expenses.....	35.00	
10 June Communication.....	100.00	
Total.....		1,995.00

F—Special.

1 Credit Allowance 1932-----	8,836.25
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RECAPITULATION

A—Oxford Orphanage, Masonic Home, etc.-----	\$76,010.00
B—Outstanding Appropriations-----	1,060.00
C—Annual Salaries-----	4,250.00
D—Estimated Annual Expenses-----	11,400.00
E—Estimated Annual Communication-----	1,995.00
F—Special Credit Allowance-----	8,836.25
Total-----	103,551.25
Excess Estimated-----	252.25
Total Estimated Income-----	\$103,903.50

Fraternally submitted,

ALEXANDER B. ANDREWS,

WILLIAM B. HODGE,

HALSEY B. LEAVITT,

J. C. HOBBS, JR.,

J. W. PAYNE,

Committee on Finance.

REPORT OF JURISPRUDENCE COMMITTEE

The Jurisprudence Committee submitted the following report, which was adopted:

To The Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of North Carolina:

The Committee on Jurisprudence respectfully submits the following report:

AMENDMENTS TO THE CODE AND RESOLUTIONS APPROVED

The following Amendments to the Code, and certain Resolutions were duly submitted to the 1931 Annual Communication of this Grand Lodge (Proceedings of 1931 Pages 81-82-83). The same having remained in the hands of the Jurisprudence Committee as provided in Chapter XXX of the Code, your Committee recommends their adoption as follows:

Amend Chapter 1, Section 6, to read as follows: "Sec. 6. Meetings—The Grand Lodge of North Carolina shall hold its Annual Communication in Raleigh on the third Tuesday in April of each year, provided, the Grand Lodge may, by a two-thirds vote of the members present, select some other meeting place. The Grand Master may call special communications whenever he shall deem it advisable."

ELECTION OF OFFICERS

"Be it resolved by the Grand Lodge of North Carolina that Chapter IX, Section 82, of the Code be amended so as to make said section read as follows:

"Section 82. Every Subordinate chartered Lodge shall elect its officers annually at the regular communication immediately preceding the 27th day of December, and the officers so elected shall be installed on St. John the Evangelist's Day, December 27th, or as soon thereafter as practicable. If any lodge shall fail to elect its officers at said time, the Grand Master may authorize such lodge to hold an election at a designated stated communication, and the officers so elected shall be installed at the same communication or as soon thereafter as practicable."

ANNUAL RETURNS

Amend Chapter XI, Section 99, by adding paragraph two as follows:

"For the six months period ending December 31, 1932, every lodge shall make returns as required by Section 99 on or before the first day of March 1933. Failure to return same within said time shall subject the lodge so failing or omitting to a penalty of \$2.50 and failure to make such return on or before April 1, 1933, shall subject the lodge so failing or omitting to a penalty of \$5.00. Unless such return shall be so made and all dues and penalties and other indebtedness to the Grand Lodge shall be paid in full, on or before the first day of April, 1933, such lodge shall not be entitled to representation in the Grand Lodge. If any lodge shall fail to make such return before the annual communication of 1933 it shall be cited to show cause why its charter should not be arrested (See also Section 90)."

PER CAPITA TAX

Amend Chapter XI, Section 98, to read:

"Section 98. Grand Lodge Dues and Assessments. On or before April 1st of each year every lodge shall pay to the Grand Secretary as dues to the Grand Lodge the sum of \$2.50 for every member of the lodge at Low Twelve on December 31st, and \$1.00 for every candidate initiated by the lodge, and at the same time it shall also pay such other assessments as may be ordered by the Grand Lodge. (See also Sections 90 (7) and 124)."

PER CAPITA TAX

"Be it resolved by the Grand Lodge of North Carolina:

"That on or before April 1, 1933, every Lodge shall pay to the Grand Secretary as dues to the Grand Lodge, for the period between June 30, 1932, and December 31, 1932, the sum of \$1.25 for every member of the lodge at Low Twelve on December 31, 1932, and \$1.00 for every candidate initiated between June 30, 1932,

and December 31, 1932, and at the same time it shall also pay such other assessments as may be ordered by the Grand Lodge."

ANNUAL RETURNS

Amend Chapter XI, Sec. 99, to read:

"Section 99. Annual Returns—By Whom—How—and When Made—The Secretary of every constituted lodge under this jurisdiction shall make in duplicate in ink or on typewriter, annual returns to the Grand Lodge on forms to be furnished by the Grand Secretary, copy of which shall be retained by the said Secretary, and the original fully signed by the Master and Secretary of such subordinate lodge and attested by the seal of said lodge, shall be returned to the Grand Secretary on or before the 1st day of March of each year. Failure to return same within said time shall subject the lodge so failing or omitting to a penalty of \$2.50 and failure to make such returns on or before April 1st of each year, shall subject the lodge so failing or omitting to a penalty of \$5.00. Unless such returns shall be made, and all dues and penalties and other indebtedness to the Grand Lodge shall be paid IN FULL, on or before the first day of April of each year, such lodge shall not be entitled to representation in the Grand Lodge. If any lodge shall fail to make out such returns before the Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge it shall be cited to show cause why its charter should not be arrested. (See also Section 90).

"This amendment to become effective December 31, 1933".

CHARITY FEE

Be it resolved by the Grand Lodge of North Carolina that Chapter XVII, Section 124, of the Code be amended so as to make said Section read as follows:

"Section 124. Fee for Degrees—The amount chargeable by the subordinate lodges for the degrees of Entered Apprentice, Fellow Craft, and Master Mason shall not be less than \$35.00, all of which said amount much accompany the petition, and in no case shall the fees be remitted. A fee of \$10.00 shall be paid to the Grand Lodge for each initiate received into the lodge, which shall be set aside to the Grand Lodge Charity Fund and said fee of \$10.00 shall be remitted to the Grand Lodge annually on or before the first day of April of each year, and shall be reported on such forms as may be prescribed by the Grand Secretary."

DISTRICT DEPUTIES

Amend Chapter IV, Section 32, Paragraph 4, to read:

"(4) To prepare on blanks, to be furnished by the Grand Secretary, a statement in tabular form of the condition of each lodge in his district for the year ending on the 31st of December, and transmit such report to the Grand Master on or before the 1st day of March".

Amend Chapter IV, Section 32, Paragraph 5, as follows:

"(5) To prepare a report for the year ending on the 31st day of December, on the general condition of Masonry in his district, and of his acts therein, with such particulars as he may deem necessary, including the names and numbers of the lodges in his district not visited by him, together with the reason therefor, and transmit such report to the Grand Master on or before the 1st day of March".

DISPENSATIONS

We recommend the approval of the action of the Grand Master in granting dispensations for election and installation of officers, and for the resignation, election and installation of officers as reported in his address.

Also we approve the removal of the meeting place of Sandy Creek Lodge, No. 185, as reported by the Grand Master in his address, and recommend that the Grand Lodge approve the same.

CHARTERS ARRESTED

Your Committee approves the action of the Grand Master in arresting the charters of the following lodges and recommends that the Grand Lodge approve the same:

Scotland Neck Lodge, No. 470; Roper Lodge, No. 443; Scotland Lodge, No. 514; Burnsville Lodge, No. 192; Deep River Lodge, No. 164.

RULINGS AND DECISIONS

We approve and recommend the adoption of all seven of the decisions and rulings of the Grand Master as referred to in his address.

GEORGE WASHINGTON BI-CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION

Your Committee approves and recommends the adoption of the recommendation of the Grand Master that special permission and authority of the Grand Lodge be given to the incoming Grand Master to accept the privilege and invitation of holding a Special Communication of the Grand Lodge of North Carolina, during 1932, in the Washington Memorial at Alexandria, Va., as referred to in the address of the Grand Master.

SESQUI-CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION

Your Committee approves and recommends the adoption of the recommendation of the Grand Master in his address, that a committee be appointed by the incoming Grand Master, with authority and direction to make plans for the celebration of the 150th Anniversary of this Grand Lodge, and for the preparation of suitable historical sketch of the Grand Lodge of North Carolina.

PRESERVATION OF LODGE RECORDS

Your Committee approves and recommends the adoption of the entire recommendation of the Grand Master in his address concerning the preservation of books, records and other documents of subordinate lodges.

INVASION OF NORTH CAROLINA JURISDICTION BY GEORGIA LODGES

Your Committee approves the action of the Grand Master in the matter of invasion of the jurisdiction of this Grand Lodge by certain lodges under the Grand Jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Georgia and recommends that this matter be referred to the incoming Grand Master for his attention and action.

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO THE CODE (NEW)

The following amendments to the Code have been proposed and the same will lie over until the next Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge as provided in Chapter XXX:

Amend Section 115 to read as follows:

Change the words "in Raleigh" in the fifth line to read:

"At the place of meeting of the Grand Lodge", etc.

Amend Section 47, Page 28 of the Code:

Change the word "October" in the third line on Page 28 to read "January" and the word "September" in the fourth line to read "December".

Be it resolved by the Grand Lodge of North Carolina that Chapter XVII, Section 124, of the Code be amended so as to make said Section read as follows:

"Section 124. Fee For Degrees—The amount chargeable by the subordinate lodges for the degrees of Entered Apprentice, Fellow Craft, and Master Mason shall not be less than \$25.00, all of which said amount must accompany the petition, and in no case shall the fees be remitted. A fee of \$10.00 shall be paid to the Grand Lodge for each initiate received into the lodge, which shall be set aside to the Grand Lodge Charity Fund and said fee of \$10.00 shall be remitted to the Grand Lodge annually on or before the first day of April of each year, and shall be reported on such forms as may be prescribed by the Grand Secretary".

AMENDMENTS TO THE 1924 CONSTITUTION

Amend Chapter XI, Sec. 98, Page 54:

In line 3 strike out the figures \$2.50, and insert therefor the figures \$1.50. Make the whole Section read:

"Section 98. Grand Lodge Dues and Assessments—On or before the first day of November of each year every lodge shall pay to the Grand Secretary as dues to the Grand Lodge the sum of

\$1.50 for every member of the lodge at Low Twelve on June 30th, and at the same time it shall also pay such other assessments as may be ordered by the Grand Lodge.

"All laws or regulations in conflict with this amendment are hereby repealed.

Amend Chapter XVII, Section 124, Page 70:

In line 4 strike out the figures \$35.00 and insert therefor the figures \$20.00; in line 6 strike out the figures \$11.00 and write therefor the figures \$5.00. Make the whole Section read:

"Sec. 124. Fee For Degrees—The amount chargeable by the Subordinate Lodges for the degrees of Entered Apprentice, Fellow Craft, and Master Mason shall not be less than \$20.00, all of which said amount must accompany the petition, and in no case shall the fees be remitted. A fee of \$5.00 shall be paid to the Grand Lodge for each initiate received into the lodge; all of the said \$5.00 shall be set aside to the Grand Lodge Charity Fund. The said fee of \$5.00 shall be remitted to the Grand Lodge each year with the Annual returns."

All laws or regulations in conflict with this amendment are hereby repealed.

J. W. ROWELL

To the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge, A. F. & A. M., of North Carolina:

Whereas, it is the belief, after careful consideration, that this Grand Jurisdiction should enjoy the rights and benefits of Plural Membership, and failing to see cause why we should not have such privilege, be it Resolved, That Section 94 of the Code, read as follows: DUAL MEMBERSHIP. "No brother shall be affiliated with more than one lodge at the same time", be changed to read as follows: "PLURAL MEMBERSHIP. Any Master Mason in good and regular standing in this Jurisdiction may enjoy the rights and benefits of plural membership, provided always that said plural member shall be, at all times, subject to the By-Laws of all lodges to which he may belong, and shall be accountable to all lodges for his conduct and annual dues; no member of more than one lodge shall hold either the office of Master or Treasurer in more than one lodge at one and the same time; suspension or expulsion from one lodge shall suspend or expel from all lodges to which he may belong; application for plural membership shall be made as for affiliation, but said application shall state for plural membership; when application shall be made for plural membership a statement over the Seal of the lodge shall accompany, which shall show good standing in the petitioner's mother lodge, and; the first lodge to which a member shall belong shall be hereafter termed his mother lodge.

Fraternally submitted,

J. RAY SHUTE, JR.

To the Most Worshipful, the Grand Lodge, A. F. & A. M., of North Carolina:

Whereas, it is an inherent right of the Grand Master to issue Dispensation to form new lodges within the jurisdiction over which he presides, and

Whereas, Sections 60 and 61 of the Code prevent the full exercising of this prerogative, be it therefore

Resolved, That Section 60 of the Code be amended to read as follows:

"Section 60. HOW TO ESTABLISH A LODGE UNDER DISPENSATION—A lodge under dispensation may be established on the petition of not less than twenty Master Masons, residents of the jurisdiction of the proposed new lodge, who shall file, with said petition, their dimits, and a statement from a nearby lodge, which shall state that the proposed Master and Wardens have been examined audibly in said Lodge and found capable of doing the work of the Symbolic Degrees in a creditable manner".

Be it further resolved, that Section 61 of the Code be, and is, hereby ordered, stricken from the Code.

Fraternally submitted,

MICHEL SALIBA, P. D. D. G. M.

Youngsville, N. C., Jan. 15, 1932.

To The Grand Lodge of North Carolina:

Subject: Reduction in Per Capita Tax and Initiation Fee.

At a regular communication of Youngsville Lodge, No. 377, A. F. & A. M., a resolution was discussed concerning the cost of the state per capita tax and the initiation fee, and after said discussion the following resolution was adopted:

1. That the N. C. Grand Lodge be requested, due to the depressed business conditions, and the unemployment of the thousands of good Masons, to reduce their per capita tax from \$2.50 to the reasonable fee of \$1.50. In addition to the conditions that are facing us at present, we are compelled, by law, to carry a member two years before he can be dropped from the roll, and therefore, have to pay state tax on said member for two years, and with the unreasonable fee of \$2.50 the small lodges can not continue to exist unless the Grand Lodge, like all other organizations, adapt themselves to the financial conditions that are facing us at present, and reduce the per capita tax.

2. That with the initiation fee at the present price, we are closing the doors of the Masonic Lodge to hundreds of good moral men, who desire and would make desirable Masons. Considering that the present is somewhat different from the past and the value of the dollar has changed, we are requesting that the Grand Lodge make a corresponding change, and reduce the initiation

to a minimum of \$15.00, and permit the Local Lodge to charge as they see fit; providing, they do not go below the minimum.

3. That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the Grand Secretary, to be considered at the Grand Lodge meeting, and a copy be spread upon the minutes of this lodge.

Respectfully submitted,

CHARLES P. GREEN,
R. H. HOLLIDAY,
S. E. WINSTON,

Committee Youngsville Lodge, No. 377, A. F. & A. M.

A correct copy adopted January 15, 1932.

S. E. WINSTON, *Secretary*,
Youngsville Lodge, No. 377.

At a regular communication of Mt. Vernon Lodge, No. 359, held on the 23rd day of October, 1931, the following resolutions are offered:

"We the officers and members of Mt. Vernon Lodge, having the prosperity of the Craft at heart are anxious to exert our best endeavors to promote and encourage the progress of Masonry; believing that the initiation fee and per capita tax are not in line with present day conditions.

Resolved, That the per capita tax be reduced to \$1.50 per member.

Second, That the initiation fee set by the Grand Lodge be reduced to \$25.00.

Third, That the D. D. G. M., of the Seventh District be requested to take this matter up with the D. D. G. M. of each district in order to get the opinion of all the subordinate lodges in North Carolina so that representatives attending the Grand Lodge session in January may put this matter before said body.

Respectfully submitted,

I. W. SWINDELL, *Master*,
C. G. CARAWAN, *Secretary*.

At a regular communication of Vanceboro Lodge, No. 433, held on the 14th day of October, 1931, the following resolutions were offered and adopted:

We, the officers and members of Vanceboro Lodge, having the prosperity of the Craft at heart, are anxious to exert our best endeavors to promote and encourage the progress of Masonry; believing that the initiation fee and per capita tax are not in line with present conditions.

Resolved, That the per capita tax be reduced to \$1.50 per member.

Second, That the initiation fee set by the Grand Lodge be reduced to \$25.00.

Third, That the D. D. G. M. of the Seventh District be requested to take this matter up with the D. D. G. M. of each district in order to get the opinion of all the subordinate lodges in North Carolina, so that representatives attending the Grand Lodge session in January may put this matter before said body.

Respectfully submitted,

F. POWELL, *Secretary*.

AMENDMENTS TO 1924 CONSTITUTION

Amend Chapter II, Section 8, Page 8, in list of Grand Officers in Elective list to include the following:

The Grand Chaplain, The Grand Lecturer, The Senior Grand Deacon and The Junior Grand Deacon. Making these four officers elective instead of appointive.

Amend Chapter II, Section 12, Page 10, to read as follows:

The Grand Master-elect shall appoint two Stewards to serve at the next Grand Annual Communication who shall not be eligible to re-appointment by a succeeding Grand Master, but they shall be eligible to any elective office; he shall also appoint the Board of Custodians, Grand Historian, Grand Orator, and Grand Auditor, and Grand Tiler.

The Grand Master or his duly appointed representative shall be authorized to appoint a Grand Marshal when such officer is needed at a regular or special communication of the Grand Lodge, which appointment shall be for the communication then convened only. The Grand Secretary shall appoint the Assistant Grand Secretary, subject to the approval of the Grand Master.

INFORMATION FOR THE JURISPRUDENCE COMMITTEE

A careful check up on the proceedings of the Grand Lodge reveals these facts:

"The Grand Lodge has been convened in Special Communication 64 times during the past 10 years; the Brother appointed Grand Marshal has been present at only 7 of these communications; if we get along 57 times out of 64 without the certain brother, 'Why should a Brother have a straight ticket to the Grand Master's chair and expenses to the sessions of the Grand Lodge because he is the favorite of a particular Grand Master?'"

Your Committee approves and recommends the adoption of the proposed amendment to Reg. 258, to make it read as follows:

"Regulation 258. Lodge Cited to Appear if not Represented for Three Successive Years—Lodges which are not represented, as provided by law for such representation, in three successive Annual Communications of the Grand Lodge, shall be cited to appear before the Grand Master and show cause why they should not be deprived of their charters."

Your Committee approves and recommends the adoption of the following resolutions which were referred to it:

Resolved, It is with the greatest pleasure that we, the Grand Lodge of North Carolina accept the gracious invitation to officially attend the dedication of the George Washington Masonic Memorial at Alexandria, Virginia, and for the tender of the building and all of its purposes, and for the convenience of the Grand Lodge of North Carolina while in such attendance.

Resolved, Further, that this Grand Lodge will attend officially the ceremony upon the date named by the Grand Lodge of the State of Virginia and that all delegates now accredited to this Lodge be duly accredited delegates to the meeting in Alexandria, Virginia, on the occasion specified.

Resolved, That the Grand Master be authorized to appoint a Code Commission to codify the Masonic Law of North Carolina and amendments adopted prior to any re-printing of the Code.

Approved as amended.

MISCELLANEOUS

In the matter of the petition by Warren Lodge, No. 639, your Committee recommends that the number of that Lodge be changed from 639 to No. 101; however, this action shall not be construed as a restoration of the original charter to that Lodge.

Your Committee approves the recommendation of the Foreign Correspondent of this Grand Lodge (Brother J. Edward Allen) in his report as to the recognition by this Grand Lodge of the following Grand Lodges and for the exchange of Grand Representatives with each of them:

The Grand Lodge of Rio de Janeiro, (Federal District).

The Grand Lodge of Parahyba (State), Brazil.

The Grand Lodge of Sao Paulo (State), Brazil.

The Grand Lodge of Bahia (State), Brazil.

The Grand Lodge of Amazonas (State), Brazil.

The Grand Lodge of Minas Geraes (State), Brazil.

The Grand Lodge of Para (State), Brazil.

Gran Logia Del Pacifico, of the State of Sonora and certain territory of California Bajo.

Grand Lodge of Spain, whose see is at Barcelona.

Your Committee congratulates the Grand Master upon his knowledge of Masonic Law and usage and the Grand Lodge is to be felicitated upon having had as its leader so able a man and Mason.

Respectfully submitted,

EDGAR W. TIMBERLAKE, JR., *P. G. M., Chairman,*

F. D. WINSTON, *P.G.M.,*

THOS. J. HARKINS,

LUTHER T. HARTSELL, JR.,

CHAS. B. NEWCOMB, *Secretary.*

BOARD OF CUSTODIANS

The Board submitted the following report, which was adopted:

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF CUSTODIANS

To The Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of North Carolina:

Brethren:

The Board of Custodians and Grand Lecturers held their summer meeting at Concord, N. C., August 24-25-26, 1931, at which the following were present:

M. W. J. Wallace Winborne, Grand Master; R. W. Herbert C. Alexander, D. G. M.; W. Gilbert H. Hendrix, D. D. G. M., 25th District; W. R. F. Edwards, Grand Lecturer; Brothers J. L. Nelson, J. W. Patton, W. C. Wicker, P. C. Stott, J. F. Marquette and K. W. Winstead, Assistant Grand Lecturers; Brothers K. W. Parham, J. Ray Shute, Jr., Frank M. Pinnix and Walter C. Crowell.

The first degree was conferred on an active candidate in Stokes Lodge, No. 32, and the second and third degrees were exemplified in that lodge.

These meetings were attended by a large number of the brethren of Concord and from the nearby lodges; not only at the exemplification of the degrees but also during the sessions of the Board when reviewing the catechisms.

The annual meeting of the Board and the Grand Lecturers was held in Charlotte, N. C., upon call of the M. W. Grand Master, January 18-19-20, 1932, at which all members of the Board were present, also W. R. F. Edwards, Grand Lecturer, all of of Assistant Grand Lecturers and Brothers K. W. Parham and John S. McEachern.

At this meeting Bro. J. W. Rowell applied for examination and a certificate of proficiency. Owing to the existing conditions, the work not requiring additional lecturers, the Board decided not to receive more applications for examination at this time.

At both the summer and the annual meetings, the entire ritualistic work of the three degrees was reviewed and the Lecturers were found to be well qualified and proficient. The Board commended the Grand Lecturers for their zeal and patience, for their fine work, and their desire to serve. It is a matter of great concern to us that the Lodges are not using this service that they may maintain a high degree of proficiency in the ritual, and we recommend that the Grand Master make such inquiry into the cause for this condition, as he may deem proper.

The Board recommends to the Grand Lodge that in the work of opening and closing a lodge, we return to the language used prior to 1921.

In regard to the matter of Masonic Clubs, we recommend that if organized they should be under the auspices of a subordinate lodge and all of their activities should be supervised by the subordinate lodge to which they are amenable, and should be open for membership to any member of the lodge under which they exist, and should be required to confirm to the authorized work in conferring degrees.

Owing to the present conditions and in the interest of economy, we recommend to the Grand Master that he call no summer meeting of the Board of Custodians and Grand Lecturers in 1932.

S. N. BOYCE, *Chairman*,
LEON CASH,
CHAS. B. NEWCOMB, *Secretary*.

The Grand Lodge was called from labor to refreshment until 9:30 o'clock Thursday morning.

The Grand Master announced the Masonic Temple Committee and his appointments were approved by the Grand Lodge, as follows:

In regard to the matter of Masonic Clubs, we recommend that if organized they should be under the auspices of a subordinate lodge and all of their activities should be supervised by the subordinate lodge to which they are amenable, and should be open for membership to any member of the lodge under which they exist, and should be required to confirm to the authorized work in conferring degrees.

Owing to the present conditions and in the interest of economy, we recommend to the Grand Master that he call no summer meeting of the Board of Custodians and Grand Lecturers in 1932.

S. N. BOYCE, *Chairman*,
LEON CASH,
CHAS. B. NEWCOMB, *Secretary*.

The Grand Lodge was called from labor to refreshment until 9:30 o'clock Thursday morning.

The Grand Master announced the Masonic Temple Committee and his appointments were approved by the Grand Lodge, as follows:

STANDING COMMITTEES

Jurisprudence—R. C. Dunn (477), Thos. J. Harkins (118), F. D. Winston (5), L. T. Hartsell, Jr. (32), C. B. Newcomb (1), E. W. Timberlake, Jr. (282), J. W. Winborne (237).

By-Laws—J. H. Anderson (8), Grand Secretary.

Finance—A. B. Andrews (218), W. B. Hodge (31), H. B. Leavitt (118), J. C. Hobbs, Jr. (1), R. D. Shore (167), J. W. Payne (543).

Oxford Orphanage—Gilbert H. Hendrix (32), Harry Page (137), E. W. Carlton (210), Murray C. Alexander (530), J. F. Carey (667).

Committee on Appeals—Harry T. Paterson (3), C. S. Chamberlain (4), H. F. Long (495), R. H. Bowles (343), D. E. Buckner (76).

Masonic and Eastern Star Home—Leon Cash (167), Thos. B. VanPoole (576), F. Eugene Hester (384), J. R. McIver (261).

Masonic Temple—W. S. Liddell (31), J. LeG. Everett (495), F. D. Winston (5), H. G. Etheridge (118), L. E. Green (259), Harrison Kauffman (40), J. S. McEachern (1), D. E. Bulluck (230), D. A. Morris (352), J. H. Anderson (8), B. T. Hill (64), Roy K. McNeely (496), J. E. Shipman (387), J. W. Nichols (407).

Masonic Education—J. Edward Allen (10), J. H. Anderson (8), E. B. Graham, Jr. (31), J. Giles Hudson (576), F. M. Pinnix (396).

Charters and Dispensations—W. N. Sherrod (447), K. W. Parham (500), W. C. Wicker (549).

Propositions and Grievances—L. W. Alderman (500), B. E. Stanfield (499), R. P. Steffey (261).

Credentials Committee—F. Wm. E. Cullingford (31), Jas. L. Brown (650), H. C. Caldwell (665).

Charity—A. O. Alford (218).

Unfinished Business—R. T. Allen (114), Chairman.

Necrology—Leon Cash (167).

Masonic Loan Fund—S. N. Boyce (369), R. D. Shore (167), Geo. E. Wood (31), J. Ray Shute, Jr. (666); Leon Godown (32).

Foreign Correspondent—J. Edward Allen (10).

SPECIAL COMMITTEES

Investigation of Lecture Service—H. M. Poteat (282), J. W. Winborne (237), W. L. Hogan (530).

A Past Grand Master's Jewel was presented by Past Grand Master H. M. Poteat to the retiring Grand Master.

A Grand Master's apron was presented to the Grand Master by Past Grand Master J. Wallace Winborne.

RESOLUTION OF APPRECIATION

The following resolution was presented and adopted:

Resolved, That the thanks of this Grand Lodge be extended to the Masons of Charlotte for their hearty, efficient and assiduous attentions and their splendid co-operation in making the sessions of the Grand Lodge successful and pleasant.

The minutes were read and approved and the Grand Lodge closed in ample form.



Grand Master.

Attest:



GRAND SECRETARY.

Special Communications

HILLSBORO, N. C.

Hillsboro, N. C., April 17, 1931.

The Grand Lodge of North Carolina, Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons, convened in Special Communication in the Masonic Hall, Hillsboro, N. C., at 2:00 o'clock p. m., and was opened in ample form by W. M. J. Wallace Winborne, Grand Master, a constitutional number of lodges being represented.

GRAND LODGE OFFICERS PRESENT

M. W. J. Wallace Winborne, Grand Master.
R. W. H. C. Alexander, Deputy Grand Master.
R. W. D. A. Morris, as Senior Grand Warden.
R. W. W. L. Hogan, as Junior Grand Warden.
R. W. J. J. Phoenix, Grand Treasurer.
R. W. J. H. Anderson, Grand Secretary.
Rev. C. K. Proctor, as Grand Chaplain.
W. Jeff L. Nelson, as Grand Lecturer.
W. B. E. Stanfield, as Senior Grand Deacon.
W. W. R. Smith, as Junior Grand Deacon.
W. C. H. Robertson, as Grand Marshal.
W. J. M. Dunn, as Grand Steward.
W. Charles Walker, as Grand Steward.
W. W. D. Terry, Grand Tiler.
W. A. C. Cole, as Bearer of Great Light.

PAST GRAND MASTERS PRESENT

W. S. Liddell, J. J. Phoenix, J. H. Anderson, A. B. Andrews, R. C. Dunn.

Prayer by Rev. C. K. Proctor.

Grand Master J. W. Winborne announced that the Special Communication was called for the purpose of conducting the funeral of Past Grand Master Gattis.

The following were appointed as pall bearers:

S. C. Forest, J. A. Whitaker, T. C. Ellis, H. G. Coleman, S. Strudwick, A. L. Findley, A. G. Williams, J. S. Spurgeon.

At the conclusion of the ritualistic services the scroll was read by Grand Master J. W. Winborne, and ordered recorded in the minutes and filed in the Archives of the Grand Lodge:

"Samuel Mallette Gattis

Born March 7, 1863

Died April 16, 1931

Initiated in Eagle Lodge, No. 71, of Hillsboro, June 23, 1893

Passed July 28, 1893 and Raised August 25, 1893

Grand Master of North Carolina 1908 and 1909"

The Grand Marshal then formed the funeral procession which proceeded in a body to the residence and from there to the Methodist church. After the church services the Grand Lodge took charge of the body which was conveyed to the Hillsboro Cemetery where it was buried with the usual Rites.

The Grand Lodge then returned to the Lodge room.

The following were appointed a committee to draft suitable resolutions to be presented at the next communication of the Grand Lodge:

F. D. Winston, W. S. Liddell, A. B. Andrews.

The minutes were then read and approved.

The Grand Lodge was closed in ample form.

J. W. WINBORNE, *Grand Master.*

Attest: J. H. ANDERSON, *Grand Secretary.*

OXFORD, N. C.

Oxford, N. C., June 24, 1931

The Grand Lodge of North Carolina, Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons, convened in special communication in the Masonic Hall on the Orphanage grounds at Oxford on Wednesday, June 24th, A. D. 1931, at 11:00 o'clock a. m., and was opened in ample form, it appearing that a constitutional number of lodges was represented.

Prayer was offered by the Grand Chaplain.

GRAND LODGE OFFICERS PRESENT

M. W. J. W. Winborne, Grand Master.
R. W. Herbert C. Alexander, Deputy Grand Master.
R. W. R. K. Stewart, as Senior Grand Warden.
R. W. Jno S. McEachern, as Junior Grand Warden.
R. W. John J. Phoenix, Grand Treasurer.
R. W. John H. Anderson, Grand Secretary.
Rev. B. E. Stanfield, as Grand Chaplain.
W. Geo. E. Cheatham, as Grand Lecturer.
W. Chas. B. Newcomb, Senior Grand Deacon.
W. J. G. Hudson, Junior Grand Deacon.
W. W. N. Sherrod, Grand Marshal.
W. Lon G. Turner, as Grand Steward.
W. K. W. Parham, as Grand Steward.
W. W. D. Terry, Grand Tiler.

PAST GRAND MASTERS PRESENT

A. B. Andrews, J. J. Phoenix, J. H. Anderson, J. B. Owen, E. W. Timberlake, Jr., R. C. Dunn, F. D. Winston.

DISTINGUISHED VISITORS PRESENT

Jno. R. McCracken, Grand High Priest; Gen. Albert L. Cox, Past Master of Army Lodge, A.

The Grand Master announced that the special communication was called for the purpose of observing the usual ceremonies of St. John's Day.

The Grand Lodge was welcomed to the Campus of the Orphanage by Superintendent C. K. Proctor.

The Grand Marshal then formed the procession and proceeded to the stand on the Campus where the following program was rendered:

Address of Welcome—B. K. Lassiter.

Response—J. G. Hudson, Junior Grand Deacon.

Introduction of Speaker—J. W. Winborne, Grand Master.

Address—General Albert L. Cox.

Presentation Mrs. C. B. Roberts—Rev. C. K. Proctor.

Presentation of Mills Memorial Gate—Mrs. C. B. Roberts, President Alumni Association.

Acceptance of Gate—J. W. Winborne, Grand Master.

The Grand Marshal re-formed the procession and returned to the Hall.

The thanks of the Grand Lodge were extended to Gen. Albert L. Cox for his splendid address.

The minutes were read and approved and the Grand Lodge was closed in ample form.

J. W. WINBORNE, *Grand Master*.

Attest: J. H. ANDERSON, *Grand Secretary*.

CARY, N. C.

Cary, N. C., July 20, 1931

The Grand Lodge of Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons of North Carolina, convened in Special Communication in the Lodge Room at Cary, N. C., at 4:00 o'clock p. m., and was opened in ample form, it appearing that a constitutional number of lodges was represented.

PAST GRAND OFFICERS PRESENT

E. W. Timberlake, Jr., J. J. Phoenix, J. H. Anderson.

GRAND LODGE OFFICERS PRESENT

P. G. M., E. W. Timberlake, Jr., as Grand Master.

R. W. Harrison Kauffman, as Deputy Grand Master.

R. W. J. F. Hilliard, as Senior Grand Warden.

R. W. J. T. Ferrell, as Junior Grand Warden.

R. W. J. J. Phoenix, Grand Treasurer.

R. W. J. H. Anderson, Grand Secretary.

W. J. P. Hunter, as Grand Chaplain.

W. W. A. Williams, as Senior Grand Deacon.

W. M. J. Stevens, as Junior Grand Deacon.

W. M. T. Jones, as Grand Marshal.

W. D. A. Baker, as Grand Steward.

W. R. F. Braswell, as Grand Steward.

W. W. D. Terry, Grand Tiler.

W. L. L. Poplin, as Grand Architect.

The Grand Master announced that this Special Communication was called for the purpose of laying the corner stone of the new Masonic Temple Building at Cary.

The procession was then formed by the Grand Marshal and the Grand Lodge proceeded in a body to the site where the corner stone was laid in due form according to Ancient Masonic Rite.

The following articles were placed in the Crypt:

Copy of Returns for 1931.

The procession was then re-formed and returned to the lodge room.

There being no further business the Grand Lodge was closed in due form.

E. W. TIMBERLAKE, JR., *Grand Master.*

Attest: J. H. ANDERSON, *Grand Secretary.*

MT. AIRY, N. C.

Mt. Airy, N. C., October 24, 1931

The Grand Lodge of North Carolina met in Special Communication in the Masonic Temple in the town of Mt. Airy at 8:00 o'clock, p. m., and was opened in ample form, it appearing that a constitutional number of lodges was represented. Prayer by the Grand Chaplain.

GRAND LODGE OFFICERS PRESENT

M.:W.:J. W. Winborne, Grand Master.
R.:W.:H. M. Foy, as Deputy Grand Master.
R.:W.:R. K. Stewart, as Senior Grand Warden.
R.:W.:J. E. Van Horn, as Junior Grand Warden.
R.:W.:J. J. Phoenix, Grand Treasurer.
R.:W.:J. H. Anderson, Grand Secretary.
Rev. W. E. Poovey, as Grand Chaplain.
W.:Harry Barton, as Grand Architect.
W.:W. S. Mitchell, as Senior Grand Deacon.
W.:G. C. Wood, as Junior Grand Deacon.
W.:S. Porter Graves, as Grand Marshal.
W.:S. A. Holder, as Grand Steward.
W.:W. P. Henley, as Grand Steward.
W.:Manly Lewellyn, as Grand Tiler.

The Grand Master announced that this communication was called for the purpose of dedicating the new Masonic Temple.

Labor was dispensed with and the public admitted.

The Temple was then dedicated with the usual ritualistic services, the following program being carried out:

Address of Welcome—S. Porter Graves.

Address—J. J. Phoenix.

Address—J. H. Anderson.

Address—Geo. R. Bennette.

Address—F. M. Pinnix.

Address—J. W. Winborne.

Labor was resumed in the Grand Lodge, the minutes were read and approved and the Grand Lodge closed in ample form.

J. W. WINBORNE, *Grand Master*

Attest: J. H. ANDERSON, *Grand Secretary*.

WAYNESVILLE, N. C.

Waynesville, N. C., October 26, 1931

The Grand Lodge of Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons of North Carolina convened in Special Communication in the Masonic Hall of Waynesville Lodge, No. 259, Waynesville, N. C., at 1:00 o'clock p. m., and was opened in ample form, it appearing that a constitutional number of lodges was represented.

Prayer by the Grand Chaplain.

PAST GRAND OFFICERS PRESENT

Past Grand Masters, H. M. Poteat, J. J. Phoenix, J. H. Anderson.

GRAND LODGE OFFICERS PRESENT

M.:W.:J. W. Winborne, Grand Master.
R.:W.:D. K. Medford, as Deputy Grand Master.
R.:W.:J. R. McCracken, as Senior Grand Warden.
R.:W.:Roy F. Ebbs, Junior Grand Warden.
R.:W.:J. J. Phoenix, Grand Treasurer.
R.:W.:J. H. Anderson, Grand Secretary.
Rev. J. C. Storey, Grand Chaplain.
W.:John Ezell, as Grand Lecturer.
W.:Ralph Kelly, as Senior Grand Deacon.
W.:Ralph Moore, as Junior Grand Deacon.
W.:T. T. Wyche, as Grand Marshal.
W.:C. B. Hoosaflock, as Grand Steward.
W.:S. H. Stevenson, as Grand Steward.
W.:Joe Shanks, as Grand Tiler.
W.:Willard G. Rogers, as Grand Architect.

The Grand Master announced that this Special Communication was called for the purpose of laying the corner stone of the new Court House.

The procession was then formed by the Grand Marshal and the Grand Lodge proceeded in a body to the site where the corner stone was laid in due form according to Ancient Masonic Rite.

The following articles were placed in the Crypt:

Holy Bible; presented by Waynesville Lodge, No. 259,
A. F. & A. M.

History of Haywood County.

Copy of the act of Legislature enacting Haywood County.

Official Haywood County Song.

List of Haywood County officers 1931.

Copy of Waynesville Mountaineer.

Old copy Carolina Mountaineer containing poem, "The Song of the Mountaineer."

Copy of the Haywood News.

Copy of the Canton Enterprise.

Copy of The Orphans' Friend.

Liberty Half Dollar, Stone Mountain Memorial.

List of officers of Town of Waynesville, the county site.

Sketch of Felix Walker, Chairman of Building Committee for first court house in Haywood County, and first Congressman from 10th District.

Likeness of Col. Robert Love, Founder of Waynesville and Donor of original site for the Haywood County Court House and jail. Donated by Hilda Way Gwyn, County Historian.

List and Biographical Date of the Revolutionary soldiers buried in Haywood County. Presented by Dorcas Bell Love Chapter, Daughters American Revolution, Waynesville, N. C.

List of the officers of the Confederate Army Residing in Haywood County, and a complete Roster of Co. H., Spanish-American War Veterans, residing in Haywood County. By Haywood Chapter, No. 940, United Daughters of the Confederacy.

Account of the laying of the Corner Stone. By the County Historian.

List of Soldiers from Haywood County, killed in action and died in World War. Haywood Post, American Legion.

An address was made by Past Grand Master H. M. Poteat.

The procession was then re-formed and returned to the lodge room.

There being no further business the Grand Lodge was closed in ample form.

J. W. WINBORNE, *Grand Master*

Attest: J. H. ANDERSON, *Grand Secretary*.

WINSTON-SALEM, N. C.

Winston-Salem, N. C., January 3, 1932

The Grand Lodge of North Carolina, Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons, convened in special communication in the Masonic Temple, Winston-Salem, N. C., at 1:30 o'clock p. m., and was opened in ample form by M. W. J. Wallace Winborne, Grand Master, a constitutional number of lodges being represented.

GRAND LODGE OFFICERS PRESENT

M. W. J. Wallace Winborne, Grand Master.
R. W. Herbert C. Alexander, Deputy Grand Master.
R. W. Peter T. Wilson, Senior Grand Warden.
R. W. S. N. Boyce, as Junior Grand Warden.
R. W. J. J. Phoenix, Grand Treasurer.
R. W. J. H. Anderson, Grand Secretary.
Rev. C. H. Whitaker, as Grand Chaplain.
W. Jeff L. Nelson, as Grand Lecturer.
W. J. E. Kenerly, as Senior Grand Deacon.
W. J. Giles Hudson, Junior Grand Deacon.
W. O. S. Gobble, as Grand Marshal.
W. J. W. Payne, as Grand Sword Bearer.
W. Watt Hutcherson, as Grand Steward.
W. J. S. Bergman, as Grand Steward.
W. W. D. Terry, Grand Tiler.

PAST GRAND MASTERS PRESENT

W. S. Liddell, A. B. Andrews, Leon Cash, J. H. Anderson, J. J. Phoenix.

The Grand Master announced that this special communication of the Grand Lodge has been called for the purpose of conducting the funeral of Past Grand Master George S. Norfleet.

The usual Masonic ceremony was held in the lodge room during which the following scroll was read:

Initiated in Winston Lodge, No. 167, September 14, 1900; Passed in Winston Lodge, No. 167, September 28, 1900; Raised in Winston Lodge, No. 167, October 12, 1900; Grand Master 1918; Born in Winston-Salem, July 22nd, 1879; Exalted in Winston Chapter, No. 24, R. A.

M.; Greeted in Zabud Council, No. 16, R. & S. M.; Knighted in Piedmont Commandery, No. 6, K. T.; Past Master of Winston Lodge, No. 167, A. F. & A. M.; Past High Priest of Winston Chapter, No. 24, R. A. M.; Past Commander of Piedmont Commandery, No. 6, K. T.; Member of Anointed High Priesthood of North Carolina; Grand High Priest of the Grand Chapter of North Carolina, R. A. M., 1915; Grand Commander of the Grand Commandery of North Carolina, K. T., 1919; Member Scottish Rite Bodies, 32nd Degree; Member of Oasis Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S.; Died January 1, 1932.

The Grand Marshal then formed the funeral procession which proceeded to the residence where the funeral services were held, after which the body was conveyed to Salem Cemetery where the Grand Lodge took charge of the body of our deceased Brother, and it was interred with the Ancient Ritualistic Honors of the Craft.

The Grand Lodge then returned to the Lodge room.

The following were appointed as a Committee to draft suitable resolutions to be presented at the next communication of the Grand Lodge:

Leon Cash, W. S. Liddell, A. B. Andrews.

The minutes were then read and approved.

The Grand Lodge was closed in ample form.

J. W. WINBORNE, *Grand Master*.

Attest: J. H. ANDERSON, *Grand Secretary*.



THE
DISTINGUISHED
DEAD

Of Other Grand
Jurisdictions





In Memoriam



SAMUEL MALLETTE GATTIS

Past Grand Master

1908-09

Born March 7, 1863

Died April 6, 1931





In Memoriam



GEORGE STARK NORFLEET

Past Grand Master

1918

Born July 22, 1879

Died January 1, 1932





In Memoriam



SACRED TO THE MEMORY
OF THE
MASTER MASONS OF THIS
JURISDICTION
WHO HAVE PASSED AWAY
DURING THE YEAR



DEATHS REPORTED TO THE GRAND LODGE FOR THE YEAR 1931

ST. JOHN'S LODGE—1	Paul Gary.....	Sept. 8, 1930
	Cecil T. McKeithan.....	May 9, 1931
	Geo. A. Quayle	
ROYAL WHITE HART—2	John D. Bass.....	Sept. 11, 1930
	Sterling M. Gary.....	Dec. 12, 1930
ST. JOHN'S LODGE—3	W. A. McIntosh.....	July 20, 1930
	A. W. Hawkins.....	Dec. 24, 1930
	G. E. Charlton.....	Feb. 3, 1931
	T. G. Hyman.....	Feb. 7, 1931
	Geo. A. Nichol.....	Feb. 19, 1931
ST. JOHN'S LODGE—4	W. D. LaRoque.....	July 5, 1930
	J. H. Mitchell.....	Aug. 1, 1930
	R. E. Cox.....	Oct. 15, 1930
	W. E. Mewborn.....	Nov. 27, 1930
	D. E. Wood.....	Dec. 27, 1930
	L. J. Mewborn.....	Jan. 3, 1931
	C. F. Harvey, Sr.....	Feb. 4, 1931
	G. K. West.....	March 3, 1931
CHARITY LODGE—5	W. M. Davis.....	Jan. 10, 1931
	J. J. Harrison	
	S. W. Kenny.....	Sept. 2, 1930
	C. F. Lyon.....	June 6, 1931
	D. E. Barnacascil.....	Feb. 13, 1931
	J. W. White.....	July 27, 1930
UNANIMITY LODGE—7	L. T. Zeigler.....	Jan. 15, 1931
	E. J. Griffin.....	Nov. 11, 1930
	W. T. Wotley.....	June 10, 1931
	B. N. Lock.....	Dec. 13, 1930
PHOENIX LODGE—8	Geo. F. Wheeler.....	Nov. 5, 1930
	O. Otis Souders.....	Nov. 14, 1930
	Solomon Faircloth.....	April 8, 1931
	Walter L. Sessoms.....	June 4, 1931
	Jesse D. Powers.....	June 8, 1931
JOHNSTON-CAS. LODGE—10	Alex Katzenstein.....	April 15, 1931
AMERICAN-GEO. LODGE—17	J. D. Bobb.....	Aug. 30, 1930
	M. H. Bobb.....	July 27, 1930
	O. S. Parker.....	Nov. 3, 1930
PHALANX LODGE—31	T. L. Alexander.....	May 14, 1931
	L. G. Berry.....	Jan. 3, 1931
	S. E. Burgess.....	Feb. 17, 1931
	Jeremiah Goff.....	April 22, 1931
	L. S. Hereford.....	April 13, 1931
	H. C. Long.....	May 1, 1931
	J. J. McCurry.....	Dec. 1930
	J. C. Montgomery.....	Feb. 18, 1931
	R. H. Moore.....	Dec. 26, 1930
	J. E. Sebrell.....	April 4, 1931
	J. V. Sims.....	June 26, 1931
	R. W. Smith.....	Sept. 3, 1930

PHALANX LODGE—31	J. L. Stapleton..... May 5, 1931
	J. D. Stroupe..... May 25, 1931
	D. D. Traywick..... Feb. 16, 1931
	Geo. P. Wadsworth..... Sept. 20, 1930
	J. A. C. Wadsworth..... March 19, 1931
STOKES LODGE—32	S. T. Seaford..... Sept. 9, 1930
	John M. Hendrix..... Dec. 2, 1930
	C. E. Lowe..... March 10, 1931
	L. A. Bikle..... June 29, 1931
HIRAM LODGE—40	Albert W. Card..... Aug. 23, 1930
	Ben Sacks..... Aug. 9, 1930
	Otis A. Tucker..... Dec. 21, 1930
HALL LODGE—53	J. J. Forbes Jr..... May 8, 1931
KING SOLOMON LODGE—56	Geo. P. Burgwyn..... Oct. 5, 1930
	Jas S. Grant..... June 6, 1931
	Wm. F. Drake
CONCORD LODGE—58	C. B. Keech..... Oct. 9, 1930
	Haywood Clark..... Oct. 30, 1930
PERSEVERANCE LODGE—59	T. T. Gardner..... March 27, 1931
	L. P. Hornthal..... March 24, 1931
	D. S. Jones..... May 27, 1931
	Dr. W. H. Ward..... Nov. 9, 1930
KILWINNING LODGE—64	Jas. A. Hardison..... July 18, 1930
	Dr. J. D. Maynard..... Jan. 28, 1931
	J. P. Ratliff, Jr..... April 4, 1931
	J. V. Capel..... June 7, 1931
	J. C. Beaman..... June 29, 1931
EAGLE LODGE—71	David E. Ray..... Nov. 2, 1930
	J. C. Rosemond..... Dec. 25, 1930
	John P. Hughes..... June 25, 1931
	S. M. Gattis, P.G.M..... April 16, 1931
GREENSBORO LODGE—76	Wm. Cain Jones..... Oct. 27, 1930
	Arlin E. Lewis..... Dec. 23, 1930
	S. J. Lambe..... Jan. 30, 1931
	Chas. J. Strickland..... Feb. 17, 1931
	J. G. Whiteheart..... April 27, 1931
	J. M. Evans..... Nov. 10, 1930
ZION LODGE—81	H. Johnson..... Feb. 5, 1931
FELLOWSHIP LODGE—84	John W. Coulson..... Oct. 8, 1930
	Hyman Cohen..... 1931
SKEWARKEE LODGE—90	J. Wiley Bailey..... June 18, 1931
JOSEPH WARREN LODGE—92	H. H. Powell..... Oct. 14, 1930
JERUSALEM LODGE—95	Richard H. Taylor..... Nov. 22, 1930
NEUSE LODGE—97	J. Rowyan Rogers..... 1931
	Herman T. Bailey..... Jan. 10, 1931
HIRAM LODGE—98	John E. Fowler..... July 4, 1930
	Roscoe Butler..... July 5, 1930
	Marcus McPhail..... Nov. 2, 1930
	O. H. Giddens..... Dec. 20, 1930
	W. E. Register..... Jan. 18, 1931

FULTON LODGE—99	Max Levy-----Nov. 21, 1930
	Chas. W. Somers-----Feb. 4, 1931
COLUMBUS LODGE—102	C. W. Neal-----Oct. 10, 1930
	Jas. L. Griffin-----Nov. 12, 1930
	John R. Goodwin-----Feb. 19, 1931
ORR LODGE—104	McDonald Gautier-----July 7, 1930
	John T. Lewis-----Feb. 6, 1931
	Edward T. Stewart-----March 11, 1931
	Otis M. Winfield-----April 6, 1931
	Thos. P. Howard-----April 2, 1931
BELMONT LODGE—108	L. H. Williams-----Jan. 1931
FRANKLIN LODGE—109	E. W. Brooks-----Dec. 6, 1930
	Thos. Gold
	W. H. Gaskill-----May 5, 1931
	E. B. Whitehurst-----July 8, 1930
WAYNE LODGE—112	A. R. Morgan-----April 17, 1931
PERSON LODGE—113	E. M. Davis-----Feb. 26, 1931
ST. ALBAN'S LODGE—114	F. J. Pait-----July 3, 1930
	Frank Gough-----Aug. 22, 1930
	O. T. Williams-----March 7, 1931
	B. L. Doby-----Dec. 27, 1930
	A. D. Parnell-----June 16, 1931
MT. LEBANON LODGE—117	Wm. E. Goolsby-----Feb. 9, 1931
MT. HERMON LODGE—118	W. J. Schaffner-----June 27, 1931
	A. H. Cobb-----July 16, 1930
	T. R. Caudell-----July 22, 1930
	M. L. Mehaffey-----July 18, 1930
	John D. McRae-----Sept. 6, 1930
	H. W. Moody-----Oct. 6, 1930
	Geo. W. Dounan-----Oct. 7, 1930
	D. W. Newell-----Nov. 20, 1930
	Frank M. Killen-----Nov. 19, 1930
	Elias Fox-----Dec. 16, 1930
	Earl P. Hamilton-----Feb. 5, 1931
	J. W. Schwingel-----Feb. 9, 1931
	John M. Downs-----Feb. 18, 1931
	T. F. Johnson-----Feb. 28, 1931
	Andy W. Smith-----March 17, 1931
	W. W. Register-----March 18, 1931
	Norman H. Smith-----April 9, 1931
FRANKLINTON LODGE—123	J. L. King-----April 8, 1931
DAN RIVER LODGE—129	T. R. Pratt-----May 2, 1931
RADIANCE LODGE—132	B. W. Hill-----Dec. 29, 1930
MOCKSVILLE LODGE—134	W. C. Denny-----April 2, 1931
	Rev. H. H. Jordan-----May 2, 1931
	J. L. Shuk-----May 25, 1931
	Rev. E. P. Beadley-----May 28, 1931
	T. C. Sheets-----Nov. 7, 1930
LEAKSVILLE LODGE—136	M. R. Drewry-----June 2, 1931
LINCOLN LODGE—137	John K. Cline-----March 10, 1931
KING SOLOMON—138	J. L. Casteen-----Dec. 26, 1930

JUNALUSKEE LODGE—145	C. W. Slagle.....March 25, 1931
	E. K. Cunningham.....March 19, 1931
	Lee Crawford.....Sept. 4, 1930
	J. H. Sellers
CHEROKEE LODGE—146	H. N. Wells.....March 10, 1931
	J. R. McLelland.....Aug. 4, 1930
	J. H. McCall.....June 14, 1931
PALMYRA LODGE—147	C. A. Baker.....Oct. 12, 1930
	H. L. R. Draughan.....Dec. 25, 1930
	Marsh Morrow.....Jan. 31, 1931
ADONIRAM LODGE—149	W. A. Boyd.....Nov. 20, 1930
	J. B. Elliott.....June 19, 1931
PEE DEE LODGE—150	A. J. Green.....Feb. 25, 1931
SANFORD LODGE—151	Joel A. Cole.....July 7, 1930
	W. H. Hunt.....Oct. 26, 1930
	Lee G. McIver.....Nov. 18, 1930
	J. Chas. Watson.....Jan. 8, 1931
	G. M. Gilliam.....May 1, 1931
	J. M. Craven.....March 29, 1931
	Geo. Cole.....Feb. 26, 1931
	L. E. Fonda.....April 2, 1931
	J. U. Gunter.....April 27, 1931
	J. K. Perry.....May 15, 1931
	Jas. L. Thomas.....April 8, 1931
	W. A. Sloan.....May 10, 1931
WHITE STONE LODGE—155	W. G. Cousins.....Nov. 1930
ROLESVILLE LODGE—156	J. R. Pace.....July 22, 1930
ARCHER LODGE—165	T. A. Barham.....Aug. 16, 1930
	J. E. Corbett.....Dec. 23, 1930
	J. W. Barnes.....June 26, 1931
	Jesse J. Williams.....June 26, 1931
	W. H. Godwin.....July 10, 1930
WINSTON LODGE—167	W. W. Barnhardt.....Dec. 18, 1930
	C. F. Cuthrell.....March 15, 1931
	W. H. Edwards.....Dec. 24, 1930
	W. N. Haynes.....April 23, 1931
	C. G. Hill.....Sept. 15, 1930
	J. F. Jeffreys.....Oct. 19, 1930
	J. L. Ludlow.....Aug. 13, 1930
	J. K. Norfleet P.G.M.April 14, 1931
	O. P. Shaub.....July 14, 1930
	C. H. Tavis.....June 23, 1931
	N. E. Anderson.....May 19, 1931
	W. F. Comer, Jr.....Nov. 12, 1930
	J. F. Walsh.....Nov. 3, 1930
	T. R. Johnson.....Nov. 16, 1930
BUFFALO LODGE—172	T. K. Harmon.....Oct. 26, 1930
	D. F. Harris.....Aug. 8, 1930
G. WASHINGTON—174	C. W. Farrar.....Jan. 17, 1931
	O. L. Smith.....June 3, 1931
	C. J. Thrailkill.....Nov. 22, 1930
CARTHAGE LODGE—181	L. O. Garner.....Feb. 28, 1931

BALFOUR LODGE—188	W. C. Hammer.....	Sept. 26, 1930
	E. E. Lewallen.....	Sept. 14, 1930
	W. J. Moore.....	April 3, 1931
	M. W. Parrish.....	Aug. 22, 1930
CLEVELAND LODGE—202	O. Elam.....	Dec. 1, 1930
	D. E. Honeycutt.....	Feb. 23, 1931
	J. C. Newton.....	May 22, 1931
	W. L. Saunders.....	May 27, 1931
	J. L. Webb.....	Oct. 7, 1930
ROANOKE LODGE—203	W. W. Jenkins.....	June 26, 1931
MINGO LODGE—206	J. R. Hawley.....	Feb. 22, 1931
LEBANON LODGE—207	Dr. H. B. Maxwell.....	March 28, 1931
	S. V. Stanley.....	April 26, 1931
MT. OLIVE LODGE—208	W. Frank English.....	Sept. 26, 1931
RANDLEMAN LODGE—209	D. A. Hanner.....	July 1929
ENO LODGE—210	S. C. Council.....	Aug. 26, 1930
	Royal W. Smith.....	April 9, 1931
	Horace W. Miller.....	June 10, 1931
THOMASVILLE LODGE—214	J. B. Jones.....	Aug. 2, 1930
CATAWBA VALLEY—217	E. W. Goodwin.....	Sept. 15, 1930
WM. G. HILL LODGE—218	Jas. A. Briggs.....	Oct. 13, 1930
	Wm. A. Cooper.....	Nov. 23, 1930
	John D. Davis.....	Feb. 21, 1931
	Fabius H. Hunnicutt.....	Dec. 21, 1930
	Jas. M. Teachey.....	March 2, 1931
JEFFERSON LODGE—219	J. G. Hardin.....	June 6, 1931
	C. D. Scott.....	April 2, 1931
	J. D. Thomas.....	July 2, 1930
HENDERSON LODGE—229	Wm. E. Branch.....	Nov. 24, 1930
	Wm. C. Hight.....	March 14, 1931
	Jas. M. Neathery.....	May 18, 1931
CORINTHIAN LODGE—230	H. S. Baker.....	Oct. 3, 1930
	G. L. Bennett.....	Jan. 15, 1931
	S. B. Dominick.....	March 21, 1931
	J. J. McKee.....	May 31, 1931
	W. C. Devine.....	June 9, 1931
LENOIR LODGE—233	J. B. Batts.....	July 14, 1930
MYSTIC TIE LODGE—237	Leon A. Neal.....	Nov. 17, 1930
	Thomas Y. Lytle.....	Feb. 28, 1931
	Myron E. Whitner.....	June 21, 1931
	Charles H. Giles.....	June 28, 1931
ATLANTIC LODGE—238	J. F. Gray.....	July 19, 1930
GRIFTON LODGE—243	B. T. Jackson.....	Oct. 14, 1930
MONROE LODGE—244	Thos. B. Sale.....	March 1, 1931
	C. T. Halleran.....	March 13, 1931
	J. M. Blair.....	Sept. 10, 1930
	Kemp Funderburk.....	March 10, 1931
	Van Funderburk.....	July 11, 1930
	A. C. Johnson.....	1930
CATAWBA LODGE—248	S. D. Houck.....	March 3, 1931
	C. E. Long.....	March 11, 1931

PYTHAGORAS LODGE—249	Walker N. Newton.....Aug. 21, 1930
	H. E. O. Mintz.....Sept. 12, 1930
	W. E. Williams.....Nov. 4, 1930
	M. C. Guthrie, Sr.....Dec. 26, 1930
	Auton Linsmaier.....Feb. 13, 1931
	E. W. Taylor.....Feb. 21, 1931
	B. C. Anderson.....March 16, 1931
LEE LODGE—253	J. M. Deal.....July 16, 1930
	J. T. Cloer.....July 26, 1930
KENLY LODGE—257	R. A. Hales.....Dec. 12, 1930
	N. E. Watson.....Sept. 17, 1930
WAYNESVILLE LODGE—259	Rufus L. Allen.....Jan. 8, 1931
	Jas. W. Ferguson.....Sept. 28, 1930
	John A. Smith.....Feb. 4, 1931
	Frank D. Sawyer.....Jan. 26, 1931
	D. L. Moyd.....June 24, 1931
EXCELSIOR LODGE—261	Howard Fullwood.....July 7, 1930
	E. S. Gray.....Oct. 14, 1930
	J. F. Green.....Jan. 25, 1931
	C. A. J. Iceman.....Sept. 7, 1930
	J. C. Lanyoex.....March 11, 1931
	C. S. Morrison.....March 6, 1931
	H. B. Newell.....March 18, 1931
	B. C. Patton.....Feb. 5, 1931
	A. C. Reid.....Jan. 16, 1931
	J. W. Sanford.....Nov. 9, 1930
	J. G. Weber.....June 4, 1931
	E. C. Yarbrough.....Jan. 15, 1931
HIBRITEN LODGE—262	L. P. Henkel.....June 12, 1931
	W. W. Scott.....May 1931
GASTON LODGE—263	C. C. Cornwell.....Dec. 16, 1930
FARMINGTON LODGE—265	C. A. Hartman.....July 10, 1930
UNAKA LODGE—268	Thos. O. Wilson.....Jan. 31, 1931
	A. W. Davis.....Sept. 28, 1930
	Geo. W. Sutton.....Aug. 31, 1930
TOBASCO LODGE—271	J. W. Boring.....May 24, 1931
	A. W. Smith.....Dec. 1, 1930
	D. E. Wagoner.....April 18, 1931
BINGHAM LODGE—272	S. N. Rowland.....Oct. 20, 1930
	J. Henry Wilson.....June 27, 1931
WATAUGA LODGE—273	F. N. Perkins.....Dec. 18, 1930
BEAVER DAM LODGE—276	W. T. Marsh.....April 21, 1931
GREEN LEVEL LODGE—277	C. J. Mason.....April 23, 1931
EUREKA LODGE—283	R. D. Correll.....Sept. 29, 1930
	P. C. Deal.....April 8, 1931
GREENVILLE LODGE—284	Jas. A. Long.....Aug. 27, 1930
	John R. Barnhill.....May 17, 1931
SALEM LODGE—289	Jas. M. Brown.....April 22, 1931
	W. A. Holder.....Jan. 17, 1931
	W. T. Miller.....March 3, 1931
	P. H. Whitaker.....May 2, 1931

FRENCH BROAD LODGE—292	Cling Clark.....Sept. 19, 1930 Dr. Frank Roberts.....May 5, 1931 John N. Jones.....Aug. 4, 1930
VANCE LODGE—293	H. B. Phillips.....Nov. 14, 1930 O. T. Bell.....Jan. 28, 1931 J. S. Hobson.....Jan. 31, 1931
STONEWALL LODGE—296	W. E. Warren.....April 5, 1931 Joe M. Edmundson.....Sept. 4, 1930 J. Haywood Everett.....March 24, 1931
TOISNOT LODGE—298	W. N. Doles.....Sept. 10, 1930
HUNTING CREEK LODGE—299	E. A. Windsor.....Dec. 23, 1930
CLAY LODGE—301	Geo. M. Fleming.....Nov. 14, 1930 W. Thos. Carter.....Dec. 25, 1930
LILLINGTON LODGE—302	Ernest A. Gaddy.....March 4, 1931
PLEASANT HILL LODGE—304	Joe H. Harper.....Jan. 12, 1931 C. L. Fordham.....May 15, 1931
LAURINBURG LODGE—305	W. H. Cooper.....Oct. 7, 1930 O. D. Anderson.....Feb. 17, 1931
EUREKA LODGE—317	C. H. Robinson.....Nov. 26, 1930
WILMINGTON LODGE—319	W. S. Moore.....July 5, 1930 J. M. Moore.....Sept. 28, 1930 Geo. L. Morton.....Oct. 19, 1930 H. T. Fisher.....Jan. 14, 1931
GRANITE LODGE—322	Claude W. Absher.....Aug. 14, 1930 Edward Hollingsworth.....Feb. 11, 1931
ROWLAND LODGE—335	D. D. McLaurin.....Aug. 26, 1930 J. Mc. Bray.....Sept. 10, 1930 J. A. Bray.....April 27, 1931
HARMONY LODGE—340	Dr. Paul Smith.....Aug. 3, 1930
HICKORY LODGE—343	A. W. Marshall.....March 26, 1931 C. M. Shuford.....Jan. 26, 1931
NUMA F. REID LODGE—344	J. M. Guyer.....Oct. 13, 1930 Ferdinand Ecker.....March 24, 1931 W. C. Jones.....Oct. 31, 1930
STANLY LODGE—348	J. Clegg Hall.....Oct. 3, 1930 S. T. Gulledege.....Feb. 9, 1931
DURHAM LODGE—352	C. H. Case.....Feb. 25, 1931 J. C. Gay.....April 10, 1931 E. T. Rollins.....June 22, 1931
MORAVIAN LODGE—353	W. G. Meadows.....Dec. 24, 1930
BAKERSVILLE LODGE—357	J. E. Burleson.....April 2, 1931
EAST LAPORTE LODGE—358	Joseph F. Mathis.....Nov. 15, 1930 Steve L. Rymer.....Dec. 10, 1930
SNOW LODGE—363	E. M. Church.....Sept. 30, 1928 W. H. Mast.....April 25, 1931
CRAIGHEAD LODGE—366	J. G. Starnes.....June 3, 1931
GASTONIA LODGE—369	W. M. Whitlow.....Sept. 1, 1930 F. Wilbur Boyd.....Oct. 15, 1930 T. P. Lewis.....Oct. 31, 1930

GASTONIA LODGE—369	H. H. Troutman-----Nov. 13, 1930
	J. Lee Robinson-----Jan. 4, 1931
	Sam Goldstein-----Jan. 5, 1931
	Jas. H. Taylor-----Jan. 22, 1931
	J. M. Roach-----Dec. 19, 1930
CAMPBELL LODGE—374	L. C. Overcash-----1931
STATE LINE LODGE—375	A. L. Wells-----Jan. 3, 1931
YOUNGSVILLE LODGE—377	Jno. W. Perry-----July 22, 1930
	W. R. Rodges-----Oct. 31, 1930
	L. H. Ragan-----April 28, 1931
GRANVILLE LODGE—380	B. M. Medlin-----Feb. 8, 1931
FOREST CITY LODGE—381	Orson Morrow-----July 27, 1930
	J. H. Thomas-----Aug. 28, 1930
	Jno. S. Wood-----Feb. 1, 1931
REIDSVILLE LODGE—384	Geo. W. Baker-----May 23, 1931
	E. P. Cummings-----April 11, 1931
	J. B. Mitchell-----Jan. 1, 1931
	F. E. Springs-----Jan. 16, 1931
PIGEON RIVER LODGE—386	J. T. Williams-----Aug. 13, 1930
	P. C. Crawford-----Feb. 27, 1931
	H. Carr-----Feb. 20, 1931
MOORESBORO LODGE—388	Joseph Benson-----Sept. 5, 1930
	W. Asbury Webb-----Jan. 20, 1931
	Zack R. Walker-----June 3, 1931
LEBANON LODGE—391	D. J. Brock-----Oct. 10, 1930
	Sam West
	R. H. Phillips-----June 6, 1931
TALLY HO LODGE—393	N. L. Clements-----May 28, 1931
	A. M. Overton-----Feb. 2, 1931
	J. E. Duncan-----Aug. 6, 1929
CAPE FEAR LODGE—394	R. R. Bell-----Nov. 4, 1930
ORIENT LODGE—395	A. M. Waddell-----July 31, 1930
	Dr. M. J. Carson-----Sept. 1, 1930
	C. T. Wallace-----Sept. 4, 1930
	W. M. Atkinson-----Sept. 24, 1930
	Dr. C. P. Bolles-----Nov. 28, 1930
	Clayton Giles, Jr.-----Dec. 19, 1930
OXFORD LODGE—396	F. C. Spencer-----March 29, 1931
	J. F. Veasey-----March 20, 1931
BALD CREEK LODGE—397	J. E. Laws-----June 27, 1930
JOPPA LODGE—401	L. W. Williams-----Sept. 2, 1930
	T. E. Gilbert-----May 22, 1931
SILER CITY LODGE—403	J. F. Thomas-----Nov. 2, 1930
DENTON LODGE—404	J. Walter Newsome-----Oct. 1930
OCEAN LODGE—405	Frank Colenda, Jr.-----Aug. 9, 1930
	J. L. Edwards-----Aug. 19, 1930
	J. C. Long-----Aug. 21, 1930
	A. B. Roberts-----Dec. 6, 1931
	Geo. H. Webb-----Jan. 27, 1931

BULA LODGE—409	W. E. Walsh-----Oct. 3, 1930
	R. D. Bain-----Nov. 10, 1930
ROCKVILLE LODGE—411	P. C. Dillard-----March 15, 1931
H. F. GRAINGER LODGE—412	W. H. Hester-----Oct. 23, 1930
	J. C. Smith-----March 7, 1931
	B. L. Hester-----Sept. 10, 1930
LOUISBURG LODGE—413	W. W. Wheeler-----July 24, 1930
	T. W. Watson-----Nov. 7, 1930
MILLERS CREEK LODGE—415	S. J. Caudill-----Aug. 29, 1930
POTECASI LODGE—418	A. J. Harrell-----May 22, 1931
BOONVILLE LODGE—421	P. C. Woodhouse-----May 11, 1931
SPARTA LODGE—423	Rev. A. McKnight-----June 11, 1931
BALTIMORE LODGE—424	C. Allgood-----Aug. 18, 1930
	T. J. Phillips-----Aug. 27, 1930
	J. H. Sailor-----Oct. 14, 1930
	R. H. Lynch-----Nov. 1930
MONTGOMERY LODGE—426	A. T. Saunders-----Nov. 8, 1930
OCONEE LODGE—427	J. N. Buchanan-----July 26, 1930
	Leslie Brooks-----Aug. 4, 1930
	W. G. Rogers-----April 6, 1931
	G. B. Welch-----Feb. 17, 1931
STOKESDALE LODGE—428	J. S. Gant-----Oct. 16, 1930
SEA SIDE LODGE—429	B. F. Irving-----July 17, 1930
RELIEF LODGE—431	J. R. McLamb-----Sept. 25, 1930
	J. W. Goodrich-----Jan. 9, 1931
PINEY CREEK LODGE—432	F. Graham Cox-----April 28, 1931
VANCEBORO LODGE—433	T. H. Crawford-----Aug. 1930
	H. C. Buck-----Jan. 24, 1931
STAR LODGE—437	W. H. James-----Sept. 15, 1930
	J. R. Comer-----May 13, 1931
MAR'ETTA LODGE—444	D. M. Burgess-----July 1930
BILTMORE LODGE—446	Geo. H. Redfern-----July 15, 1930
	W. B. Starnes-----April 8, 1931
	Wm. L. Scull-----July 22, 1930
	Geo. F. Rust-----Jan. 12, 1931
ENFIELD LODGE—447	C. F. Carroll-----Nov. 27, 1930
	W. H. Bond-----Dec. 24, 1930
	Julius Meyer-----Jan. 17, 1931
	W. T. Clement-----Jan. 31, 1931
ASHLER LODGE—451	W. M. Reece-----Aug. 15, 1930
CLYDE LODGE—453	J. T. Kirkpatrick-----March 29, 1931
	J. W. Jones-----April 10, 1931
	L. F. Howell-----May 20, 1931
	J. F. Moore-----
ELKIN LODGE—454	J. M. Ring-----April 1931
	S. H. Wilmoth-----May 1931
	Frank H. Whitaker-----June 22, 1931
MATTHEWS LODGE—461	R. C. Alexander-----Feb. 4, 1931
SOUTH FORK LODGE—462	A. S. Hoover-----July 26, 1930

CURRITUCK LODGE—463	H. B. Crain.....Oct. 1, 1930
GULF LODGE—465	Arthur Smith.....Nov. 1, 1930
GRASSY KNOB LODGE—471	J. G. Goldston.....Aug. 29, 1930
SONOMA LODGE—472	R. L. Reid.....Feb. 8, 1931
LEXINGTON LODGE—473	W. C. Myers.....March 17, 1931
ST. PAULS LODGE—474	E. D. Cogburn.....Aug. 3, 1930
GRIMESLAND LODGE—475	I. S. Morris.....March 17, 1931
BIG LICK LODGE—476	F. C. Smith.....Nov. 4, 1930
FOUR OAKS LODGE—478	Neill A. McEachern.....May 8, 1931
MILL CREEK LODGE—480	T. B. Holliday.....Sept. 27, 1930
SALUDA LODGE—482	J. M. Dixon.....March 23, 1931
SOUTHERN PINES—484	L. W. Wilson.....May 4, 1931
STATESVILLE LODGE—487	A. L. Tucker.....June 15, 1931
RICH SQUARE LODGE—488	B. J. Simpson.....March 6, 1931
LINVILLE LODGE—489	R. F. Blackman.....Dec. 12, 1930
JNO. A. GRAVES LODGE—494	D. S. Langston.....March 27, 1931
ROCKINGHAM LODGE—495	Calvin L. Hill.....Dec. 12, 1930
ROYAL HART LODGE—497	W. D. Rogers.....July 22, 1930
AYDEN LODGE—498	Walter J. Brown.....Jan. 1, 1931
CREEDMOOR LODGE—499	Geo. E. Lyman
RALEIGH LODGE—500	D. V. Ball.....Feb. 12, 1931
RED SPRINGS LODGE—501	John A. Hagaman.....Oct. 16, 1930
COOKVILLE LODGE—502	E. A. Huggans.....Sept. 6, 1930
CHERRYVILLE LODGE—505	J. F. Shoulers.....Jan. 12, 1931
UNAKA LODGE—506	Ed. S. Loven.....June 30, 1931
LATTIMORE LODGE—508	E. L. Pettigrew.....March 15, 1931
BELHAVEN LODGE—509	Robert S. Sartin.....June 2, 1931
	J. W. Crowell.....Nov. 23, 1930
	Wm. A. Poplin.....Oct. 29, 1930
	V. J. McLaurin.....June 30, 1931
	Jas. M. Seago.....Nov. 16, 1930
	H. J. Cordle.....Oct. 19, 1930
	C. S. Northington.....Dec. 31, 1930
	J. A. House.....Feb. 23, 1931
	W. F. Hart.....Oct. 15, 1930
	J. J. Grimsley.....Feb. 2, 1931
	W. H. Hobgood.....June 21, 1930
	Rev. Adam G. Link.....June 20, 1931
	L. J. Bright.....Nov. 1, 1930
	J. S. Jones.....June 30, 1931
	Alfonzo Stephens.....Oct. 27, 1930
	J. J. Carpenter.....Oct. 21, 1930
	T. B. Linhardt.....Jan. 23, 1931
	J. H. Bracket.....July 18, 1930
	H. E. Barton.....March 31, 1931
	W. E. McSwain.....Jan. 4, 1931
	J. N. Quinn.....May 9, 1931
	W. P. Harris.....May 25, 1931

FARMVILLE LODGE—517	W. A. Joyner.....Sept. 7, 1930
	B. R. Gay.....Oct. 25, 1930
WIDOW'S SON LODGE—519	J. B. O'Bryant.....Sept. 20, 1930
FAIRFIELD LODGE—520	F. F. Spencer.....Feb. 21, 1930
WARSAW LODGE—522	M. Y. Margolis.....Feb. 19, 1931
	Jas. Stroud.....Sept. 18, 1930
WINTERVILLE LODGE—523	J. H. Browning.....March 22, 1931
	J. E. Buck.....May 19, 1931
PENDLETON LODGE—524	David N. Stephenson.....March 2, 1931
	John Paul Garriss.....June 27, 1931
RODGERS LODGE—525	Pender High.....Oct. 23, 1930
LUCAMA LODGE—527	E. F. Phillips.....Oct. 30, 1930
	C. V. Ellis.....Jan. 31, 1931
	Geo. W. Taylor.....May 31, 1931
FAIRMONT LODGE—528	H. G. Mitchell.....April 2, 1931
	J. D. Andrews.....April 24, 1931
	R. H. McMillan.....Oct. 30, 1930
ANDREWS LODGE—529	D. W. Swan.....May 4, 1931
JOPPA LODGE—530	J. D. Picard.....Sept. 24, 1930
	R. N. Morris.....Oct. 10, 1930
	C. M. Crow.....Nov. 11, 1930
	Henry Hackney.....Dec. 15, 1930
	Geo. E. Butner.....Dec. 23, 1930
	W. S. Charles.....Dec. 3, 1930
	C. V. Ellis.....April 22, 1931
	E. E. Sickafus.....May 29, 1931
	F. B. Spratt.....April 15, 1931
OTTOLAY LODGE—533	J. E. Shuford.....April 26, 1931
WILLIAMS LODGE—538	W. L. Gamble.....Jan. 29, 1931
STATE ROAD LODGE—540	Jas. H. Smith.
CORINTHIAN LODGE—542	J. C. Friedman.....Aug. 21, 1930
	B. MacKenzie.....Nov. 12, 1930
	F. E. Cann.....Feb. 18, 1931
	C. E. Hodgins.....March 8, 1931
	B. J. Holleman.....May 19, 1931
	D. L. Payne.....June 10, 1931
SPENCER LODGE—543	L. S. Cotter.....May 12, 1931
	C. A. Sides.....Aug. 24, 1930
	Geo. P. Walters.....Aug. 3, 1930
MT. HOLLY LODGE—544	T. J. Jones
ROMAN EAGLE LODGE—550	J. McN. Johnson.....Dec. 25, 1930
GLENVILLE LODGE—551	J. J. Moss.....Sept. 24, 1930
	W. R. Stewart.....April 19, 1931
REVOLUTION LODGE—552	G. W. Allen.....April 18, 1930
	Thos. S. Bangle.....Sept. 6, 1930
	C. A. Taylor.....Dec. 18, 1930
	W. V. Trollinger.....April 6, 1931
	J. S. Gallimore.....May 22, 1931
VESPER LODGE—554	T. M. Sparks.....Sept. 27, 1930

NEIL S. STEWART—556	T. V. Brannock.....Feb. 20, 1931
SWANNANOA LODGE—561	J. C. Wilson.....March 18, 1931
WAXHAW LODGE—562	J. C. Connelly.....Aug. 4, 1930
TABOR LODGE—563	W. P. Neely.....Feb. 18, 1931
WENDELL LODGE—565	J. M. Long.....Aug. 2, 1930
DORIC LODGE—568	Jas. Allen.....July 19, 1930
	J. D. Williams.....Oct. 23, 1930
	J. R. Pope.....Nov. 11, 1930
	A. H. Stanland.....Dec. 11, 1930
	Wm. Hill.....Jan 29, 1931
	F. C. Gillikin.....March 15, 1931
	H. H. Tooker.....April 16, 1931
MT. PLEASANT LODGE—569	S. M. Finch.....Jan. 18, 1931
AND. JACKSON LODGE—576	W. B. Strachan.....July 18, 1930
	J. M. Miller.....Dec. 20, 1930
	A. C. Mauney.....Dec. 7, 1930
	James H. Ramsay.....Dec. 31, 1930
	Elmer B. Hoke.....March 25, 1931
	Byron Clark.....March 31, 1931
	H. C. Heilig.....April 26, 1931
CASAR LODGE—579	D. M. Matheson.....Dec. 5, 1930
IONIC LODGE—583	W. T. McCoy.....June 2, 1931
	W. C. Wood.....June 19, 1931
ROSEBORO LODGE—585	P. B. Burks.....Feb. 23, 1931
	R. K. Herring.....March 19, 1931
EVENING STAR LODGE—588	J. L. Bryant.....July 29, 1930
	Alton Wilder.....March 5, 1931
BETHEL LODGE—589	W. J. Smith.....Sept. 3, 1930
LOWELL LODGE—590	J. J. Sams.....Feb. 26, 1931
STONY POINT LODGE—593	C. H. Lentz.....Aug. 28, 1930
	A. L. Watts.....Jan. 19, 1931
	W. D. McLelland.....Jan. 28, 1931
HELTON LODGE—594	J. L. Osborn.....June 29, 1931
	Lee Young.....Oct. 12, 1930
WALLACE LODGE—595	P. Boney.....April 1931
	J. B. Southerland.....March 1931
WACCAMAW LODGE—596	J. W. Skipper.....June 4, 1931
CRANBERRY LODGE—598	D. P. Bridges.....Sept. 16, 1930
	Mose Thomas.....April 21, 1931
QUEEN CITY LODGE—602	O. C. Petway.....Aug. 21, 1930
	C. Woodard.....Oct. 6, 1930
	J. A. McMannen.....Nov. 18, 1930
	I. Silverman.....Jan. 24, 1931
	E. C. Dean.....March 21, 1931
	W. A. Partin.....Nov. 27, 1930
CHADBURN LODGE—607	W. H. Avant.....Oct. 19, 1930
ST. PATRICK'S LODGE—617	Chas. H. Holt.....Aug. 7, 1930
CANNON MEM. LODGE—626	Jas. Cicero Slaughter.....July 19, 1930
GOLDSBORO LODGE—634	J. E. Langston.....July 9, 1930

GOLDSBORO LODGE—634	John W. Godwin-----	Oct. 12, 1930
	W. T. Harrison-----	May 25, 1931
VICTORY LODGE—642	G. C. Holland-----	April 16, 1931
PROCTORVILLE LODGE—643	J. G. Rhodes-----	May 7, 1931
BLADEN LODGE—646	C. C. Lyon-----	May 29, 1931
	J. J. Taylor--	May 29, 1931
PLUMTREE LODGE—648	G. R. Wiseman-----	Nov. 17, 1930
GUILFORD LODGE—656	M. H. Hoffman-----	Sept. 15, 1930
GARLAND LODGE—664	Jas. S. Parker-----	March 9, 1931
WEST ASHEVILLE—665	R. T. Brown-----	Feb. 7, 1931
	R. W. Carlisle-----	Feb. 4, 1931
	H. F. Corpening-----	Sept. 30, 1930
	Gallatin Roberts-----	Feb. 25, 1931
FORT BRAGG LODGE—667	Chas. Alex Scott-----	June 16, 1931

Statistics

GRAND OFFICERS (ELECTIVE) OF NORTH CAROLINA FROM ORGANIZATION IN 1787 TO 1932—Continued

Grand Master	Deputy Grand Master	Senior Gr. Warden	Junior Gr. Warden	Grand Treasurer	Grand Secretary
1868 Robert B. Vance.	Ellis Malone.	Joseph B. Batchelor.	Samuel H. Rountree.	William E. Anderson.	Donald W. Bain
1869 Robert B. Vance.	Ellis Malone.	John Nichols.	Samuel H. Rountree.	William E. Anderson.	Donald W. Bain
1870 Charles C. Clark.	Joseph B. Batchelor.	John Nichols.	Samuel H. Rountree.	William E. Anderson.	Donald W. Bain
1871 Charles C. Clark.	Joseph B. Batchelor.	John Nichols.	Clinton A. Cilley.	William E. Anderson.	Donald W. Bain
1872 John Nichols.	Thomas M. Gardner.	Clinton A. Cilley.	Robert W. Hardie.	William E. Anderson.	Donald W. Bain
1873 John Nichols.	Thomas M. Gardner.	Clinton A. Cilley.	Robert W. Hardie.	William E. Anderson.	Donald W. Bain
1874 George W. Blount.	Clinton A. Cilley.	Samuel C. Shelton.	Horace H. Munson.	William E. Anderson.	Donald W. Bain
1875 George W. Blount.	Eugene Grissom.	Horace B. Munson.	Robert V. Blackstock.	William E. Anderson.	Donald W. Bain
1876 Horace H. Munson.	Clinton A. Cilley.	Robert W. Hardie.	James C. L. Gudger.	William E. Anderson.	Donald W. Bain
1877 Horace H. Munson.	Thomas S. Kenan.	Robert W. Hardie.	James C. L. Gudger.	William E. Anderson.	Donald W. Bain
1878 William R. Cox.	James C. L. Gudger.	Chas. W. Alexander.	Henry F. Grainger.	William E. Anderson.	Donald W. Bain
1879 William R. Cox.	James C. L. Gudger.	Chas. W. Alexander.	Henry F. Grainger.	William E. Anderson.	Donald W. Bain
1880 Henry F. Grainger.	James W. Reid.	Robert Bingham.	Charles H. Robinson.	William E. Anderson.	Donald W. Bain
1881 Henry F. Grainger.	James W. Reid.	Robert Bingham.	Charles H. Robinson.	William E. Anderson.	Donald W. Bain
1882 Robert Bingham.	Fabius H. Busbee.	Charles H. Robinson.	William T. Kenned.	William E. Anderson.	Donald W. Bain
1883 Robert Bingham.	Fabius H. Busbee.	Charles H. Robinson.	Samuel H. Smith.	William E. Anderson.	Donald W. Bain
1884 Robert Bingham.	Fabius H. Busbee.	Charles H. Robinson.	Hezekiah A. Gudger.	William E. Anderson.	Donald W. Bain
1885 Fabius H. Busbee.	Charles H. Robinson.	Samuel H. Smith.	Hezekiah A. Gudger.	William E. Anderson.	Donald W. Bain
1886 Fabius H. Busbee.	Charles H. Robinson.	Samuel H. Smith.	Hezekiah A. Gudger.	William E. Anderson.	Donald W. Bain
1887 Charles H. Robinson.	Samuel H. Smith.	Hezekiah A. Gudger.	John W. Cotten.	William E. Anderson.	Donald W. Bain
1888 Charles H. Robinson.	Samuel H. Smith.	Hezekiah A. Gudger.	John W. Cotten.	William E. Anderson.	Donald W. Bain
1889 Samuel H. Smith.	Hezekiah A. Gudger.	John W. Cotten.	Francis M. Moyer.	William E. Anderson.	Donald W. Bain
1890 Samuel H. Smith.	Hezekiah A. Gudger.	John W. Cotten.	Francis M. Moyer.	William E. Anderson.	Donald W. Bain
1891 Hezekiah A. Gudger.	John W. Cotten.	Francis M. Moyer.	Richard J. Noble.	Darius Wiatt.	Donald W. Bain
1892 Hezekiah A. Gudger.	John W. Cotten.	Francis M. Moyer.	Richard J. Noble.	William Simpson.	Donald W. Bain
1893 John W. Cotten.	Francis M. Moyer.	Richard J. Noble.	Walter E. Moore.	William Simpson.	William H. Bain
1894 John W. Cotten.	Francis M. Moyer.	Richard J. Noble.	Walter E. Moore.	William Simpson.	William H. Bain
1895 Francis M. Moyer.	Richard J. Noble.	Walter E. Moore.	James A. Leach.	William Simpson.	John C. Drewry
1896 Francis M. Moyer.	Richard J. Noble.	Walter E. Moore.	Beverly S. Royster.	William Simpson.	John C. Drewry
1897 Walter E. Moore.	Richard J. Noble.	Beverly S. Royster.	Henry Irwin Clark.	William Simpson.	John C. Drewry
1898 Walter E. Moore.	Richard J. Noble.	Beverly S. Royster.	Henry Irwin Clark.	William Simpson.	John C. Drewry
1899 Richard J. Noble.	Beverly S. Royster.	Henry Irwin Clark.	Francis D. Winston.	William Simpson.	John C. Drewry
1900 Beverly S. Royster.	Henry Irwin Clark.	Walter S. Liddell.	Francis D. Winston.	William Simpson.	John C. Drewry
1901 Beverly S. Royster.	Henry Irwin Clark.	Walter S. Liddell.	Samuel M. Gattis.	William Simpson.	John C. Drewry
1902 Henry Irwin Clark.	Walter S. Liddell.	Francis D. Winston.	Samuel M. Gattis.	William Simpson.	John C. Drewry
1903 Henry Irwin Clark.	Walter S. Liddell.	Francis D. Winston.	Richard N. Hackett.	William Simpson.	John C. Drewry
1904 Walter S. Liddell.	Francis D. Winston.	Samuel M. Gattis.	Richard N. Hackett.	Leo. D. Heartt.	John C. Drewry
1905 Walter S. Liddell.	Francis D. Winston.	Samuel M. Gattis.	William B. McKoy.	Leo. D. Heartt.	John C. Drewry
1906 Francis D. Winston.	Samuel M. Gattis.	Richard N. Hackett.	William B. McKoy.	Leo. D. Heartt.	John C. Drewry

GRAND LODGES—MONTHS OF MEETINGS, ADDRESSES OF GRAND MASTERS AND GRAND SECRETARIES

Grand Lodge	Month	Grand Master	Address	Grand Secretary	Address
Alabama	December	Wm. L. Lee	Columbia	Guy T. Smith	Montgomery
Arizona	February	J. V. Gulley	Phoenix	Harry A. Drachman	Tucson
Arkansas	November	C. Eugene Smith	Little Rock	Fay Hempstead	Little Rock
California	October	Robt. B. Gaylord	San Francisco	John Whicker	San Francisco
Colorado	September	Casper O. Desch	Grand Junction	Wm. W. Cooper	Denver
Connecticut	February	S. H. Raymond	New Britain	Winthrop Buck	Hartford
Delaware	October	J. Wallace Woodford	Dover	Jno. F. Robinson	Wilmington
Dist. of Columbia	December	Jas. A. West	Washington	J. Claude Keiper	Washington
Florida	April	Samuel Pasco	Pensacola	Wilbur P. Welster	Jacksonville
Georgia	October	Joe A. Moore	Milledgeville	Frank F. Baker	Macon
Idaho	September	Percy Jones	Blackfoot	Curtis F. Pike	Boise
Illinois	October	G. Haven Stephens	Dunville	R. C. Davenport	Harrisburg
Indiana	May	Ira H. Church	Elkhart	Wm. H. Swintz	Indianapolis
Iowa	June	Chas. S. Percival	Bonaparte	Chas. O. Hunt	Cedar Rapids
Kansas	February	J. Forest Ayers	Greenleaf	Elmer F. Strain	Topeka
Kentucky	October	John X. Taylor	Hopkinsville	Fred W. Hardwick	Louisville
Louisiana	February	Ernest E. Sykes	New Orleans	L. E. Thomas	New Orleans
Maine	May	C. N. Blanchard	Wilton	Convers E. Leach	Portland
Maryland	May	Geo. R. Gorsuch	Baltimore	George Cook	Baltimore
Massachusetts	December	Hubert W. Dean	Cheshire	Fred'k. W. Hamilton	Boston
Michigan	May	Albert J. Young	Escanaba	Lou B. Winsor	Grand Rapids
Minnesota	January	Guy F. Streater	Winona	John Fishel	St. Paul
Mississippi	February	Jos. E. Green	Richton	Edward L. Faucette	Meridian
Missouri	September	Ray V. Donslow	Trenton	Arthur Mather	St. Louis
Montana	August	LeRoy A. Foot	Helena	Luther T. Hauburg	Helena
Nebraska	June	John R. Tapster	North Bend	Lewis E. Smith	Omaha
Nevada	June	Scott E. Jamison	Tonopah	V. M. Henderson	Carson City
New Hampshire	May	A. M. Wilson	Manchester	Harry M. Cheney	Concord
New Jersey	April	S. Naughtright	Newark	Isaac Cherry	Trenton
New Mexico	March	Wilbur S. Elser	State College	Alpheus A. Keen	Albuquerque
New York	May	Charles H. Johnson	Albany	F. J. Milligan	New York
North Carolina	April	H. C. Alexander	Charlotte	J. H. Anderson	Raleigh
North Dakota	June	Charles D. Millay	Williston	Walter L. Stockwell	Fargo
Ohio	October	Harvey F. Ake	Canton	Harry S. Johnson	Cincinnati
Oklahoma	February	J Claude M. March	Oklahoma City	Claude A. Sturgeon	Guthrie
Oregon	June	H. L. Toney	McMinnville	D. Rufus Cheney	Portland
Pennsylvania	December	Wm. S. Snyder	Philadelphia	Jno. A. Perry	Philadelphia
Rhode Island	May	J. Irving Shopley	Newport	Harold L. McAuslan	Providence
South Carolina	March	Ira C. Blackwood	Columbia	O. Frank Hart	Columbia
South Dakota	June	A. C. Kingsbury	Philip	Geo. A. Pettigrew	Sioux Falls

GRAND LODGES—MONTHS OF MEETINGS, ADDRESSES OF GRAND MASTERS AND GRAND SECRETARIES

Grand Lodge	Month	Grand Master	Address	Grand Secretary	Address
Tennessee	January	W. P. Chandler	Knoxville	Thos. E. Doss	Nashville
Texas	December	W. Alva Bryan	Waco	W. B. Pearson	Waco
Utah	January	Bert H. Hunt	Salt Lake City	Sam. H. Goodwin	Salt Lake City
Vermont	June	Aaron H. Grout	Burlington	A. S. Harriman	Burlington
Virginia	February	A. M. Showalter	Christiansburg	Jas. M. Clift	Richmond
Washington	June	Wm. C. Bates	Vancouver	Horace W. Tyler	Tacoma
West Virginia	October	John W. de Vebre	Ronceverte	Geo. S. Laidley	Charleston
Wisconsin	June	Wm. R. Graves	Prairie du Chien	William F. Weiler	Milwaukee
Wyoming	August	T. J. Holliday	Laramie	Jas. M. Lowndes	Casper

GRAND LODGES—MONTHS OF MEETINGS, ADDRESSES OF GRAND MASTERS AND GRAND SECRETARIES
FOREIGN GRAND LODGES

NAME	SECRETARY	ADDRESS	NAME	SECRETARY	ADDRESS
Alberta	J. W. H. S. Kemmis	Calgary	Ireland	H. C. Shellard	Dublin
Alpino Switzerland	Henri Jeanneret	Le Locle	Lessing Zuden	Oscar Posner	Carlsbad
British Columbia	Dr. W. A. De Wolf Smith	New Westminster	Drei Ringen		Winnipeg
Canada	W. M. Logan	Hamilton Ont.	Manitoba	James A. Ovas	Barranquilla
Chili	Rodolfo C. Oliveira	Santiago	National of Columbia	J. Janer Uribe	Cartagena
Czecho Slovakia	L. Schwarz	Prague	National of Cartagena	Cesar Fayad	Cairo, Box 148
Columbia Bogota	Guillermo Durana	Bogota	National of Egypt	H. H. Fahm	Paris
Costa Rica	Geo. F. A. Bowden	San Jose	National of France	G. F. Beaumont	St. Johns
Cuba	Jose F. Castellanos	Havana	New Brunswick	J. Twinning Hart	Sydney
Cus. of Salvador	Jose Lacaye Tellez	San Salvador	New South Wales	David Cunningham	Christchurch
Denmark	P. O. Rosenorn	Copenhagen	New Zealand	Col. George Barclay	Aslo
Ecuador	Dr. M. A. Jijon	Guayaquil	Norway	Elvind Lowig Hansen	Halifax
England	Sir. P. Colville Smith	London	Nova Scotia	James C. Jones	Panama
Finland	Tiovo Kontio	Helsingfors	Panama	Jose Aller	Lima
G. Eklektischer Bund	C. Mangold	Frankport on Main	Peru	Enrique G. Hernandez	Manila
G. Zur Sonne	H. Worrlein	Bayreuth	Philippine Islands	Newton C. Comfort	San Juan
G. Eintracht	George Guyot	Darmstadt	Porto Rico	Jose Gonzalez Ginoris	Charlottetown
G. Gross. Von Ham.	Carl Clouth	Hamburg	Prince Edward Is.	Ernest Kemp	Montreal
G. Drie Weltkugeln	John Hintz	Berlin	Quebec	W. W. Williamson	Brisbane
G. Grosse Landesloge	Karl Laugenbacher	Berlin	Queensland	Charles H. Harley	Regina
G. Freundschaft	August Horneffer	Berlin	Saskatchewan	W. B. Tate	Edinburg
G. Gross. Sachsen	Rudolph Gottshall	Dresden	Scotland	Thos. G. Winning	Adelaide
G. Bruderkette	Hans George Studer	Gera	South Australia	Chas. R. J. Glover	Stockholm
G. O. of Greece	Athanasse Ioannou	Athens	Sweden	Yngve G. Wisen	Hobart
G. O. of Netherlands	A. F. L. Fauble	Hague	Tasmania	Walter H. Strutt	Chacon
G. O. of Turkey	Mehmet Rachid	Constantinople	U. S. of Venezuela	R. Mendino	Melbourne
Guatemala	Francisco Salazar	Guatemala City	Victoria	William Stewart	Vienna
Honduras	Emilio Espana Valladares	Tegucigalpa	Vienna, Austria	Vladimir Misar	Perth
Jugo Slavia	Anton Schokortaz	Belgrade	Western Australia	J. D. Stevenson	Mexico City
			York of Mexico	A. Percival Hughes	

REPRESENTATIVES FOREIGN GRAND LODGES

OF NORTH CAROLINA NEAR OTHERS		GRAND LODGE		OF OTHER GRAND LODGES NEAR N. C.	
Address				Address	
W. F. Paffer	Lacombe	ALBERTA		G. C. Ward	Biltmore
Wm. C. Achard	Zurich	ALPINA, SWITZERLAND		H. M. Foy	Mt. Airy
S. J. Willis	Victoria	BRITISH COLUMBIA		J. P. Ashby	Winston-Salem
W. S. Harrington	Nepanee, Ont.	CANADA		H. M. Poteat	Wake Forest
		CHILI		M. F. McKeel, Jr.	Washington
Jan Kozak	Prague	COLOMBIA, BOGOTA		Dr. J. W. P. Smithwick	La Grange
A. Rudolph Sasso	San Jose	CZECHO-SLOVAKIA		J. Howard Brown	Rich Square
Gerado L. Betancourt-Mirando	Havana	COSTA RICA		C. M. Vanstory	Greensboro
Dr. Francis E. Morans	Salvador	CUBA		H. E. Thompson	Stantonsburg
		CUSCATLAN OF SALVADOR		J. Ray Shute, Jr.	Monroe
		DENMARK			
Dr. Antonio J. Ampuero	Guayaquil	ECUADOR		C. W. Mangum	Rocky Mount
Charles R. I. Nicholl	Millwards	ENGLAND		Alex B. Andrews	Raleigh
Vaino Sola	Helsingfors	FINLAND		H. G. Etheridge	Asheville
		GERMANY			
		EKLEKTISCHER BUND			
		ZUR SONNE			
		EINTRACHT			
Emil Meyer	Hamburg	GROSS. VON HAMBURG		E. L. Somers	Reidsville
Near All German Grand Lodges		DRIE WELT KUZELN		For All German Grand Lodges	
		GROSZ LANDES LODGE			
		FREUNDSCHAFT			
		GROSS. VON SACHSEN			
		BRUDERKETTE			
		G. O. OF GREECE		J. C. Hobbs, Jr.	Wilmington
A. Von Tongeren	Amsterdam	G. O. NETHERLANDS		W. H. S. Burgwyn	Woodland
Servet Yessari	Constantinople	G. O. TURKEY		Roy F. Ebbs	Asheville
		G. L. LESSING & ZU			
		DEN DREI RINGEN			
		HONDURAS			
		IRELAND		R. T. Allen	Lumberton
J. B. McCutcheon	Belfast	JUGO SLAVIA		Robt. D. Shore	Winston-Salem
Drajan Milicevic	Belgrade	MANITOBA		J. E. English	Morehead City
Fred L. Newman	Portage-la-Prairie			R. M. Hall	Saluda
Fred Whitley	Barranquilla	NATIONAL OF COLOMBIA		H. A. Grady	Clinton
Cesar Fayad	Cartagena	NAT. OF COLOM.—Cartagena		W. L. Hogan	Charlotte
Youssef Ibrahim Marzouk	Cairo	NATIONAL OF EGYPT		O. E. R. Ford	Greensboro
Ed Hersch	Paris	NATIONAL OF FRANCE		J. Dewry Dorsett	Raleigh

FOREIGN GRAND LODGES—Continued

OF NORTH CAROLINA NEAR OTHERS		GRAND LODGE	OF OTHER GRAND LODGES NEAR N. C.	
Address			Address	
Archibald Bauer	St. John	NEW BRUNSWICK	W. S. Reich	Elkin
E. A. H. Stephen	Blenheim	NEW SOUTH WALES	W. Y. Warren	Gastonia
Wm. Neilson Ewing	Oslo	NEW ZEALAND	F. P. Hobgood	Greensboro
Halvard A. Gjoennaess	Digby	NORWAY	Lee A. Folger	Charlotte
Rev. Wm. Driffeld	Christobal, C. Z.	NOVA SCOTIA	J. Bailey Owen	Henderson
David Colmon Dasso	Machado	PANAMA	J. Edward Allen	Warrenton
Rudolfo Herrera	Manila	PERU	R. H. Wright	Greenville
Wm. Wiley Larkin	San Juan	PHILIPPINE ISLANDS	S. L. Boyd	Wilmington
Jose Gonzalez Ginoerio	Charlottetown	PORTO RICO	G. L. Bain	Greensboro
Lemuel Winchester	Stanstead	PRINCE EDWARD IS.	A. S. Cate	Greensboro
A. N. Thompson	Brisbane	QUEBEC	G. P. Stone	Greensboro
Vilhelm Larsen	Guatemala	QUEENSLAND	J. W. Payne	Salisbury
Edmundo Osborn	Adanac	REPUBLIC OF GUATEMALA	J. G. Hudson	Salisbury
A. M. Bell	Stockholm	SASKATCHEWAN	H. A. Newell	Henderson
Fredk. Walter Fell Clark	Hobart	SCOTLAND	Wm. R. Smith	Raleigh
Charles Tregear	Middle Crescent	SOUTH AUSTRALIA	C. B. Newcomb	Wilmington
Wm. G. Gibson	Vienna	SWEDEN	Eric Norden	Wilmington
John W. Clinch	Perth	TASMANIA	W. H. White	Sanford
A. Thompson	Mexico City	U. S. OF VENEZUELA	N. M. Patton	Morganitou
Dr. Fredk Otto Hentz		U. S. OF VICTORIA	H. Kaufman	Raleigh
Jas. A. Klein		VIENNA, AUSTRIA	F. A. Roth	Louisburg
Jack J. Zahler		WESTERN AUSTRALIA	John J. Phoenix	Greensboro
		YORK OF MEXICO	Rev. B. E. Stanfield	Timberlake

GRAND REPRESENTATIVES

OF NORTH CAROLINA NEAR OTHERS		GRAND LODGE		OF OTHER GRAND LODGES NEAR NO. CAR.	
Address				Address	
Wm. R. McClusky	Albany	ALABAMA		D. E. Bulluck	Rocky Mount
F. T. Patterson	Safford	ARIZONA		D. P. Dellinger	Cherryville
Sam Hamilton	N. Little Rock	ARKANSAS		J. S. McEachern	Wilmington
Mark B. Gill	Fort Morgan	COLORADO		J. S. Spurgeon	Hillsboro
N. Warren Brown	New Haven	CONNECTICUT		S. N. Boyce	Gastonia
Wm. L. Crossan	Wilmington	DELAWARE		W. L. Bischoff	Baltimore
Arthur C. Shaw	Washington	DIST. OF COLUMBIA		E. W. Timberlake, Jr.	Wake Forest
Jesse C. Combs	Apoka	FLORIDA		R. L. Chandler	Southern Pines
Thos. A. Jeffries	Atlanta	GEORGIA		C. D. Bradham	New Bern
F. G. Mock	Nampa	IDAHO		John W. Darden	Plymouth
Robt. C. Fletcher	La Grange	ILLINOIS		P. T. Wilson	Winston-Salem
Denton M. Hutton	Michigan City	INDIANA		W. D. Barbee	Seaboard
Nelson Long	Hoxie	KANSAS		Grady J. Shepherd	Greensboro
Arthur W. Riggs	Covington	KENTUCKY		C. S. Chamberlain	Kinston
Sam Stone, Jr.	New Orleans	LOUISIANA		J. W. Winborne	Marion
Geo. W. Haskell	Houlton	MAINE		S. Pierson	Enfield
Henry W. Rossing	Baltimore	MARYLAND		M. DeL. Haywood	Raleigh
Henry Ashworth	Fall River	MASSACHUSETTS		L. T. Hartsell, Jr.	Concord
F. Homer Newton	Pontiac	MICHIGAN		H. T. Paterson	New Bern
Alex Fiddes	Jackson	MINNESOTA		F. D. Winston	Windsor
Thos. B. Pegram	Ripley	MISSISSIPPI		H. M. Brandon	Winston-Salem
Geo. W. Walker	Cape Girardeau	MISSOURI		W. E. Moore	Sylva
Ernest L. Marvin	Joliet	MONTANA		C. Z. Candler	Sylva
Walter H. Hopewell	Tekamah	NEBRASKA		O. T. Alexander	Waynesville
Richard Cowles	Carson City	NEVADA		M. Saliba	Wilson
Edward H. Adams	Portsmouth	NEW HAMPSHIRE			
Philip F. Botzong	Jersey City	NEW JERSEY		A. R. Morgan	Goldsboro
Albert Reid	New York City	NEW YORK		R. C. Dunn	Enfield
Jas. McDonald	Grafton	NORTH DAKOTA		K. W. Parham	Raleigh
Robt. I. Clegs	Cleveland	OHIO		Leon Cash	Winston-Salem
Gustavus A. Gumerson	Kramlin	OKLAHOMA		U. L. Spence	Carthage
Jos. R. Jeffrey	Forest Grove	OREGON		T. O. Moses	Tarboro
J. H. Brierly	Newport	RHODE ISLAND		J. W. Patton	Elon College
R. F. Goodale	Camden	SOUTH CAROLINA		D. A. Morris	Durham
J. E. Brocklesby	Kadoka	SOUTH DAKOTA		J. W. Hyton	Winston-Salem
Chas. Barham	Nashville	TENNESSEE		Herbert C. Alexander	Charlotte
W. S. Fly	San Antonio	TEXAS		Lon G. Turner	Burlington
L. A. McGee	Price	UTAH		J. T. Alderman	Henderson
Archie S. Harriman	Middleburg	VERMONT		C. T. McClenaghan	Raleigh
Wm. F. Bagby	Stevensville	VIRGINIA		Thos. J. Harkins	Asheville
Thos. M. Askren	Seattle	WASHINGTON		J. LeG. Everett	Rockingham
O. Loyd Haught	Clarksburg	WEST VIRGINIA		F. M. Pinnix	Oxford
Jas. F. Lennon	LaCross	WISCONSIN		R. K. Stewart	High Point

California, Iowa, New Mexico, Pennsylvania, and Wyoming Do Not Exchange Representatives.

LOGES UNDER THE JURISDICTION OF THE GRAND LODGE OF NORTH CAROLINA, WITH NAMES OF
SECRETARIES AND MASTERS, AND THEIR POSTOFFICE ADDRESSES, THE MASONIC DISTRICT
IN WHICH LODGES ARE SITUATED BEING INDICATED BY NUMBERS IN PARENTHESES

NO., NAME and DISTRICT	POSTOFFICE	SECRETARY and ADDRESS	MASTER and ADDRESS
1 St. John's (10)	Wilmington	F. R. Long, Wilmington Box 639	Marion T. Ross, 2009 Metts Ave. Wilmington
2 Royal White Hart (4)	Halifax	W. F. Coppedge, Halifax	R. L. Appiewhite, Halifax
3 St. John's (7)	New Bern	J. C. Barker, New Bern	Albert T. Willis, New Bern
4 St. John's (6)	Kinston	C. S. Chamberlain, Kinston	Heber Worthington, Kinston
5 Charity (2)	Windsor	C. L. Pearce, Windsor	S. E. Phelps, Windsor
7 Unanimity (1)	Edenton	C. W. Sawyer, Edenton	E. T. Rawlinson, Edenton
8 Phoenix (14)	Fayetteville	E. L. Rensburg, Fayetteville Box 484	Wm. A. Drake, Fayetteville
10 Johnston-Caswell (19)	Warrenton	L. O. Robertson, Warrenton	J. C. Moore, Warrenton
17 American George (2)	Murfreesboro	E. N. Evans, Murfreesboro	Geo. T. Underwood, Murfreesboro
31 Phalanx (27)	Charlotte	F. Wm. E. Cullingford, Charlotte 419 E. Trade Street	Karl E. Thies, Charlotte
32 Stokes (25)	Concord	H. G. Gibson, Concord	C. M. Lewellyn, Concord
39 Davie (2)	Lewiston	L. B. Austin, Lewiston	John R. Peele, Lewiston
40 Hiram (15)	Raleigh	A. B. Goetze, 1300 Filmore St. Raleigh	D. M. Penny, Box 372, Raleigh
45 Liberty (33)	Wilkesboro	A. G. Hendren, Wilkesboro	R. S. Miller, Wilkesboro
53 Hall (1)	Indiantown	D. B. Harrison, Riddle	W. B. Sanderlin, Riddle
55 King Solomon (4)	Jackson	Harvey D. Hart, Jackson	Ballard S. Gay, Jackson
58 Concord (18)	Tarboro	J. P. Keech, Tarboro	A. D. Mizell, Tarboro
59 Perseverance (3)	Plymouth	E. L. Owens, Plymouth	C. T. Robbins, Plymouth
64 Kilwinning (26)	Wadesboro	C. A. Bland, Wadesboro	H. L. Dabbs, Wadesboro
71 Eagle (21)	Hillsboro	Sam W. Hughes, Hillsboro	R. B. Studebaker, Efland
75 Widow's Son (1)	Camden	R. L. Bray, Belcross	S. B. Seymore, Camden
76 Greensboro (23)	Greensville	B. G. Gilmer, Greensboro	W. S. Mitchell, Greensboro
78 Sharon (5)	Greenville	F. A. Jordan, Greenville	S. N. Graham, Greenville
81 Zion (8)	Trenton	G. C. Heritage, Trenton	H. M. Mallard, Trenton
83 LaFayette (8)	Jack-onville	R. C. Warlick, Jacksonville	Louis E. Freeman, Jacksonville
84 Fellowship (16)	Smithfield	A. M. Noble, Smithfield	W. D. Avera, Smithfield
85 Morning Star (17)	Nashville	W. P. Batchelor, Nashville	T. G. Bunting, Nashville
90 Skewarkee (18)	Williamston	Wm. E. Watson, Williamston	W. H. Booker, Williamston
91 Western Star (44)	Rutherfordton	L. J. Thomason, Spindale	J. L. Robinson, Rutherfordton
92 Joseph Warren (17)	Stantonsburg	L. E. Coley, Stantonsburg	A. R. Darden, Stantonsburg
95 Jerusalem (6)	Hookerton	B. F. Scarborough, Hookerton	A. C. Oakes, Hookerton
97 Neuse (15)	Millbrook	E. T. Beddingsfield, Raleigh, Rt. 1.	W. J. Rudy, Raleigh

98	Hiram (9)	Clinton	Wm. G. King, Clinton	A. W. Daughtry, Clinton
99	Fulton (25)	Salisbury	J. F. Link, Salisbury	S. A. Russell, Salisbury
101	Warren (9)	Kenansville	F. W. McGowan, Kenansville	Dr. Guy V. Gooding, Kenansville
102	Columbus (13)	Pittsboro	Geo. H. Brooks, Pittsboro	E. G. Hatch, Pittsboro
104	Orr (3)	Washington	M. F. McKeel, Jr., Washington	Geo. W. Farmer, Washington
106	Perquimans (1)	Hertford	B. C. Berry, Hertford	D. J. Pritchard, Hertford
109	Franklin (7)	Beaufort	J. R. Jinnett, Beaufort	R. D. Whitehurst, Beaufort
112	Wayne (6)	Goldsboro	N. B. Gwatney, Goldsboro	C. G. Cobb, Goldsboro
113	Person (21)	Roxboro	J. D. Riggsbee, Roxboro	N. H. Fox, Roxboro
114	St. Alban's (11)	Lumberton	Dr. R. T. Allen, Lumberton	W. Y. Floyd, Lumberton
115	Holly Springs (15)	Holly Springs	A. H. Ragan, New Hill	B. W. Burt, Holly Springs
117	Mount Lebanon (17)	Wilson	S. G. Mewborn, Wilson	Edward W. Davis, Wilson
118	Mt. Hermon (39)	Asheville	H. G. Etheridge, Asheville	Reuben Barnitz
			Masonic Temple, Asheville	100 Pearson Drive, Asheville
123	Franklinton (19)	Franklinton	G. L. Winchester, Franklinton	R. W. Moore, Franklinton
125	Mill Creek (9)	Newton Grove		
126	Gatesville (2)	Gatesville	N. J. Riddick, Gatesville	W. T. Cross, Gatesville
127	Blackmer (24)	Mt. Gilead	C. T. Haywood, Mt. Gilead	A. J. Brown, Mt. Gilead
128	Hanks (24)	Franklinville	Cornelius H. Julian, Franklinville	B. R. Chaney, Asheboro, Rt. 1
129	Dan River (22)	Madison	C. J. Powers, Mayodan	F. L. Matthews, Mayodan
132	Radiance (6)	Snow Hill	T. E. Dall, Snow Hill	L. V. Morrell, Snow Hill
134	Mocksville (30)	Mocksville	Z. N. Anderson, Mocksville	S. R. Latham, Mocksville
136	Leaksville (22)	Leaksville	E. M. Hodges, Leaksville	B. W. Walker, Leaksville
137	Lincoln (28)	Lincolnton	D. A. Yoder, Lincolnton	W. G. Bandy, Lincolnton
138	King Solomon (10)	Burgaw	C. C. Bryan, Burgaw	L. R. George, Burgaw
141	Carolina (26)	Ansonville	W. C. Cagle, Ansonville	John R. Little, Ansonville
143	Mt. Vernon (13)	Mt. Vernon Springs	L. F. Gorrell, Mt. Vernon Sprgs.	R. C. Dixon, Mt. Vernon Springs
145	Junaluskee (42)	Franklin	J. J. Mann, Franklin	E. W. Long, Franklin
146	Cherokee (43)	Murphy	W. S. Green, Murphy	J. L. Hall, Murphy
147	Palmyra (14)	Dunn	Z. V. Snipes, Dunn	Earl McD., Westbrook, Dunn
149	Adoniram (20)	Cornwall	C. D. Winston, Nelson, Va.	Geo. W. Hart, Virginia, Va.
150	Pee Dee (25)	Norwood	J. P. Lowder, Norwood	J. H. Norwood, Norwood
151	Sanford (13)	Sanford	R. C. Rush, Sanford	Wilbur L. McIver, Sanford
154	Scotch-Ireland (25)	Cleveland	J. M. Bruner, Cleveland	W. F. Thompson, Cleveland
155	White Stone (15)	Wakefield	H. K. Baker, Zebulon, Rt. 3	J. M. Stallings, Zebulon, Rt. 2
156	Rolesville (15)	Rolesville	J. B. Edwards, Wake Forest, Rt. 2	R. S. Williams, Wake Forest Rt. 3
158	Knap of Reeds (21)	Bahama	Fervis Tilley, Bahama	E. T. Mangum, Rougemont
162	Yadkin (32)	Yadkinville	F. D. B. Harding, Yadkinville	L. D. Kelly, Yadkinville
165	Archer (16)	Clayton, R. F. D.	W. S. Earp, Selma, Rt. 1	A. E. Carter, Zebulon R.F.D.
167	Winston (30)	Winston-Salem	J. E. Van Horn, Winston-Salem	O. S. Gobbie, Winston-Salem
170	Blackmer (39)	Weaverville	R. E. Carmichael, Weaverville	John C. Wright, Weaverville
171	Coleraine (2)	Coleraine	W. E. White, Coleraine	M. R. Montague, Coleraine
172	Buffalo (13)	Jonesboro	E. F. O'Connell, Jonesboro	L. L. Thomas, Jonesboro

LODGES UNDER THE JURISDICTION OF THE GRAND LODGE OF NORTH CAROLINA — Continued

NO., NAME and DISTRICT	POSTOFFICE	SECRETARY and ADDRESS	MASTER and ADDRESS
174 Geo. Washington (13)	Apex, R. F. D. 3	R. W. Seymour, Apex, Rt. 3	P. G. Farrar, Durham, Rt. 6
175 Pollokville	Pollokville	C. H. Bryan, Pollokville	S. J. Harrison, Pollokville
176 Mecklenburg (27)	Davidson	M. A. Abernathy, Davidson	S. V. Goldiere, Davidson
181 Carthage (12)	Carthage	J. A. Lang, Carthage	S. R. Hoyle, Carthage
185 Sandy Creek (19)	Louisburg, Rt. 6	E. G. Cooper, Guppton	J. L. Foster, Louisburg Rt. 6
187 Central Cross (17)	Hunts	J. A. Valentine, Nashville	J. M. Harris, Spring Hope, Rt. 2
188 Balfour (24)	Asheboro	W. H. Grimes, Asheboro	V. L. Jones, Asheboro
190 Fair Bluff (10)	Fair Bluff	J. L. Davis, Fair Bluff	M. A. Waddell, Fair Bluff
191 Granite (16)	Clayton	R. W. Sanders, Clayton	J. M. Hinton, Clayton
198 Cary (15)	Cary	H. H. Waddell, Cary	A. D. Hunter, Cary
202 Cleveland (37)	Shelby	R. G. Laughridge, Shelby	J. D. Lineberger, Shelby
203 Roanoke (4)	Weldon	S. D. Knight, Weldon	R. T. Daniel, Weldon
205 Long Creek (27)	Huntersville	T. W. Stewart, Huntersville, Rt. 5	F. M. Blythe, Charlotte, Rt. 10
206 Mingo (9)	Mingo Muster Gr.	E. W. Wilson, Salemburg	T. H. Hinson, Dunn R.F.D.
207 Lebanon (10)	Whiteville	B. E. Fowler, Whiteville	M. H. Schulken, Whiteville
208 Mount Olive (6)	Mount Olive	Dr. R. A. Wilkins, Mount Olive	R. L. Cox, Mt. Olive
209 Randleman (24)	Randleman	John R. Bulla, Randleman	J. F. Williams, Randleman
210 Eno (21)	Durham	H. W. Pickett, Durham 1304 Glendale Ave.	J. R. Coggin, Durham 512 N. Driver Ave.
214 Thomasville (23)	Thomasville	J. F. Garner, Thomasville	R. L. Pope, Thomasville
217 Catawba Valley (36)	Morganton	H. J. Hatcher, Morganton	C. E. Cowan, Morganton
218 Wm. G. Hill (15)	Raleigh	C. T. McClenaghan, Raleigh Masonic Temple	Chas. E. Walker, Raleigh
219 Jefferson (34)	Jefferson	E. D. Barr, W. Jefferson	W. J. Bare, W. Jefferson
226 Wilson (29)	Olin	C. C. Holmes, Olin	G. B. White, Statesville, Rt. 5
227 Jonesville (32)	Jonesville	D. R. Gillam, Elkin	L. W. Weatherman, Jonesville
229 Henderson (19)	Henderson	S. H. Allen, Henderson	Geo. A. Lowry, Henderson
230 Corinthian (17)	Rocky Mount	T. J. W. Crowder, Rocky Mount 111 Edgewood St.	J. W. Thurman, Box 621
231 Wm. T. Bain (15)	Holland's Church	B. B. Turner, McCullers, R 1	E. E. Banks, Raleigh, Rt. 3
233 Lenoir (6)	LaGrange	J. W. Graham, LaGrange	J. W. P. Smithwick, LaGrange
234 Anchor (15)	Auburn	Jas. G. Lane, Auburn	W. L. Wrenn, Garner
237 Mystic Tie (44)	Marion	B. S. Clark, Marion	H. D. Bishop, Marion
238 Atlantic (1)	Moyock	Fred W. Fontz, Moyock	T. B. Elliott, Moyock
240 Wicacoa (2)	Harrellsville	S. E. Harrell, Harrellsville	R. C. Mason, Harrellsville
243 Grifton (5)	Grifton	Richard A. Nelson, Grifton	S. C. Barwick, Grifton
244 Monroe (26)	Monroe	J. E. Stewart, Monroe	J. Ray Lingle, Monroe

248	Catawba (36)	Newton	R. N. Hoyle, Newton	Clarence Clapp Sr., Newton
249	Pythagoras (10)	Southport	B. J. Holden, Southport	James R. Hood, Southport
253	Lee (29)	Taylorsville	G. F. Ingram, Taylorsville	E. L. Hedrick, Taylorsville
255	Oaks (21)	Saxapahaw	W. O. Hackney, Saxapahaw	C. C. Lindley, Burlington
257	Kenly (16)	Kenly	H. M. Grizzard, Kenly	J. D. Bailey, Kenly
258	Fuquay (15)	Fuquay Springs	W. J. Ballentine, Fuquay Spring	S. F. Lee, Willow Springs
259	Waynesville (41)	Waynesville	L. E. Green, Waynesville	D. M. Simons, Waynesville
261	Excelsior (27)	Charlotte	B. W. Barnett, Charlotte	W. A. Worrell, Charlotte
		Box, 184		204 N. Tryon St.
262	Hibriten (33)	Lenoir	P. O. Grist, Lenoir	E. C. McCall, Lenoir
263	Gaston (28)	Dallas	J. P. Hoffman, Dallas	E. L. Hauser, Dallas
265	Farmington (30)	Farmington	J. F. Johnson, Farmington	W. E. Kennen, Mocksville R.F.D.
267	Dunn's Rock (38)	Brevard	I. F. Zachary, Brevard	J. F. Barrett, Brevard
268	Unaka (42)	Sylva	R. U. Sutton, Sylva	C. Z. Candler, Sylva
271	Tobasco (23)	Gibsonville	W. P. Killette, Gibsonville	R. K. Craven, Gibsonville
272	Bingham (21)	Mebane	A. C. Thompson, Mebane	G. L. Hooks, Mebane
273	Watauga (35)	Boone	Gordon H. Winkler, Boone	W. D. Farthing, Boone
276	Beaver Dam (26)	Marshville	V. J. Whitely, Marshville	M. O. Bowman, Marshville
277	Green Level (15)	Apex, R 1	M. C. Council, Apex, Rt. 1	G. M. Beavers, Apex, Rt. 1
279	Rehoboth (9)	Rose Hill	Arthur L. Ward, Rose Hill	Richie G. Scott, Rose Hill
282	Wake Forest (15)	Wake Forest	T. M. Arrington, Wake Forest	C. S. Barnes, Wake Forest
283	Eureka (25)	China Grove	J. E. Correll, China Grove	R. G. Ritchie, Landis
284	Greenville (5)	Greenville	Joseph Palmer, Greenville	H. P. Markham, Greenville
285	Bonlee (13)	Bonlee	P. H. Nance, Bonlee	B. H. Waddell, Bonlee
289	Salem (30)	Winston-Salem	F. L. Reid, Box 947, W-Salem	E. A. Tucker, Winston-Salem
292	French Broad (39)	Marshall	Ralph Fisher, Marshall	J. B. Tweed, Marshall
293	Vance (39)	Stockville	J. H. Gentry, Stockville	C. B. McElroy, Stockville
294	Atlantic (3)	Swan Quarter	S. R. Williams, Swanquarter	O. L. Williams, Swan Quarter
296	Stonewall (18)	Robersonville	A. L. Woolard, Stokes	J. G. Smith, Robersonville
298	Toisnot (17)	Elm City	R. A. Strickland, Elm City	H. L. Jordan, Elm City
299	Hunting Creek (29)	Jennings	W. B. Tuttorow, Jennings	H. C. Myers, Jennings
300	Aurora (3)	Aurora	D. E. Lewis, Aurora	C. A. Litchfield, Aurora
301	Clay (43)	Havsville	W. T. Bumgarner, Havsville	Geo. B. Thompson, Havsville
302	Lillington (14)	Lillington	O. L. Johnson, Lillington	J. O. Sutton, Lillington
304	Pleasant Hill (6)	Pink Hill	John Small, Kinston	Pinkney Small, Kinston
305	Laurinburg (11)	Laurinburg	C. E. Muse, Laurinburg	W. G. Butler, Laurinburg
306	Raeord (11)	Raeord	Edgar Hall, Raeord	G. W. Cox, Raeord
309	Montgomery (24)	Troy	W. R. Grant, Troy	E. T. Reynolds, Troy
310	Hatcher (17)	Sims, Rt. 1	S. T. Boykin, S ms, Rt. 1	W. M. Nichols, Sims, Rt. 1
313	King Solomon (11)	Lumber Bridge	F. B. Dunn, Lumber Bridge	W. E. Graham, Lumber Bridge
314	New Lebanon (1)	South Mills	W. I. Halstead, South Mills	W. E. Granger, South Mills
317	Eureka (1)	Elizabeth City	C. V. Ballard, Elizabeth City	R. M. Wynn, Elizabeth City
319	Wilmington (10)	Wilmington	D. J. Padrick, Jr., Wilmington	W. R. Hadley, Wilmington
			710 Walnut St.	315 Walnut St.

LODGES UNDER THE JURISDICTION OF THE GRAND LODGE OF NORTH CAROLINA—Continued

NO., NAME and DISTRICT	POSTOFFICE	SECRETARY and ADDRESS	MASTER and ADDRESS
320 Selma (16)-----	Selma-----	W. T. Woodard, Selma-----	G. H. Wilkinson, Selma
322 Granite (31)-----	Mount Airy-----	Dallas M. Owens, Mt. Airy-----	R. Cecil Carter, Mt. Airy
327 Winton (2)-----	Winton-----	D. L. Parker, Winton-----	E. M. Condon, Winton
328 Matamuskeet (3)-----	Englehard-----	J. H. Jarvis, Englehard-----	J. M. Long, Middletown
331 Bayboro (7)-----	Bayboro-----	M. A. Matthews, Bayboro-----	Cola W. Lupton, Bayboro
335 Rowland (11)-----	Rowland-----	W. N. Alford, Rowland-----	T. C. Moody, Rowland
339 Fair View (37)-----	King's Mountain-----	J. M. McGinnis, Kings Mountain-----	O. T. Hayes, Kings Mountain
340 Harmony (6)-----	Pikeville-----	A. S. Vinson, Pikeville, Box 164-----	C. B. McCandless, Pikeville
341 Rock Spring (28)-----	Denver-----	W. E. King, Denver-----	W. A. Pool, Iron Station
343 Hickory (36)-----	Hickory-----	W. L. Boatwright, Hickory-----	H. L. Carter, Hickory
344 Numa F. Reid (23)-----	High Point-----	C. M. Gueth, High Point-----	E. T. Gregory, High Point
348 Stanley (25)-----	Albemarle-----	E. C. Smith, Box 357, Albemarle-----	L. M. Almond, Albemarle
352 Durham (21)-----	Durham-----	W. L. Pridgen, Durham-----	J. F. Adams, Durham
353 Moravian (33)-----	Moravian Falls-----	G. A. Eller, Pores Knob-----	W. A. Jennings, Pores Knob
356 Fallston (37)-----	Fallston-----	T. A. Lee, Fallston-----	T. G. Lackey, Cherryville, Rt. 3
357 Bakersville (40)-----	Bakersville-----	J. F. Greene, Bakersville-----	Weaver Ayers, Bakersville, R.F.D.
358 East LaPorte (42)-----	East LaPorte-----	E. D. Hooper, East LaPorte-----	James Robins, East LaPorte
359 Mount Vernon (7)-----	Oriental-----	C. G. Carawan, Oriental-----	I. W. Swindell, Merritt
363 Snow (35)-----	Sugar Grove-----	Martin L. Herman, Valle Crucis-----	Dean Swift, Sherwood
366 Craighead (27)-----	Huntersville-----	J. G. Caldwell, Huntersville, Rt. 2-----	J. C. White, Huntersville
369 Gastonia (28)-----	Gastonia-----	J. G. Jackson, Gastonia-----	A. S. Melvin, Gastonia
370 Mars Hill (39)-----	Mars Hill-----		
372 Bethel (26)-----	Morven-----		
373 Elk (35)-----	Todd-----	E. R. Mikeal, Todd-----	D. C. Howell, Todd
374 Campbell (29)-----	Troutman-----	G. M. Young, Troutman-----	T. A. Kennedy, Troutman
375 State Line (37)-----	Grover-----	B. F. Bird, Grover-----	Corley Martin, Grover
377 Youngsville (19)-----	Youngsville-----	S. E. Winston, Youngsville-----	W. P. Faucett, Youngsville
378 Seaboard (4)-----	Seaboard-----	Z. L. Davenport, Gumberry-----	J. A. Pruden, Margarettsville
379 Coharie (9)-----	Salemburg-----	O. J. Vann, Salemburg-----	L. M. Jackson, Salemburg
380 Granville (20)-----	Near Youngsville-----	S. M. Bailey, Wake Forest, Rt. 3-----	P. R. Allen, Wake Forest, Rt. 3
381 Forest City (44)-----	Forest City-----	J. E. Caldwell, Forest City-----	C. P. Parks, Avondale
382 Shawnee (36)-----	Long Island-----	F. B. Tilley, Long Island-----	Sumpter Moss, Long Island
384 Reidsville (22)-----	Reidsville-----	D. R. Young, Reidsville-----	H. C. Stallings, Wentworth
385 Scottsville (34)-----	Furches-----	J. M. Tucker, Laurel Springs-----	John R. Pugh, Laurel Springs
386 Pigeon River (41)-----	Canton-----	Geo. C. Pegram, Canton-----	S. R. Filmet, Canton
387 Kedron (38)-----	Hendersonsville-----	L. R. Geiger, Hendersonsville-----	W. G. McCall, Hendersonsville
388 Mooresboro (37)-----	Mooresboro-----	J. P. McSwain, Mooresboro-----	R. G. Burrus, Mooresboro

390	Copeland (31)	Rockford	S. E. Banner, Rockford	J. G. Wood, Rockford
391	Lebanon (14)	Hope Mills	M. Hamilton, Hope Mills	D. L. Jones, Hope Mills
392	White Rock (39)	White Rock	B. T. Hensley, Carmen	M. G. Shelton, Marshall, Rt. 4
393	Tally Ho (20)	Stem	L. F. Cotten, Stem, Rt. 3	M. P. Sanford, Stem
394	Cape Fear (14)	Linden	R. Dan Collier, Linden	L. Z. Collier, Linden, Rt. 2
395	Orient (10)	Wilmington	C. G. Parker, Box 87, Wilmington	C. Maury Powell, Wilmington
396	Oxford (20)	Oxford	R. T. Strange, Oxford	J. D. Kearney, Oxford
397	Bald Creek (40)	Swiss	W. T. Tomberlin, Swiss	L. C. Buckner, Buckner
399	Conoho (18)	Hamilton	J. W. Hines, Oak City	B. M. Worsley, Oak City
401	Joppa (44)	Old Fort	S. F. Mauney, Old Fort	Hugh M. Hensley, Old Fort
403	Siler City (13)	Siler City	T. L. Smith, Siler City	H. E. Stout, Siler City
404	Denton (23)	Denton	R. C. Powell, Denton	C. A. Hoover, Denton
405	Ocean (7)	Morehead City	H. L. Joslyn, Morehead City	L. E. Wade, Morehead City
406	Ivy (39)	Paint Fork	Nat Blankenship, Paint Fork	W. K. Anderson, Paint Fork
407	North Wilkesboro (33)	North Wilkesboro	W. H. H. Waugh, N. Wilkesboro	W. K. Sturdivant, N. Wilkesboro
408	University (21)	Chapel Hill	M. A. Hill, Jr., Chapel Hill	E. R. Mosher, Chapel Hill
409	Bula (21)	Burlington	Lon G. Turner, Burlington	L. W. Pritchett, Burlington
411	Rockville (17)	Stanhope	H. L. Dillard, Spring Hope	C. H. Whitley, Bailey, Rt. 2
412	Henry F. Grainger (20)	Dabney	O. H. Parham, Rt. 5, Henderson	R. V. Bentley, Oxford, Rt. 5
413	Louisburg (19)	Louisburg	W. H. White, Louisburg	S. E. Wilson, Louisburg, Rt. 5
417	Maxton (11)	Maxton	C. H. Whitlock, Maxton	R. B. Bullard, Maxton
418	Potocasi (4)	Potocasi	H. T. Vann, Woodland	J. H. Liverman, Woodland
419	Greenwood (14)	Godwin	L. F. Craver, Yadkinville, Rt. 1	Ray T. Moore, Cana, Rt. 1
420	Harmon (32)	Yadkinville	M. V. Fleming, Boonville	S. A. Spainhour, Boonville, Rt. 2
421	Boonville (32)	Boonville	George Cheek, Sparta	Ralph C. Gentry, Glade Valley
423	Sparta (34)	Sparta	A. W. Shore, East Bend	W. C. Jennings, East Bend
424	Baltimore (32)	East Bend	B. L. Fox, Murphy	A. M. Simonds, Murphy
426	Montgomery (43)	Ranger	E. C. Gibson, Bryson City	J. L. Orr, Bryson City
427	Oconee (42)	Bryson City	C. L. Walker, Stokesdale	S. E. Adcock, Stokesdale
428	Stokesdale (23)	Stokesdale	T. H. Pritchard, Swansboro	C. D. Tolson, Swansboro
429	Seaside (8)	Swansboro	A. R. Mays, State Road	F. C. Sprinkle, State Road
430	Rockyford (31)	Knapps Mill	H. D. Denning, Benson	L. D. Creech, Benson, Rt. 2
431	Relief (16)	Benson	W. R. Pugh, Piney Creek	W. B. Sturgill, Piney Creek
432	Piney Creek (34)	Piney Creek	F. Powell, Vanceboro	T. S. Jackson, Vanceboro
433	Vanceboro (7)	Vanceboro	C. M. Lasley, Clemmons	C. O. Sprinkle, Lewisville
434	West Bend (30)	West Bend	C. C. Potts, Highlands	J. E. Potts, Highlands
435	Blue Ridge (42)	Highlands	R. C. Kanoy, Biscoe	Geo. W. Scott, Starr
437	Biscoe (24)	Biscoe	Victor Raxter, Marble	J. M. Lovinggood, Marble
439	Marble Spring (43)	Marble	J. G. Adams, Ronda	D. H. Pardue, Ronda
440	Clingman (33)	Ronda, Rt. 2	J. R. Wilson, Ramseur	G. H. Hodgkin, Ramseur
444	Marletta (24)	Ramseur	E. A. Ponder, Biltmore	Karl A. Muschette, Oteen
446	Biltmore (39)	Biltmore	A. M. Atkinson, Enfield	G. C. Howell, Enfield
447	Enfield (4)	Enfield		

LODGES UNDER THE JURISDICTION OF THE GRAND LODGE OF NORTH CAROLINA—Continued

NO., NAME and DISTRICT	POSTOFFICE	SECRETARY and ADDRESS	MASTER and ADDRESS
451 Ashler (35)-----	Stony Fork-----	Z. V. Green, Stony Fork-----	H. E. Green, Deep Gap
453 Clyde (41)-----	Clyde-----	Edwin Fincher, Clyde-----	T. H. Rogers, Clyde
454 Elkin (31)-----	Elkin-----	J. G. Franklin, Elkin-----	S. O. McGuire, Elkin
456 Rusk (31)-----	Rusk-----	M. L. Bray, Rusk-----	A. F. Mounce, Elkin, Rt. 1
458 Blowing Rock (35)-----	Blowing Rock-----	S. T. Icehour, Blowing Rock-----	J. A. Hollifield, Shulls Mills
459 Dillsboro (42)-----	Dillsboro-----	R. F. Jarrett, Dillsboro-----	R. G. Queen, Dillsboro
460 Clifside (44)-----	Clifside-----	E. C. Watkins, Clifside, Box 282-----	J. C. Hames, Clifside
461 Matthews (27)-----	Matthews-----	G. W. Russell, Matthews-----	J. W. Rowell, Matthews
462 South Fork (28)-----	McAdenville-----	J. L. Wright, McAdenville-----	B. H. Watters, McAdenville
463 Currituck (1)-----	Joinjock-----	M. W. Morrisette, Coinjock-----	M. Melson, Waterlily
465 Gulf (13)-----	Gulf-----	C. L. Wicker, Gulf-----	D. M. Tyner, Gulf
467 Crumpler (34)-----	Crumpler-----	A. J. Blivens, Crumpler-----	B. H. Shepherd, Crumpler
471 Grassy Knob (29)-----	Jennings-----	W. E. McCarter, Jennings-----	W. A. Campbell, Stony Point
472 Sonoma (41)-----	Canton, Rt. 2-----	R. O. Kelly, Waynesville, Rt. 3-----	T. R. Moore, Canton, Rt. 3
473 Lexington (23)-----	Lexington-----	T. Y. Giles, Lexington, Rt. 5-----	W. A. Grimes, Lexington
474 St. Paul's (11)-----	St. Paul's-----	J. C. Lindsay, St. Paul-----	Simon Leviton, St. Paul
475 Grimesland (5)-----	Grimesland-----	H. H. Porter, Chisood-----	J. C. Galloway, Grimesland
476 Big Lick (25)-----	Oakboro-----	C. H. McRee, Oakboro-----	Paul Strickland, Oakboro
477 Eagle Springs (12)-----	Eagle Springs-----	P. O. Hogan, Eagle Springs-----	Fuller Monroe, Eagle Spgs., F. d.
478 Four Oaks (16)-----	Four Oaks-----	S. M. Boyette, Four Oaks-----	
479 Rainbow (7)-----	Arapahoe-----	H. C. Reel, New Bern, Rt. 1-----	H. W. Brinson, New Bern Rt. 1
480 Mill Creek (16)-----	Mill Creek-----	H. C. Williams, Bentonville, Rt. 2-----	S. Westbrook, Bentonville Rt. 2
481 Spring Hope (17)-----	Spring Hope-----	J. J. Proctor, Spring Hope-----	Hobart Brantley, Spring Hope
482 Saluda (38)-----	Saluda-----	H. L. Capps, Saluda-----	Russell M. Hall, Saluda
483 Traphill (33)-----	Traphill-----	D. B. Swaringen, Traphill-----	T. S. Bryan, Trap Hill
484 Southern Pines (12)-----	Southern Pines-----	H. S. Knowles, Sou. Pines-----	J. Bruce Cameron, Pinehurst
486 Lawndale (37)-----	Lawndale-----	J. W. Lee, Lawndale-----	E. M. Williamson, Lawndale
487 Statesville (29)-----	Statesville-----	R. B. Mills, Statesville-----	R. E. Levan, Statesville
488 Rich Square (4)-----	Rich Square-----	J. R. Futrell, Rich Square-----	C. C. Hunter, Rich Square
489 Linville (40)-----	Montezuma-----	I. R. McGrath, Montezuma-----	H. S. Calvert, Linville
491 Hominy (39)-----	Candler-----	Earl Thrash, Candler-----	A. K. Queen, Candler
492 Thos. M. Holt (21)-----	Graham-----	W. DeR. Scott, Graham-----	B. M. Rose, Graham
493 Pilot (31)-----	Pilot Mountain-----	H. K. Swanson, Pilot Mt.-----	R. C. Boaz, Pilot Mt.
494 John A. Graves (22)-----	Yanceyville-----	J. Frank Moorefield, Yanceyville-----	Dr. H. L. Gwyn, Yanceyville
495 Rockingham (12)-----	Rockingham-----	John M. McNair, Rockingham-----	W. N. Lee, Hamlet
496 Mooresville (29)-----	Mooresville-----	B. K. McNeely, Mooresville-----	Abner Nash, Mooresville
497 Royal Hart (19)-----	Littleton-----	J. P. Leach, Littleton-----	M. L. Cole, Littleton

498	Ayden (5)	Ayden	S. A. Jenkins, Ayden	J. B. Eure, Ayden
499	Creedmoor (20)	Creedmoor	E. B. Mangum, Creedmoor	T. W. Allen, Creedmoor, Rt. 1
500	Raleigh (15)	Raleigh	J. W. Kellogg, Raleigh	W. H. Overstreet, Raleigh
501	Red Springs (11)	Red Springs	G. C. Lang, Red Springs	M. M. McManus, Red Springs
502	Cookville (36)	Near Henry	James E. Sain, Hildebran	O. O. Rhoney, Vale, Rt. 4
504	Luke McGlaughan (2)	Ahoskie	A. Lee Copeland, Ahoskie	J. J. Taylor, Ahoskie
505	Cherryville (28)	Cherryville	W. J. T. Styers, Cherryville	David P. Dellinger, Cherryville
506	Unaka (43)	Unaka	J. B. Rose, Unaka	Dock Barnes, Unaka
507	Robedel (12)	Robedel	T. J. Flecher, Rockingham, Rt. 5	H. R. Bolton, Robedel
508	Lattimore (37)	Lattimore	A. L. Calton, Lattimore	Gilead Green, Shelby, Rt. 4
509	Belhaven (3)	Belhaven	L. R. Smith, Belhaven	J. T. McKeel, Belhaven
510	Caroleen (44)	Caroleen		
511	Barnardsville (39)	Barnardsville	D. S. McKinney, Barnardsville	D. H. Harris, Barnardsville
515	Whetstone (28)	Bessemer City	L. G. Rhyme, Bessemer City	O. M. Vernon, Bessemer City
516	Aulander (2)	Aulander	S. W. Green, Aulander	S. A. Saunders, Aulander
517	Farmville (5)	Farmville	Geo. W. Davis, Jr., Farmville	W. E. Joyner, Farmville
519	Widow's Son (4)	Roanoke Rapids	W. L. Medlin, Roanoke	W. S. Dean, Roanoke Rapids
520	Fairfield (3)	Fairfield	P. E. Swindell, Fairfield	H. C. Jones, Fairfield
521	Wanchese (1)	Wanchese	C. W. Pugh, Wanchese	Leo Midgett, Manteo
522	Warsaw (9)	Warsaw	F. J. Strickland, Warsaw	R. E. L. Wheless, Warsaw
523	Winterville (5)	Winterville	J. L. Hobgood, Winterville	J. D. Harris, Greenville Rt. 3
524	Pendleton (4)	Pendleton	W. H. Stephenson, Pendleton	A. H. Martin, Conway
525	Rodgers (17)	Middlesex	H. R. Knight, Middlesex	J. B. Richardson, Zebulon, R.f.d.
527	Lucama (17)	Lucama	W. B. Barnes, Lucama	B. H. Hackney, Lucama
528	Fairmont (11)	Fairmont	E. V. McDaniel, Fairmont	G. H. Cole, Fairmont
529	Andrews (43)	Andrews	Clyde H. Jarrett, Andrews	J. W. S. Davis, Andrews
530	Joppa (27)	Charlotte	S. B. Morton, Charlotte	Ernest L. Hicks, Charlotte
			612 Lamar Ave.	2017 E. 8th St.
532	Hamlet (12)	Hamlet	A. A. Williams, Hamlet	E. D. Morgan, Hamlet
533	Ottolay (39)	Fairview	Miles E. Marsh, Sr., Asheville	J. A. Nesbitt, Biltmore
			Fairview Road	
534	Camp Call (37)	Shelby, Rt. 5	A. A. McIntyre, Shelby, Rt. 5	Grady Mauney, Shelby
535	Hollis (44)	Hollis	B. Blanton, Ellenboro, Rt. 3	Clay Blanton, Ellenboro, Rt. 3
538	Williams (27)	Cornelius	A. D. Cashion, Cornelius	Larry I. Ballard, Davidson
539	Caswell (22)	Corbett	A. Clay Murray, Corbett, Rt. 1	Jeff D. Pritchett, Mebane, Rt. 3
540	State Road (31)	State Road	J. G. Chipman, Elkin	L. C. Burchett, State Road
541	Parkton (11)	Parkton	I. C. Lancaster, Parkton	M. W. McArthur, Parkton
542	Corinthian (23)	Greensboro	C. F. Southerland, Greensboro	R. M. Edwards, Greensboro
543	Spencer (25)	Spencer	J. E. Connell, Spencer	R. E. Bell, Spencer
544	Mount Holly (28)	Mount Holly	J. K. Rankin, Mount Holly	J. M. Craig, Mount Holly
546	Carolina (24)	Liberty	Cyrus Shoffner, Liberty	I. G. Martin, Liberty
547	Maysville (8)	Maysville	E. H. Bell, Maysville	C. M. Matlocks, Maysville
549	Elon (21)	Elon College	H. D. Lambeth, Elon College	G. G. Miller, Elon College
550	Roman Eagle (12)	Aberdeen	Jas. A. Lineberry, Aberdeen	J. G. Farrell, Aberdeen

LODGES UNDER THE JURISDICTION OF THE GRAND LODGE OF NORTH CAROLINA — *Continued*

NO.	NAME and DISTRICT	POSTOFFICE	SECRETARY and ADDRESS	MASTER and ADDRESS
551	Glenville (42).....	Glenville.....	Carl Jamison, Glenville.....	S. L. McGuire, Norton
552	Revolution (23).....	Greensboro.....	J. T. Carruthers, Greensboro D—Fairview St.....	O. D. Taylor, Greensboro, Rt. 5
553	Zephyr (31).....	Zephyr.....	J. W. Mounce, Ruck.....	G. B. Wall, Elkin
554	Vesper (40).....	Spruce Pine.....	W. L. McNeill, Spruce Pine.....	J. H. Duncan, Spruce Pine
555	Elise (12).....	Hemp.....	C. S. Lewis, Hemp.....	G. E. Walker, Hemp
556	Neil S. Stewart (14).....	Erwin.....	A. R. Hall, Erwin.....	J. L. Bishop, Erwin
557	Oak Grove (32).....	Cycle.....	C. H. Howard, Hamptonville.....	A. A. Burgaw, Cycle
558	Ararat (31).....	Ararat.....	C. W. Marion, Ararat.....	T. M. Samuel, Mt. Airy
559	Sulphur Springs (33).....	N. Wilkesboro, Rt. 1.....	U. M. Myers, Hays.....	M. F. Absher, Hays
560	Swannanoa (39).....	Swannanoa.....	H. Warrington, Swannanoa.....	J. L. Witt, Swannanoa
561	Waxhaw (26).....	Waxhaw.....	W. J. Haddage, Waxhaw.....	H. A. Sims, Waxhaw
562	Tabor (10).....	Tabor.....	R. T. Bruton, Tabor.....	A. M. Smith, Tabor
563	Richlands (8).....	Richlands.....	A. F. Barbee, Richlands.....	L. A. Watts, Richlands
564	Wendell (15).....	Wendell.....	J. T. Allen, Wendell.....	L. R. Clark, Wendell
565	Ronda (33).....	Ronda.....	G. C. Poplin, Ronda.....	E. D. Byrd, Ronda
566	Doric (7).....	New Bern.....	Albert D. Brooks, New Bern.....	F. R. Sutton, New Bern
567	Mount Pleasant (17).....	Bailey.....	L. F. Warren, Bailey, Rt. 3.....	T. A. Griffin, Bailey, Rt. 3
568	Snow Creek (29).....	Statesville, Rt. 5.....	D. N. McLeland, Statesville, Rt. 5.....	W. F. Marlow, Statesville, Rt. 5
569	Mt. Pleasant (33).....	Champion.....	E. C. Foster, Purlear.....	U. G. Foster, Champion
570	Andrew Jackson (25).....	Salisbury.....	J. E. Haynes, Salisbury.....	C. T. Harris, Salisbury
571	Meadow Branch (26).....	Wingate.....	A. C. Small, Wingate.....	W. V. Williams, Wingate
572	Casar (37).....	Casar.....	M. L. Newton, Casar.....	J. K. Price, Casar, Rt. 1
573	Summit (33).....	Summit.....	W. A. Payne, Summit.....	J. H. Wilcoxon, Summit
574	Macclesfield (18).....	Macclesfield.....	W. W. Eagles, Macclesfield.....	J. F. Eason, Macclesfield
575	Ionic (7).....	Cove City.....	C. Sutton, Cove City.....	B. B. Ippock, Cove City
576	Apex (15).....	Apex.....	H. W. Lassiter, Apex.....	D. H. Jones, Cary, Rt. 1
577	Roseboro (9).....	Roseboro.....	E. C. Butler, Roseboro.....	J. Abner Barker, Roseboro
578	Evening Star (19).....	Bunn.....	C. W. White, Zebulon, Rt. 2.....	Dr. B. C. Johnson, Bunn
579	Bethel (5).....	Bethel.....	E. O. Burroughs, Bethel.....	W. C. Whitehurst, Bethel
580	Lowell (28).....	Lowell.....	A. C. Black, Lowell.....	S. H. Helton, Lowell
581	Malden (36).....	Malden.....	John F. Carpenter, Malden.....	Rev. John A. Koons, Malden
582	Stony Point (29).....	Stony Point.....	R. C. Deal, Stony Point.....	D. L. Hines, Stony Point
583	Helton (34).....	Sturgills.....	R. E. Farmer, Lansing.....	J. O. Blivens, Lansing
584	Wallace (9).....	Wallace.....	A. J. Cavenaugh, Wallace.....	D. P. Southerland, Willard
585	Waccamaw (10).....	Bolton.....	C. A. Lewis, Bolton.....	G. F. Ellis, Bolton
586	Cranberry (40).....	Cranberry.....	W. R. Buchanan, Minneapolis.....	S. T. Staton, Cranberry
587	Roaring Gap (33).....	Thurmond.....	W. W. Calloway, Thurmond.....	H. H. Warren, Doughton
588	Rockwell (22).....	Ruffin.....	J. B. Stacy, Ruffin.....	C. R. Wharton, Ruffin

602	Queen City (18)	Rocky Mount	H. S. Corey, Rocky Mount 411 Nash Street	J. W. Fleet, Rocky Mount, 520 Clark St.
605	Skyuka (38)	Tryon	J. H. Rion, Sr., Tryon	G. L. Pace, Tryon
606	River Side (33)	Catawba	Frank W. Elliott, Catawba	R. W. Kale, Catawba
607	Chadbourne (10)	Chadbourne	F. T. Wooten, Jr., Chadbourne	W. A. Thomas, Chadbourne
609	Zebulon (15)	Zebulon	S. G. Flowers, Zebulon	Dr. G. S. Barbee, Zebulon
612	Atkinson (10)	Atkinson	J. W. Flynn, Atkinson	Hugh M. Corbett, Atkinson
613	Home (6)	Fremont	J. B. Aycock, Fremont	S. J. Martin, Eureka
615	Sunrise (15)	Sunrise Sch. House	S. G. Mungum, W. Forest, Rt. 1	S. V. V. Bridge, Nause, Rt. 1
616	Round Peak (31)	Round Peak	T. D. Golding, Round Peak	S. A. Ho'der, Round Peak
617	St. Patrick's (16)	Princeton	B. L. Aycock, Princeton	M. P. Young, Princeton
618	Union (25)	Midland	A. P. Widenhouse, Midland	W. B. Long, Unionville
622	Coats (14)	Coats	T. O. Beasley, Coats	C. G. Fuquay, Coats
623	Mount Pisgah (33)	Dockery	Bruce Billings, Hays	J. G. G. Billings, Offen
624	John H. Mills (19)	Epsom	C. G. Stokes, Henderson, Rt. 6	J. H. Heaves, Louisville, Rt. 5
626	Cannon Mem. (25)	Kannapolis	L. J. Bounds, Kannapolis	J. F. Binkley, Kannapolis
627	Belmont (28)	Belmont	F. W. McKee, Belmont	Dr. H. W. Jordan, Belmont
629	Walnut Cove (30)	Walnut Cove	H. E. Blackburn, Walnut Cove	H. R. McPherson, Walnut Grove
630	Norlina (19)	Norlina	J. O. Ezerton, Norlina	J. H. Lifey, Norlina
633	Bailey (17)	Bailey	Jas. P. Underwood, Jr., Bailey	R. M. Meacomes, Bailey
634	Goldsboro (6)	Goldsboro	J. E. F. Hicks, Goldsboro	J. C. Pate, Goldsboro
636	Mill Springs (38)	Mill Springs	N. G. Walker, Mill Springs	J. Robt. Foster, Mill Springs
637	Yadkin Falls (25)	Badin	W. H. Davis, Badin	F. L. Burris, Badin
638	Richland (3)	near Aurora	C. B. Barnes, Aurora	W. T. Edwards, Edward
642	Victory (6)	Pink Hill	John F. Southerland, Pink Hill	Alton, P. Tyndall, Pink Hill
643	Proctorville (11)	Proctorville	J. A. Nye, Proctorville	C. C. Fennel, Proctorville
646	Bladen (10)	Elizabethtown	G. W. Fisher, Elizabethtown	W. A. Ferguson, Elizabethtown
648	Plumtree (40)	Plumtree	Ed N. Vance, Spear	F. L. Bursleson, Spear
650	John A. Nichols (39)	Asheville	Jas. L. Brown, Asheville	Charles F. Weed, Asheville
651	Harmony (29)	Harmony	33 Cumberland Circle	54 N. Liberty Street
652	Black River (14)	Angier	G. W. Batty, Harmony, Rt. 3	W. B. York, Harmony
654	Elberta (12)	West End	L. E. Johnson, Angier	A. D. Wilson, Angier
656	Guilford (23)	Greensboro	A. Lacy Currie, Jackson Springs	J. E. Horner, West End
657	Keller Memorial (25)	Rockwell	R. N. Musgrave, Greensboro	Harold R. Moag, Greensboro,
658	Beulaville (9)	Beulaville	B-x 1056	Box 1228
660	Bladenboro (11)	Bladenboro	R. W. Brown, Rockwell	W. R. Trexler, Granite Quarry
663	Black Mt. (39)	Black Mt.	W. G. Jones, Beulaville	S. W. Gresham, Beulaville
664	Garland (9)	Garland	L. A. Bridger, Bladenboro	W. A. Whitaker, Bladenboro
665	West Asheville (39)	West Asheville	W. W. Jackson, Black Mountain	A. G. Callison, Black Mountain
666	N. C. Lodge of Res'ch (26)	Monroe	J. C. Carter, Garland	T. H. Cromartie, Garland
667	Fort Bragg (14)	Fort Bragg	H. C. Caldwell, W. Asheville	T. H. Brown, Asheville,
668	Holland Memorial (28)	Gastonia	38 Galax St.	21 1/2 Haywood St.
669	Kernersville (30)	Kernersville	J. Ray Shute, Jr., Monroe, Box 24	Walling D. Vreeland, Fort Bragg
			M. O. Thornburg, Gastonia	Ralph W. Langford, Gastonia
			N. R. Oliver, Kernersville	James J. Griffith, Kernersville

ABSTRACT OF RETURNS FROM SUBORDINATE LODGES FOR MASONIC YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1931 By Districts

1—ELIZABETH CITY DISTRICT—Camden, Chowan, Currituck, Dare, Pasquotank, and Perquimans Counties

NAME OF LODGE AND COUNTY	Number	Initiated	Raised	Passed	Admitted	Reinstated	Expelled	Suspended	Withdrawn	Died	Rejected	Membership Previous Year	Present Membership	Decrease	Increase	Fines		Am't of Grand Lodge Dues	Total Amount Due	Amount Paid	Balance Due
																Amount Due From Initiator					
Unanimity, Chowan	7	3	2	4	3	2	1	1	1	4	1	98	97	1	2	3 00	\$	242 50	245 50	\$ 245 50	\$-
Hall, Currituck	53	2	4	3	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	73	75	---	2	2 00	---	187 50	189 50	189 50	---
Widow's Son, Camden	75	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	39	39	---	---	---	---	97 50	97 50	97 50	---
Perquimans, Perquimans	106	1	2	2	---	---	---	6	1	---	---	90	85	5	---	1 00	---	212 50	213 50	213 50	---
Atlantic, Currituck	238	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	1	---	30	28	2	---	---	70 00	70 00	70 00	---	70 00
New Lebanon, Camden	314	6	6	6	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	44	50	---	6	6 00	2 50	125 00	133 50	40 00	93 50
Eureka, Pasquotank	317	1	1	1	1	---	---	---	4	1	2	193	190	3	---	1 00	475 00	476 00	476 00	---	93 50
Currituck, Currituck	463	3	2	2	---	---	---	---	2	3	---	91	83	3	3	3 00	2 50	220 00	225 50	44 90	180 60
Wanchese, Dare	521	4	3	3	---	4	---	---	---	---	3	170	177	---	7	4 00	442 50	446 50	446 50	---	180 60
		20	20	19	2	5	0	6	9	10	5	828	829	---	1	20 00	5 00	2072 50	2097 50	1753 40	344 10

2—WINDSOR DISTRICT—Bertie, Gates and Hertford Counties

Charity, Bertie	5	2	2	3	2	2	---	---	4	3	6	121	113	8	---	2 00	---	\$ 282 50	\$ 284 50	\$ 284 50	---
American George, Hertford	17	---	---	---	2	---	---	2	---	3	---	35	32	3	---	---	---	80 00	80 00	---	80 00
Davie, Bertie	39	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	68	69	---	1	---	---	172 50	172 50	172 50	---
Gatesville, Gates	126	1	1	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	60	61	---	1	1 00	---	152 50	153 50	100 00	53 50
Coleraine, Bertie	171	---	---	---	---	---	---	3	---	---	---	37	34	3	---	---	---	85 00	85 00	85 00	---
Wiccacon, Hertford	240	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	42	41	1	---	---	---	102 50	102 50	---	---
Winton, Hertford	327	---	---	---	---	---	---	3	---	---	---	29	26	3	---	---	---	65 00	65 00	65 00	---
Luke McGaughan, Hertford	574	1	1	---	---	---	---	2	3	---	---	89	84	5	---	1 00	---	210 00	211 00	81 00	130 00
Aulander, Bertie	516	2	2	2	---	---	---	7	2	2	---	47	40	7	---	2 00	---	100 00	102 00	---	102 00
		6	6	7	4	0	0	21	9	9	0	528	500	28	---	6 00	---	1250 00	1256 00	890 50	365 50

ABSTRACT OF RETURNS FROM SUBORDINATE LODGES (Continued)

11—LUMBERTON DISTRICT—Bladen, Robeson, Hoke, and Scotland Counties

NAME OF LODGE AND COUNTY	Number	Initiated	Passed	Raised	Admitted	Reinstated	Expelled	Suspended	Withdrawn	Died	Rejected	Membership Previous Year	Present Membership	Increase	Amount Due From Initiation	Fines	Am't of Grand Lodge Dues	Total Amount Due	Amount Paid	Balance Due
St. Albans, Robeson	114	2	4	3	2	1	1	9	4	5	2	177	165	12	\$ 2 00	---	\$ 412 50	\$ 414 50	\$ 414 50	\$ 273 50
Laurinburg, Scotland	305	1	1	2	4	1	---	6	4	2	1	114	109	5	1 00	---	272 50	212 00	212 00	---
Raeord, Hoke	308	2	3	4	1	---	---	12	2	---	---	93	84	9	2 00	---	210 00	---	---	---
King Solomon, Robeson	313	1	1	1	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	25	23	1	1 00	5 00	65 00	71 00	71 00	---
Rowland, Robeson	335	3	2	2	---	---	---	8	1	3	1	70	60	10	3 00	2 50	150 00	155 50	---	155 50
Maxton, Robeson	417	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	74	74	---	---	---	185 00	---	---	185 00
St. Paul's, Robeson	474	1	---	1	---	1	---	---	1	---	---	87	80	4	1 00	2 50	230 00	203 50	---	203 50
Red Springs, Robeson	531	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2	2	---	69	65	4	---	---	162 50	12 50	12 50	150 00
Scotland, Scotland	514	Charter	arrested	Dec. 14	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	44	44	---	---	---	110 00	110 00	---	110 00
Fairmont, Robeson	528	---	---	---	1	1	---	7	3	3	1	90	79	11	---	---	197 50	197 50	---	---
Parkton, Robeson	541	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	49	49	---	---	---	122 50	122 50	---	122 50
Pocotville, Robeson	643	1	1	1	---	---	---	---	1	1	1	34	35	1	---	---	87 50	87 50	---	---
Bladen, Bladen	646	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	2	---	---	44	42	2	1 00	---	105 00	106 00	106 00	---
Bladenboro, Bladen	660	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	26	25	1	---	---	62 50	62 50	62 50	---
		11	12	14	9	4	---	42	18	19	5	989	937	52	11 00	10 00	2342 50	2363 50	1163 50	1200 00

12—ROCKINGHAM DISTRICT Moore and Richmond Counties

Carthage, Moore	181	2	1	2	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	69	70	---	1 \$ 2 00	---	\$ 175 00	\$ 177 00	---	\$ 177 00
Eagle Springs, Moore	47	---	---	---	---	---	---	9	1	---	---	47	37	10	---	---	92 50	92 50	74 00	18 50
Southern Pines, Moore	48	---	---	---	4	---	---	5	1	2	---	123	119	4	---	---	297 50	297 50	297 50	---
Rockingham, Richmond	49	1	2	---	4	---	---	28	1	3	---	138	110	28	1 00	---	275 00	276 00	---	276 00
Robardel, Richmond	50	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	26	25	1	---	5 00	62 50	67 50	---	67 50
Hamlet, Richmond	53	6	8	8	---	---	---	3	2	---	1	205	208	---	3 6 00	---	520 00	526 00	175 00	351 00
Roman, Eagle, Moore	550	2	1	1	2	1	---	---	2	1	---	70	71	---	1 2 00	---	177 50	179 50	80 00	99 50
Eise, Moore	555	3	---	4	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	31	33	---	2 3 00	---	82 50	85 50	85 50	---
Glendon, Moore	610	---	---	---	---	---	---	28	---	---	---	28	---	28	---	---	---	---	---	---
Elberta, Moore	654	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	1	---	---	37	37	---	---	---	92 50	92 50	92 50	---
		14	12	15	11	1	0	75	9	7	1	774	710	64	14 00	5 00	1775 00	1794 00	804 50	989 50

* Charter surrendered May 2, 1931.

ABSTRACT OF RETURNS FROM SUBORDINATE LODGES (Continued)

16--SMITHFIELD DISTRICT--Johnston County

NAME OF LODGE AND COUNTY	Number	Initiated	Passed	Raised	Admitted	Reinstated	Expelled	Suspended	Withdrawn	Died	Rejected	Membership Previous Year	Present Membership	Decrease	Increase	Amount Due From Initiation	Fines	Amt of Grand Lodge Dues	Total Amount Due	Amount Paid	Balance Due
Fellowship, Johnston	84	2						11	2	1	1	105	91	14		\$ 2 00		\$ 227 50	\$ 229 50	\$ 55 00	\$ 174 50
Archer, Johnston	165							1		5		52	46	6				115 00	115 00	50 00	65 00
Granite, Johnston	191	1	1	1								41	42		1	1 00		105 00	106 00		106 00
Kenly, Johnston	257							11	2	2		88	72	14				180 00	180 00		180 00
Selma, Johnston	320								1		1	73	76		3			190 00	190 00	190 00	
Relief, Johnston	431							5		2		83	76	7				190 00	190 00	100 00	90 00
Four Oaks, Johnston	478							2	1	1	1	57	55	2			5 00	137 50	142 50		142 50
Mill Creek, Johnston	483							6				23	16	7				40 00	40 00	20 00	20 00
St. Patrick's, Johnston	617								3	1		36	32	4				80 00	80 00	80 00	
		3	1	1	5	0	0	34	9	13	1	556	506	50		3 00	5 00	1265 00	1273 00	495 00	778 00

17--WILSON DISTRICT--Nash and Wilson Counties and Rocky Mount

NAME OF LODGE AND COUNTY	Number	Initiated	Passed	Raised	Admitted	Reinstated	Expelled	Suspended	Withdrawn	Died	Rejected	Membership Previous Year	Present Membership	Decrease	Increase	Amount Due From Initiation	Fines	Amt of Grand Lodge Dues	Total Amount Due	Amount Paid	Balance Due
Morning Star, Nash	85	1	1	1					1		1	114	114			\$ 1 00	\$ 5 00	\$ 285 00	\$ 291 00		\$ 291 00
Joseph Warren, Wilson	92	5	5	5	1			5				77	77			5 00		192 50	197 50	197 50	
Mount Lebanon, Wilson	117	3	3	3	4			7	3	1		169	165	4		3 00		412 50	415 50	415 50	
Central Cross, Nash	187							2	1			60	57	3				142 50	142 50	130 00	12 50
Co-inthian, Nash	230	18	9	9	2			12	4	5	3	282	272	10		18 00		680 00	698 00		698 00
Toienot, Wilson	298							6		1		43	36	7				90 00	90 00	35 00	55 00
Hatcher, Wilson	310											40	40					100 00	100 00	100 00	
Rockville, Nash	411	1	1	2						1		17	18		1			45 00	45 00	45 00	
Spring Hope, Nash	431											60	60					150 00	150 00	150 00	
Rodgers, Nash	525							14				61	48	13				120 00	120 00	15 00	105 00
Lucama, Wilson	527								3			45	42	3		2 50		105 00	107 50	107 50	
Mount Pleasant, Nash	569							5		1		21	15	6				37 50	37 50	37 50	
Queen City, Edgcombe	602	7	6	6	3			2	1	6	4	237	237			7 00		592 50	599 50	599 50	
Bailey, Nash	633	1	1	1				1	1			59	58	1		1 00		145 00	146 00	146 00	
		35	27	29	10	0	0	54	11	20	7	1285	1239	46		35 00	7 50	3097 50	3140 00	1978 50	1161 50

18—TARBORO DISTRICT—Part of Edgecombe and Martin Counties

[illegible]

19—HENDERSON DISTRICT—Franklin and Warren Counties and part of Vance

Johnston-Caswell, Warren	10	2	1	1	1	1	5	2	1	1	87	81	\$	202	50	\$	204	50	\$	204	50	\$		
Franklinton, Franklin	123										76	75	1	187	50	187	50	187	50	187	50	187	50	
Sandy Creek, Franklin	185										41	41		102	50	102	50	102	50	102	50	102	50	
Henderson, Vance	229	2	1	3			1	6	3		176	170	6	425	00	425	00	150	00	150	00	150	00	
Youngsville, Franklin	377										69	66	3	165	00	165	00	65	00	65	00	100	00	
Louisburg, Franklin	413	1	2					12	1	2	82	69	13	172	50	172	50	100	00	100	00	72	50	
Royal Hart, Warren	497	2	2	2				5	1	3	95	90	6	225	00	225	00	227	00	227	00	227	00	
Evening Star, Franklin	588										39	37	2	92	50	92	50	92	50	92	50	92	50	
J. H. Mills, Vance	624	4	6	5	1	2					53	53		132	50	132	50	70	00	70	00	62	50	
Norlina, Warren	630										57	60		150	00	150	00	154	00	154	00	154	00	
		8	12	11	4	4	1	32	8	12	2	776	742	34	1855	00	1855	00	931	00	931	00	932	00

20—OXFORD DISTRICT—Granville and Person Counties and part of Vance

Person, Person	113	2	2	3	3	1	1	98	102	4	2	03	\$	255	00	\$	257	00	\$	257	00	\$
Adoniram, Granville	149	1	1	1	1	1	2	46	45	1	1	00	112	50	113	50	112	50	112	50	112	50
Granville, Granville	380							37	36	1			90	00	90	00	17	22	72	78	72	78
Tally Ho, Granville	393					2	1	3	45	39	6		97	50	97	50			97	50	97	50
Oxford, Granville	396	1	4	4	3	6	1	164	162	2	1	00	405	00	405	00	436	00				
Henry F. Granger, Vance	412	2	2	1		3	3	34	29	5		2	74	50	74	50	74	50				
Creedmoor, Granville	499					1	1	49	47	2	2	00	117	50	117	50			117	50	117	50
		6	9	9	6	0	12	3	13	1	473	460	13	6	00		1156	00	867	22	288	78

ABSTRACT OF RETURNS FROM SUBORDINATE LODGES (Continued)

21—DURHAM DISTRICT—Alamance, Durham and Orange Counties

NAME OF LODGE AND COUNTY	Number	Initiated	Passed	Raised	Admitted	Reinstated	Expelled	Suspended	Withdrawn	Died	Rejected	Membership Previous Year	Percent Membership	Decrease	Increase Amount Due	From Initiator	Fines	Am't of Grand Lodge Dues	Total Amount Due	Amount Paid	Balance Due
Eagle, Orange	71	1	1	6	1	1	2	1	1	4	4	159	158	1	1	1	1	395 00	395 00	396 00	\$
Knapp of Reeds, Durham	158	7	7	7	1	1	1	3	3	3	3	206	53	3	8	7	00	125 00	125 00	125 00	---
Eno, Durham	210	1	1	1	1	1	1	12	2	3	3	206	193	8	1	1	00	495 00	502 00	502 00	---
Oaks, Alamance	255	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	2	2	2	27	115	7	1	1	00	70 00	71 00	16 00	55 00
Bingham, Alamance	272	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	2	2	2	122	441	21	1	1	00	287 50	288 50	---	288 50
Durham, Durham	352	2	1	1	1	1	1	24	3	3	3	1	462	21	2	2	00	1102 50	1104 50	1104 50	---
University, Orange	438	5	5	6	1	7	1	17	14	3	3	1	210	25	5	5	00	462 50	487 50	487 50	---
Bula, Alamance	403	4	5	5	4	4	1	8	3	2	2	1	239	4	4	4	00	587 50	591 50	591 50	---
Thos. M. Holt, Alamance	492	---	---	---	---	---	---	10	3	1	1	49	68	12	---	---	---	165 00	165 00	165 00	---
Eton, Alamance	549	21	21	27	13	2	2	79	28	14	14	31605	1524	81	---	21	00	3810 00	3831 00	3487 50	343 50

22—REIDSVILLE DISTRICT—Caswell and Rockingham Counties

Dan River, Rockingham	129	1	1	3	---	---	---	7	1	1	1	64	55	8	8	1	00	140 00	140 00	481 00	\$ 140 00
Leaksville, Rockingham	136	1	2	3	---	---	---	5	1	1	1	193	192	4	4	1	00	480 00	481 00	481 00	---
Reidsville, Rockingham	384	2	3	3	---	---	1	6	4	4	4	191	183	8	8	2	00	457 50	459 50	459 50	---
John A. Graves, Caswell	494	1	1	2	1	1	---	3	3	3	3	76	73	3	3	1	00	182 50	183 50	183 50	---
Caswell, Caswell	539	---	---	---	---	---	---	2	1	1	1	33	30	3	3	---	---	75 00	75 00	75 00	---
Rockwell, Rockingham	600	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	40	40	---	---	---	---	100 00	100 00	97 50	2 50
		4	7	8	1	0	1	23	2	9	0	600	574	26	26	4	00	1435 00	1439 00	1296 50	142 50

23—GREENSBORO DISTRICT—Davidson and Guilford Counties

Greensboro, Guilford-----	76	12	15	16	1	1	23	7	6	2	564	54	18	\$12 00	\$1335 00	\$1377 00	\$1377 00
Thomasville, Davidson-----	76	2	2	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	126	12	3	2 00	315 00	317 00	317 00
Tobasco, Guilford-----	271	2	2	2	1	1	3	1	3	1	56	53	3	2 00	132 50	134 50	134 50
Numa F. Reid, Guilford-----	344	9	10	10	4	1	2	8	3	9	442	444	4	9 00	1110 00	1119 00	1119 00
Denton, Davidson-----	404	1	1	2	2	1	1	4	3	1	71	6	4	1 00	167 50	168 50	168 50
Stokesdale, Guilford-----	428	4	3	3	1	1	5	3	1	1	81	76	5	4 00	190 00	194 00	194 00
Lexington, Davidson-----	473	4	4	4	1	1	11	7	1	1	237	223	14	4 00	557 50	561 50	561 50
Corinthian, Guilford-----	542	4	5	5	1	1	1	33	13	6	442	395	47	4 00	987 50	991 50	991 50
Revolution, Guilford-----	552	5	4	4	1	1	3	3	1	5	175	171	4	5 00	427 50	432 50	432 50
Guilford, Guilford-----	656	3	3	3	4	4	13	3	1	1	165	155	10	3 00	387 50	393 50	393 50
		46	49	51	17	4	2	97	48	28	182359	2256	103	46 00	5640 00	5683 00	5683 00

24—ASHEBORO DISTRICT—Montgomery and Randolph Counties

Blackmer, Montgomery-----	127	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	67	64	3	\$1 00	\$160 00	\$161 00	\$125 00
Hanks, Randolph-----	128	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	39	38	1	5 00	95 00	95 00	95 00
Deep River, Randolph-----	164	1	1	2	1	1	4	1	4	1	24	24	2	1 00	60 00	65 00	65 00
Balfour, Randolph-----	183	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	81	79	2	1 00	197 50	198 50	186 00
Randleman, Randolph-----	209	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	50	49	1	1 00	122 50	122 50	122 50
Montgomery, Montgomery-----	309	1	1	1	1	1	11	3	1	1	80	69	11	2 50	172 50	175 00	175 00
Biscoe, Montgomery-----	437	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	112	113	1	2 00	282 50	284 50	284 50
Marietta, Randolph-----	444	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	60	59	1	1 00	147 50	147 50	147 50
Carolina, Randolph-----	546	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	44	44	1	1 00	110 00	110 00	110 00
		4	4	5	4	2	1	15	5	8	557	539	18	4 00	7 50	1347 50	1359 00

25—SALISBURY DISTRICT—Cabarrus, Rowan and Stanly Counties

Stokes, Cabarrus-----	3	9	9	9	3	3	16	3	4	1	276	265	11	\$9 00	\$662 50	\$671 50	\$671 50
Fulton, Rowan-----	9	3	3	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	293	295	6	3 00	737 50	740 50	740 50
Pee Dee, Stanly-----	15	1	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	76	70	1	1 00	175 00	176 00	176 00
Scotch-Ireland, Rowan-----	15	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	108	107	1	1 00	257 50	267 50	267 50
Eureka, Rowan-----	283	1	1	1	1	1	3	3	2	2	115	108	7	1 00	270 00	271 00	271 00
Stanly, Stanly-----	348	5	8	8	8	1	3	3	2	2	217	225	8	5 00	562 50	567 50	567 50
Big Lick, Stanly-----	478	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	54	53	1	5 00	132 50	137 50	137 50
Spencer, Rowan-----	543	3	3	3	2	1	3	3	5	3	182	181	1	3 00	452 50	455 50	455 50
Andrew Jackson, Rowan-----	576	2	3	3	3	1	16	5	7	1	230	205	25	2 00	512 50	514 50	514 50
Union, Cabarrus-----	618	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	55	55	4	2 00	137 50	137 50	137 50
Canon Memorial, Cabarrus-----	628	2	3	2	1	1	3	3	1	1	169	165	4	2 00	412 50	414 50	414 50
Yadkin Falls, Stanly-----	637	5	5	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	127	126	6	5 00	315 00	320 00	320 00
Keller Memorial, Rowan-----	657	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	23	23	1	5 00	57 50	57 50	57 50
		31	36	34	18	2	0	49	22	23	91918	1878	40	31 00	5 00	4695 00	4731 00

ABSTRACT OF RETURNS FROM SUBORDINATE LODGES (Continued)

26--MONROE DISTRICT--Anson and Union Counties

NAME OF LODGE AND COUNTY	Number	Initiated	Passed	Raised	Admitted	Reinstated	Expelled	Suspended	Withdrawn	Died	Rejected	Membership Previous Year	Present Membership	Decrease	Increase	Amount Due From Initiation	Fines	Am't of Grand Lodge Dues	Total Amount Due	Amount Paid	Balance Due
Kilwinning, Anson.....	64	2	3	4	3	1	1	12	1	5	1	208	193	10	10	\$ 2 00	\$---	\$ 495 00	\$ 497 00	\$ 497 00	\$---
Carolina, Anson.....	141	---	---	---	---	---	---	3	---	---	---	36	33	3	---	---	---	82 50	82 50	---	82 50
Monroe, Union.....	244	4	2	2	12	---	---	32	26	6	---	225	175	50	---	4 00	---	437 50	441 50	90 00	351 50
Beaver Dam, Union.....	276	---	---	---	---	---	---	13	1	1	---	76	61	15	---	---	---	152 50	152 50	152 50	---
Bethel, Anson.....	372	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	43	43	---	---	---	---	107 50	107 50	---	107 50
Waxhaw, Union.....	552	3	3	1	---	---	1	13	1	1	---	65	50	15	---	3 00	---	125 00	128 00	128 00	---
Meadow Branch, Union.....	578	---	---	---	---	---	---	3	1	---	1	40	36	4	---	---	---	90 00	90 00	---	90 00
N. C. Lodge Research, Union.....	666	1	1	1	21	---	---	---	---	---	---	0	22	---	22	1 00	---	55 00	56 00	56 00	---
		10	9	8	36	1	1	76	30	13	1	693	618	75	---	10 00	---	1545 00	1555 00	923 50	631 50

27--CHARLOTTE DISTRICT--Mecklenburg County

Phalanx, Mecklenburg.....	31	2	2	2	10	1	---	34	11	17	---	695	646	49	---	\$ 2 00	\$---	\$1615 00	\$1617 00	\$1617 00	\$---
Mecklenburg, Mecklenburg.....	176	---	---	---	---	---	---	3	1	---	---	59	55	4	---	---	---	137 50	137 50	---	---
Long Creek, Mecklenburg.....	205	1	2	2	1	---	---	1	2	---	---	49	49	---	---	1 00	---	122 50	123 50	123 50	---
Excelsior, Mecklenburg.....	261	11	9	7	10	1	---	39	4	12	4	739	702	37	---	11 00	---	1755 00	1766 00	1766 00	---
Craighead, Mecklenburg.....	363	1	1	1	1	---	---	6	1	1	1	58	52	6	---	1 00	---	130 00	131 00	131 00	---
Pineville, Mecklenburg.....	435	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Matthews, Mecklenburg.....	461	1	1	1	1	---	---	4	---	1	---	75	72	3	---	1 00	---	180 00	181 00	181 00	---
Joppa, Mecklenburg.....	530	9	10	12	6	---	---	5	4	9	6	607	607	---	---	9 00	---	1517 50	1526 50	1526 50	---
Williams, Mecklenburg.....	538	1	1	1	---	---	---	1	---	1	---	61	60	1	---	1 00	---	150 00	151 00	141 00	10 00
		26	26	26	29	2	0	93	23	41	11	2343	2243	100	---	26 00	---	5607 50	5633 50	5623 50	10 00

* Charter surrendered.

[illegible]

	226	1	1	2	1	2	28	30	2 \$ 1 00 \$	\$	75 00 \$	76 00 \$	76 00 \$
Wilson, Iredell	226	1	1	2	1	2	115	120	5 4 00	300 00	304 00	304 00	304 00
Lee, Alexander	253	4	4	4	2	1	22	21	1 00	52 50	53 50	53 50	53 50
Hunting Creek, Iredell	299	1	2	2			25	23	2 00	57 50	57 50	57 50	57 50
Campbell, Iredell	374						53	51	5 00	127 50	127 50	127 50	127 50
Grassy Knob, Iredell	471						229	213	2 00	532 50	534 50	534 50	534 50
Statesville, Iredell	487	2	2	4	5	1	118	118	1 00	295 00	296 00	296 00	296 00
Mooreville, Iredell	493	1	1	1	1		26	26		65 00	65 00	65 00	65 00
Snow Creek, Iredell	571						83	76	4 00	190 00	190 00	190 00	190 00
Stony Point, Alexander	593						32	31	1 00	77 50	77 50	77 50	77 50
Harmony, Iredell	651						732	709	9 00	1772 50	1781 50	1716 50	1716 50

[illegible]

ABSTRACT OF RETURNS FROM SUBORDINATE LODGES (Continued)

31—ELKIN DISTRICT—Surry County

NAME OF LODGE AND COUNTY	Number	Initiated	Passed	Raised	Admitted	Reinstated	Expelled	Suspended	Withdrawn	Died	Rejected	Membership Previous Year	Present Membership	Decrease	Increase	Balance Due From Initiation	Fines	Am't of Grand Lodge Dues	Total Amount Due	Amount Paid	Amount Due
Granite, Surry	322	11	11	9	5	1	---	9	3	2	1	211	212	---	---	1	\$11 00	\$ 530 00	\$ 541 00	\$ 541 00	\$-----
Copeland, Surry	393	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	54	54	---	---	---	---	135 00	140 00	---	140 00
Rockyford, Surry	439	---	---	---	---	---	---	4	---	---	---	34	34	---	4	---	---	75 00	75 00	---	75 00
Elkin, Surry	454	---	---	---	1	1	---	13	1	3	---	124	109	15	---	---	---	272 50	272 50	272 50	---
Rusk, Surry	456	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	38	38	---	---	---	---	95 00	95 00	---	95 00
Pilot, Surry	493	4	3	3	---	---	---	10	4	---	---	98	87	11	---	4 00	---	217 50	221 50	221 50	---
State Road, Surry	540	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	30	29	1	---	---	---	72 50	72 50	---	72 50
Zephyr, Surry	553	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	31	32	---	1	---	---	80 00	80 00	50 00	80 00
Ararat, Surry	558	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	20	20	---	---	---	---	50 00	50 00	---	---
Round Peak, Surry	616	---	---	---	1	---	---	3	---	---	---	72	70	2	---	---	---	175 00	175 00	175 00	---
		15	14	12	7	3	0	39	8	6	1	712	681	31	---	15 00	5 00	1702 50	1722 50	1260 00	462 50

32—YADKINVILLE DISTRICT—Yadkin County

NAME OF LODGE AND COUNTY	Number	Initiated	Passed	Raised	Admitted	Reinstated	Expelled	Suspended	Withdrawn	Died	Rejected	Membership Previous Year	Present Membership	Decrease	Increase	Balance Due From Initiation	Fines	Am't of Grand Lodge Dues	Total Amount Due	Amount Paid	Amount Due
Yadkin, Yadkin	162	---	---	2	---	1	---	3	---	---	---	35	35	---	---	---	---	\$ 87 50	\$ 87 50	\$-----	\$ 87 50
Jonesville, Yadkin	227	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	29	29	---	---	---	---	72 50	72 50	---	72 50
Harmon, Yadkin	420	2	2	2	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	17	18	---	1	2 00	---	45 00	47 00	47 00	---
Boonville, Yadkin	421	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	21	20	1	---	---	---	50 00	50 00	---	50 00
Baltimore, Yadkin	424	1	1	1	---	1	---	---	1	4	---	43	40	3	---	1 00	---	100 00	101 00	101 00	---
Oak Grove, Yadkin	557	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	24	24	---	---	---	---	60 00	60 00	60 00	---
		3	3	5	0	2	0	3	2	5	0	169	166	3	---	3 00	---	415 00	418 00	208 00	210 00

33--WILKESBORO DISTRICT--Wilkes County

[illegible]

* Liberty Grove Lodge, No. 407, and Millers Creek Lodge, No. 415, consolidated October 30, 1931, as North Wilkesboro, No. 407.

34--JEFFERSON DISTRICT--Alleghany and Ashe Counties

[illegible]

35—BOONE DISTRICT—Watauga County

[illegible]

ABSTRACT OF RETURNS FROM SUBORDINATE LODGES (Continued)

36—HICKORY DISTRICT—Burke, Caldwell and Catawba Counties

NAME OF LODGE AND COUNTY	Number	Initiated	Passed	Raised	Admitted	Reinstated	Expelled	Suspended	Withdrawn	Died	Rejected	Membership Previous Year	Present Membership	Decrease	Increase	Amount Due From Initiator	Fines	Am't of Grand Lodge Dues	Total Amount Due	Amount Paid	Balance Due
Catawba Valley, Burke	217	2	3	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	167	169	15	2	2 00	2 50	\$ 422 50	\$ 424 50	\$ 424 00	50
Catawba, Catawba	248	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	4	2	1	178	163	15	1	2 00	2 50	407 50	412 00	412 00	---
Hibriten, Caldwell	262	4	4	4	3	1	1	1	3	2	3	214	211	3	3	4 00	---	527 50	527 50	527 50	---
Hickory, Catawba	343	4	4	4	3	1	1	1	8	2	3	240	236	4	4	4 00	---	590 00	594 00	594 00	---
Shawnee, Catawba	382	---	---	---	---	---	---	8	8	---	---	38	30	8	8	---	---	75 00	75 00	58 50	16 50
Cookville, Catawba	502	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	1	1	---	50	48	2	2	1 00	---	120 00	120 00	120 00	---
Maiden, Catawba	592	1	2	2	1	1	1	---	---	---	---	84	86	---	4	1 00	---	215 00	216 00	216 00	---
R v erside, Catawba	603	1	2	2	1	1	1	---	---	---	---	84	88	---	4	1 00	---	220 00	221 00	221 00	---
		10	13	14	5	1	0	28	8	8	5	1055	1031	24	---	10 00	2 50	2577 50	2590 00	2573 00	17 00

37—SHELBY DISTRICT—Cleveland County

Cleveland, Cleveland	202	7	7	7	2	1	1	19	1	5	---	309	294	15	---	\$ 7 00	2 50	\$ 735 00	\$ 744 50	2 50	\$ 742 00
Fair View, Cleveland	339	3	7	8	3	---	---	1	---	---	---	112	122	10	10	3 00	5 00	305 00	313 00	305 50	7 50
Fallston, Cleveland	353	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	35	34	1	---	---	---	85 00	85 00	85 00	---
State Line, Cleveland	375	---	---	---	---	---	---	2	1	1	1	65	61	4	4	---	---	152 50	152 50	152 50	---
Mooreboro, Cleveland	388	---	---	---	2	1	4	4	3	3	90	84	6	6	---	---	---	210 00	210 00	210 00	---
Lawndale, Cleveland	483	---	---	---	---	---	---	4	4	---	1	68	64	4	4	---	---	160 00	160 00	160 00	---
Lattimore, Cleveland	508	2	1	1	1	---	---	---	2	2	---	56	56	---	---	2 00	---	140 00	142 00	142 00	---
Camp Cal, Cleveland	534	3	2	2	---	---	---	4	1	---	---	58	55	3	---	3 00	---	137 50	140 50	95 00	45 50
Cesar, Cleveland	579	---	---	---	---	---	---	3	---	1	---	23	19	4	4	---	---	47 50	47 50	---	47 50
		15	18	18	8	1	3	36	3	12	2	816	789	27	---	15 00	7 50	1972 50	1995 00	1152 50	842 50

38—HENDERSONVILLE DISTRICT—Henderson, Polk and Transylvania Counties

Dunn's Rock, Transylvania	267	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	145	145	---	---	---	---	\$ 362 50	\$ 362 50	---	\$ 362 50
Kedron, Henderson	587	5	4	3	5	2	1	12	1	---	3	147	143	4	4	5 00	---	357 50	362 50	332 50	---
Saluda, Polk	482	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2	---	---	59	57	2	---	---	---	142 50	142 50	71 25	71 25
Skvuka, Polk	605	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	51	51	---	---	---	---	127 50	127 50	---	---
Mill Springs, Polk	636	1	---	---	---	---	---	8	3	---	1	33	22	11	11	1 00	---	55 00	56 00	56 00	---
		6	4	3	5	2	1	20	4	2	4	435	418	17	---	6 00	---	1045 00	1051 00	617 25	433 75

39—ASHEVILLE DISTRICT—Buncombe and Madison Counties

Mount Hermon, Buncombe	118	9	9	9	11	2	32	12	17	761	722	39	\$ 9 00	\$1805 00	\$1814 00	\$1814 00
Blackmer, Buncombe	170	1	1	1	1	1	7	1	---	88	80	6	1 00	203 00	201 00	98 50
French Broad, Madison	292	3	3	3	3	1	14	---	3	153	140	13	3 00	350 00	353 00	353 00
Vance, Buncombe	293	---	---	---	---	---	12	---	3	65	50	15	---	125 00	125 00	125 00
Mars Hill, Madison	370	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	53	53	10	---	132 50	132 50	132 50
White Rock, Madison	392	---	---	---	---	---	9	---	1	28	18	10	---	45 00	45 00	45 00
Blitmore, Buncombe	446	3	2	2	4	---	8	4	4	177	167	10	3 00	417 50	420 50	420 50
Ivy, Madison	407	---	---	---	---	---	4	---	---	29	25	4	---	62 50	65 00	65 00
Hornly, Buncombe	497	3	3	4	---	---	---	---	---	64	67	---	3 00	167 50	170 50	170 50
Barnardsville, Buncombe	511	---	---	---	---	---	10	---	---	22	14	8	---	35 00	35 00	35 00
Ottolay, Buncombe	533	---	---	---	---	1	8	9	1	44	28	16	---	70 00	70 00	70 00
Swannanoa, Buncombe	561	1	1	2	1	---	---	1	1	52	53	1	1 00	132 50	133 50	133 50
John A. Nichols, Buncombe	650	3	3	3	---	---	3	1	---	102	101	1	3 00	252 50	253 50	200 00
Black Mountain, Buncombe	663	1	1	1	2	---	---	1	---	43	45	2	1 00	112 50	113 50	113 50
West Asheville, Buncombe	665	5	4	4	3	---	8	3	4	146	138	8	5 00	345 00	350 00	350 00
		29	30	32	22	4	0	116	32	34	0	1825	29 00	2 50	4252 50	4284 00
												124				1272 50
																3011 50

40—SPRUCE PINE DISTRICT—Mitchell, Yancey, and Avery Counties

Burnsville, Yancey *	192	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	109	109	---	\$ 3 00	\$ 272 50	\$ 272 50	\$ 272 50
Bakersville, Mitchell	357	3	2	2	1	1	20	---	1	77	60	17	---	150 00	153 00	153 00
Bald Creek, Yancey	397	---	---	---	---	---	2	1	1	127	124	3	---	310 00	310 00	50 00
Linville, Avery	483	6	5	6	---	1	1	1	1	84	89	5	6 00	222 50	231 00	190 00
Vesner, Mitchell	554	---	---	---	---	---	16	1	1	88	71	17	---	177 50	177 50	177 50
Cranberry, Avery	593	1	1	1	13	1	---	2	2	93	108	10	1 00	270 00	271 00	271 00
Plumtree, Avery	648	---	---	---	---	---	15	2	1	41	23	18	---	57 50	57 50	57 50
		10	9	10	14	4	0	56	5	7	3	624	10 00	2 50	1460 00	1472 50
												584				899 00
																573 50

* Charter arrested December 21, 1931.

41—WAYNESVILLE DISTRICT—Haywood County

Waynesville, Haywood	259	2	---	---	3	---	11	1	5	187	173	14	\$ 2 00	\$ 432 50	\$ 434 50	\$ 300 00
Pigeon River, Haywood	383	5	5	6	---	1	---	3	3	164	158	6	5 00	395 00	400 00	400 00
Clyde, Haywood	453	2	---	1	---	---	---	1	4	101	97	4	2 00	242 50	244 50	244 50
Sonoma, Haywood	472	4	5	4	1	---	4	---	2	86	85	1	4 00	212 50	216 50	216 50
		13	10	11	4	1	0	25	2	14	4	538	13 00	1282 50	1295 50	1161 00
												513				134 50

ABSTRACT OF RETURNS FROM SUBORDINATE LODGES (Continued)

42—SYLVA DISTRICT—Jackson, Macon, and Swain Counties

NAME OF LODGE AND COUNTY	Number	Initiated	Passed	Raised	Admitted	Reinstated	Expelled	Suspended	Withdrawn	Died	Rejected	Membership Previous Year	Present Membership	Decrease	Increase	Amount Due From Initiation	Fines	Am't of Grand Lodge Dues	Total Amount Due	Amount Paid	Balance Due
Junaluska, Macon	145	3	2	1	1	1	1	2	2	4	4	124	119	5	14	3	00	297 50	300 50	300 00	50
Unaka, Jackson	268							12	3	3	3	125	111					277 50	277 50	85 00	192 50
East LaPorte, Jackson	358							2	2	2	2	81	77					192 50	192 50	150 00	42 50
Oconee, Swain	427	6	5	9	2	1	1	1	1	4	4	207	213			6	00	532 50	538 50	238 50	300 00
Blue Ridge, Macon	435	3	3	3								42	45			3	00	112 50	115 50		115 50
Dillsboro, Jackson	437	1	1	1								46	47			1	00	117 50	118 50	118 50	
Glenville, Jackson	551									2	2	50	50			1	00	123 00	126 00	126 00	
		14	12	15	2	3	0	16	2	15	0	675	662	13		14	00	1655 00	1669 00	1018 00	651 00

43—MURPHY DISTRICT—Cherokee, Clay and Graham Counties

Cherokee, Cherokee	146	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	3	128	124	4		1	00	310 00	311 00	228 50	311 00
Clay, Clay	301	1	2	3				2	2	2	1	93	91	2		1	00	227 50	228 50	228 50	
Montgomery, Cherokee	426				1	4		8	1	1	1	64	60	4				150 00	150 00	50 00	100 00
Marble Spring, Cherokee	439	6	5	6	1			1	1			58	64			6	00	160 00	166 00	166 00	
Unaka, Cherokee	506					2		16		1		38	23	15				37 50	57 50		57 50
Andrews, Cherokee	529	2	4	4	1				1	1	1	110	113			3	00	282 50	284 50	284 50	
		10	11	14	6	2	0	27	3	8	2	491	475	16		10	00	1187 50	1197 50	729 00	468 50

44—RUTHERFORDTON DISTRICT—McDowell and Rutherford Counties

Western Star, Rutherford	91	2	1	2		3		16	4			141	126	15		2	00	315 00	317 00	317 00	
Mystic Tie, McDowell	237	1	1	1	2			5	2	4		210	202	8		1	00	505 00	506 00	506 00	
Forest City, Rutherford	381				1	2			1	3		118	117	1				292 50	292 50		292 50
Joppa, McDowell	401	3	3	3	2			6	2	2		69	64	5		3	00	160 00	163 00	163 00	
Cliffside, Rutherford	460					1		13				92	80	12				200 00	200 00	200 00	
Caroleen, Rutherford	510							6				46	41	5				102 50	102 50		102 50
Hollis, Rutherford	535											33	34			1		85 00	85 00	85 00	
		6	5	8	8	3	0	46	9	9		709	664	45		6	00	1680 00	1666 00	1271 00	395 00

RECAPITULATION OF ABSTRACT OF RETURNS

DISTRICT		Initiated	Passed	Raised	Admitted	Reinstated	Expelled	Suspended	Withdrawn	Died	Rejected	Membership Previous Year	Present Membership	Decrease	Increase	Amount Due From Initiations	Fines	Amount of Grand Lodge Dues	Total Amount Due	Amount Paid	Balance Due
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Elizabeth City	20	19	2	5	---	---	---	6	9	10	5	828	829	---	1	20 00	5 00	2072 50	2097 50	1753 40	344 10
Windsor	6	7	4	---	---	---	---	21	9	9	---	528	530	28	---	6 00	---	1250 00	1256 00	890 50	365 50
Plymouth	22	17	3	1	---	---	---	32	4	11	1	617	591	26	---	22 00	---	1477 50	1499 50	995 62	503 88
Halifax	6	5	6	2	1	---	---	21	8	16	---	870	834	36	---	6 00	7 50	2085 00	2098 50	764 00	1334 50
Greenville	4	3	3	10	---	---	---	1	34	6	14	646	604	42	---	4 00	---	1510 00	1514 00	1163 00	351 00
Kinston	19	18	5	1	1	---	---	88	10	20	5	1013	919	94	---	19 00	5 00	2297 50	2321 50	1460 00	861 50
New Bern	28	23	26	7	2	---	---	13	5	24	4	903	896	7	---	28 00	---	2240 0	2268 00	1990 00	278 00
Jacksonville	5	5	9	3	2	---	---	9	4	2	---	338	307	1	---	5 00	5 00	767 50	777 50	288 00	489 50
Clinton	14	8	8	9	3	---	---	18	9	14	4	701	683	21	---	14 00	7 50	1700 00	1721 50	1105 00	616 50
Wilmington	20	19	18	2	---	---	---	44	17	26	4	1552	1504	48	---	20 00	2 50	3760 00	3782 50	3782 50	---
Lumberton	11	12	14	9	4	---	---	42	18	19	5	983	937	52	---	11 00	10 00	2342 50	2363 50	1163 50	1200 00
Rockingham	14	12	15	11	1	---	---	75	9	7	1	774	710	64	---	14 00	5 00	1775 00	1794 00	804 50	989 50
Sanford	12	11	10	8	---	---	---	31	7	22	2	721	679	42	---	12 00	---	1697 50	1709 50	1643 00	66 50
Fayetteville	32	29	29	5	3	---	---	34	14	16	3	741	714	27	---	32 00	15 00	1785 00	1837 00	1409 50	422 50
Raleigh	31	32	36	29	7	3	---	80	20	15	3	1887	1841	46	---	31 00	5 00	4602 50	4638 50	4169 50	469 00
Smithfield	3	1	1	5	---	---	---	34	9	13	1	556	506	50	---	3 00	5 00	1265 00	1273 00	495 00	778 00
Wilson	35	27	29	10	---	---	---	54	11	20	7	1285	1239	46	---	35 00	7 50	3097 50	3140 00	1978 50	1161 50
Tarboro	8	8	4	1	---	---	---	15	6	6	2	377	363	14	---	8 00	2 50	907 50	918 00	575 50	342 50
Henderson	8	12	11	4	4	1	---	32	8	12	2	776	742	34	---	8 00	---	1855 00	1863 00	931 00	932 00
Oxford	6	9	9	6	---	---	---	12	3	13	1	473	460	13	---	6 00	---	1150 00	1156 00	867 22	288 78
Durham	21	21	27	13	2	2	---	79	28	14	3	1675	1524	81	---	21 00	---	3810 00	3831 00	3487 50	343 50
Reidsville	4	7	8	1	---	---	---	23	2	9	---	600	574	26	---	4 00	---	1435 00	1439 00	1296 50	142 50
Greensboro	46	49	51	17	4	2	---	97	48	28	---	2359	2255	103	---	46 00	---	5340 00	5386 00	3422 75	2263 25
Asheboro	4	4	5	4	2	1	---	15	5	8	---	557	539	18	---	4 00	7 50	1347 50	1359 00	1070 50	288 50

RECAPITULATION OF ABSTRACT OF RETURNS—Continued

25	Salisbury	31	36	34	18	2	49	22	23	9	1918	1878	40	---	31	00	5	00	4695	00	4731	00	3922	00	809	00	
26	Monroe	10	9	8	36	1	76	30	13	1	693	618	75	---	10	00	---	---	1545	00	1455	00	923	50	631	50	
27	Charlotte	26	26	29	2	---	93	23	41	11	2343	2243	100	---	26	00	---	---	5807	50	5633	50	5623	50	10	00	
28	Gastonia	21	20	23	45	2	1	138	36	16	4	1471	1350	121	---	21	00	---	---	3375	00	3396	00	1603	00	1793	00
29	Statesville	9	10	13	8	2	25	10	11	2	732	709	23	---	9	00	---	---	1772	50	1781	50	1716	50	65	00	
30	W. Salem	22	26	22	18	---	53	26	24	7	1283	1223	63	---	22	00	---	---	3057	50	3079	50	2857	50	222	00	
31	Elkin	15	14	12	7	3	39	8	6	1	712	681	31	---	15	00	5	00	1702	50	1722	50	1260	00	462	50	
32	Yadkinville	3	3	5	---	2	3	2	5	---	169	166	3	---	3	00	---	---	415	00	418	00	208	00	210	00	
33	Wilkesboro	12	12	13	6	1	19	8	2	---	472	463	9	---	12	00	2	50	1157	50	1172	00	879	50	292	50	
34	Jefferson	6	6	6	6	---	21	8	7	1	397	373	24	---	6	00	2	50	932	50	941	00	282	50	658	50	
35	Boone	3	3	4	2	3	6	4	4	---	300	295	5	---	3	00	---	---	737	50	740	50	387	50	353	00	
36	Hickory	10	13	14	5	1	28	8	8	5	1055	1031	24	---	10	00	2	50	2577	50	2590	00	2573	00	17	00	
37	Shelby	15	18	18	8	1	36	3	12	2	816	789	27	---	15	00	7	50	1972	50	1995	00	1152	50	842	50	
38	Hendersonville	6	4	3	5	2	20	4	2	4	435	418	17	---	6	00	---	---	1045	00	1051	00	617	25	433	75	
39	Asheville	29	30	32	22	4	116	32	34	---	1825	1701	124	---	29	00	2	50	4252	50	4284	00	1272	50	3011	50	
40	Spruce Pine	10	9	10	14	4	56	5	7	3	624	584	40	---	10	00	2	50	1460	0	1472	50	899	00	573	50	
41	Waynesville	13	10	11	4	1	25	2	14	4	538	513	25	---	13	00	---	---	1282	50	1295	50	1161	00	134	50	
42	Sylva	14	12	15	2	3	16	2	15	---	675	662	13	---	14	00	---	---	1655	0	1669	00	1018	00	651	00	
43	Murphy	10	11	14	6	2	27	3	8	2	491	475	16	---	10	00	---	---	1187	50	1197	50	729	00	468	50	
44	Rutherfordton	6	5	8	8	3	46	9	9	---	709	664	45	---	6	00	---	---	1660	0	1666	00	1271	00	395	00	
		650	636	677	438	84	18	1801	514	609	110	39327	37584	1743	---	650	00	120	00	93960	00	94730	00	67863	24	26866	76

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Press Of Oxford Orphanage
Oxford, N. C.

1932



MASONIC REVIEWS

1-9-3-2



*Report of
Foreign Correspondent
and Reviewer*



--Prepared for--

The Grand Lodge of North Carolina, A. F. & A. M.

--By--

J. EDWARD ALLEN
Warrenton, N. C.

MASONIC REVIEWS

PART ONE—*The United States of America.*

PART TWO—*The British Empire.*

PART THREE—*Jurisdictions Chiefly Using
Language Other Than English.*

FOREWORD

THE REVIEWER'S GREETINGS

We greet the reader in the midst of conditions which have come home to every one of us in some way or another as being in the highest degree unusual. For one thing, a glance at statistical tables as we give them at the end of this report, is sufficient to show extraordinary conditions in the Masonic fraternity. For another thing, these statistical showings are not the whole story. While it is true that every Grand Lodge in the United States shows a loss in membership during the year, it is also true that there is nothing inherently wrong with Masonry. It has been abused, concealed, misrepresented, mistreated, and this condition has shown itself; but Masonry is fundamentally sound. Just a few minutes ago some one told us of a certain city in which every Shriner had been assessed a hundred dollars to keep off foreclosure of the mortgage on the Mosque—result, many suspensions. In another city, a similar assessment on all Scottish Rite Masons to pay pressing obligations on a very imposing Cathedral—result, disintegrated morale. In still another city, every would-be petitioner for degrees is caused to understand that if he does not sign a pledge card for a hundred dollars to the Masonic Temple building fund (to pay the debt) he need not expect ever to be made a Master Mason. In yet other places, lodges are placing assessments far out of proportion to the ability of their members to pay in these times of readjustment; dues elsewhere are boosted for the same purpose, whatever these are; and in some places, mortgages are actually foreclosed and Masonic property lost. All men have a large percentage of the fool in the ingredients of their composition in inflated times; they are unaware of the possibility that there shall ever be a deflation. When it comes, there is a great crash, much wailing and weeping and gnashing of teeth. The biggest thing we have to do, no matter whether there be a big boom or a depression so thick that one can cut it, is simply to keep one's head, never lose one's sense of proportion, attempt to evaluate properly, and all in all, to put first things first.

We are cutting this report shorter this year. We think the brethren wish this to be done. Moreover, it was necessary that we reduce the amount of time which could be given to it. Sorrows and reverses have come to us during the year and the end is not yet. The writer's father, a mainstay in community and family, because of the indispensable quality of his advice and of his judgment, was some weeks ago stricken with blindness and his health seriously impaired. Our bank "busted in our face" the other day, and left us wondering where the price of the next day's necessities was to come from. A new school law, the most radical which has been adopted by any state in fifty years, has required our undivided attention almost every moment since the never-to-be-forgotten General Assembly of 1931 put it into effect. We had already taken on some extra work which we had to complete, but which we should have declined to undertake "if we had only been able to foresee what was coming." That's a familiar song these days; isn't it?

MASONIC UNIVERSALITY COMES NEARER

Some seven years ago, three or four Grand Lodges in the United States set up definite standards by which to enter into fraternal relations with foreign Grand Lodges, and gave quite a bit of publicity to these. As a result, two things happened.

Foreign Grand Lodges either set to work to make it known that they were in accord with these standards, or else they began to scoff at them and call them too "narrow". One by one, Grand Orients sent out notices that they were absolutely independent as to dogma, government, ritual; that they were entirely independent of all Supreme Councils or other outside control. Grand Bodies not a few incorporated almost verbatim our standards of recognition as their fundamental law. The South American Masonic map has almost been entirely reworked by this process in that time. Only in the past few months those old Masonic puzzles, Uruguay, Paraguay and the Argentine, followed the Brazil-

ian bodies into the fold of regularity of organization, doctrine and control. Brazil's Grand Orient split in pieces; Grand Lodges were organized in the several states on strictly regular lines, adopting our Standards with not the change of a letter. It is only a question of a short time before the entire Masonic structure of the South American continent will be completely acceptable. Even in Mexico, things are improving. There are really some Grand Lodges of that country, besides the York body which is 95% composed of foreigners and makes the English language official, which are able to show conformity to North American and English standards. We consider this development, coupled with a willingness on the part of the English speaking Grand Lodges to investigate conditions and take some steps toward the universality of such a Masonry as is in accord with good standards, to be one of the most forward looking steps in Masonry in the present decade. In short, we hope that, with the adoption of practically the same standards by three fourths of the States of America and of the British jurisdictions, we can then extend recognition to all Masonic Grand Lodges which these standards reach, and thus achieve the universality of acceptable Masonry. For what is worthy of recognition by New York, Massachusetts, California, North Carolina, in strict accord with their standards, will in time be found to be acceptable to other Grand Lodges with the same standards.

One note of warning we sound. Standards are worthless if they are ignored; if they are not honestly and carefully used. We find two Grand Lodges extending recognition, for instance, to certain Grand Bodies which notoriously do not meet those standards. This sort of procedure makes the rest of the Masonic world laugh. For instance, those standards require that a Grand Lodge shall either exercise exclusive territorial jurisdiction or else share it by consent. Here comes that new Symbolic Grand Lodge of Germany, formed in 1930 or thereabouts, and seeks recognition, over the protests of

nine other Grand Lodges already working in Germany and sharing territory by consent, and all regular by our standards. In Roumania, for instance, a Grand Lodge recognizes that Roumanian Grand Body which has been declared spurious by New York; while the first Grand Lodge is still a warm friend of New York's; or an American Grand Lodge is a warm friend of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky, and at the same time recognizes that Roumanian Grand Lodge which Kentucky has declared by inference to be spurious. The two Roumanian Grand Bodies do not share territory by consent. We are writing these lines in the hope that we shall arrive at some concert of action here in the United States by agreement. We express it as our belief that this matter ought to be discussed intelligently by somebody in the next Conference of Grand Masters, with a view to preventing inconsistencies. A better day is coming for Masonry around the world, as well as here at home, if we act carefully, intelligently, aggressively, and with a modicum of fraternal comity withal, which should and can in nowise impair the complete autonomy of any American Grand Lodge.

ABOUT LEARNING MASONRY

This scribe has always been poor at rote memory. Give us a dissertation, an argument, a narrative, a descriptive essay, and we can give you a fairly good synopsis of it in language which you can fairly well understand and perhaps listen to with interest: but give us a piece and tell us to speak it *verbatim et literatim*, and we shall at once suffer the tortures of the damned. While we were studying at Harvard away back in 1914, it became necessary that we learn something verbatim; and it almost threw us into a fever before we had completed the job. It took us a year to learn the ritual of the Symbolic Degrees, but we still have them.

There are many others like us. Some of them would like to be Masons, but are aware of the fact that rote memory is required, and forever stay outside. We are moved to remark that these men are the kind, very often,

who are accustomed to think things out for themselves, rather than take by rote what some other man has said. Not that we should infer that the fellow who is blessed with a good rote-memory does not think it out: he is simply more fortunate in possessing more than one special memory ability, in the most of cases, or at least in some cases.

The facts which we have stated above are stated that we may point out a conviction that has been growing upon us. Perhaps we Masons have been too insistent upon merely remembering some words, when we require candidates to "learn" the degrees as they have learned them in the past. Perhaps it is just as important that these candidates read and digest something which will show them the *meaning* of these degrees. Perhaps, if we had done this through the past three decades, the problem of *Masonic Education* would not be today so much of an unknown quantity. We should not decry the value of knowing the beautiful language word for word, of the Masonic ritual—far from it. We know of nothing more impressive; and exact memorization is necessary to preserve this in the absence of the written or printed ritual. But we must remember that the educational level of this country, and in this state, is markedly advancing. In 1919, when this writer became a superintendent of schools, there were just one-sixth as many persons in public high schools in his county as there are today; and that process has been going on for a decade. This educated membership which must come to us from such conditions wants something to do; something to think about, and not merely something to learn by rote and shout out that way afterwards with great gusto. If it cannot get something to think about in Masonry, it is sure to look elsewhere. Let's revise our notions about some things, and meet conditions as we actually find them today: anticipate them as they will confront us tomorrow. We need badly in Masonry some men that we are today not attracting. We have on our rolls the names of some men who haven't the least idea what it

is all about, but who, if started right, would have been glad to be informed. In the future, let's start them right!

DUAL MEMBERSHIP

The discussion of special subjects is as much a matter of topics of the day as ladies' fashions, or political campaigns. In Masonry at present much has been said about permitting Dual Membership or Plural Membership. More than a dozen American Grand Lodges now permit the practice; and it has been for ages the law in England.

The argument for it is purely sentimental. A man is raised in a particular lodge, and after some years moves from its jurisdiction. He dislikes greatly the idea of breaking the old bonds—that is the universal declaration. But in his new home he feels like he ought not to become too much of a persistent intruder or a too frequent visitor. He feels a restraint. He is of little use to this new Masonic community.

This set of experiences is not at all hypothetical: it is all too common. Up to 35% of our members are non-resident; up to 15% do not even reside in the same state in which their lodge membership is kept. This fact constitutes a weakness which cannot be ignored. Therefore it has been proposed to permit men to belong to more than one lodge, as it is customary to do in England. Our neighbor state of Virginia has done this for years. It is satisfied with the custom.

Of objections to this there are none that are valid—concerning this there is general agreement. Some Grand Lodges simply do not want it; and it is not necessary to argue that. Some object that this system might present difficulties of accounting for the exact number of members. This matter is insignificant; and moreover, there are systems to keep these records accurate. But suppose we don't; suppose a man is a member of two lodges and pays dues to two; it will not kill us to have him counted twice. It is objected that the system would annoy the Grand Secretary. We challenge a Grand Sec-

retary to tell us that. The nearest to an objection to it is the fact that where it has been tried for the first time in very recent years, as for instance in New York, few have availed themselves of the privilege. Summing up, it may be said that it does no harm, potentially is able to cure a great evil, and the big objection is the infrequency of its application. What the future will bring in this regard, one cannot now tell. The chief obstacle is Old Man Inertia. We think dual or plural membership ought to be permitted, even though a bare baker's dozen have availed themselves of the privilege at the end of a couple of years. Once the idea penetrates Masonry fully, it will help solve some problems.

FINANCING MASONIC TEMPLES

We are quite confident that much of the trouble which Masonry is experiencing in many quarters is caused by financial difficulties, and that the largest part of these troubles arise from real estate owned, and the desire to "keep up with Lizzie" in erecting imposing edifices. A certain community builds a Temple, leaving from fifty thousand dollars to a million or two in the form of bonded debt. The membership has to become responsible for this. The times become tighter. Naturally, the men who laid the financial plans were eager to get the Temple, or a Cathedral, or a Mosque, or a Masonic Hall, or whatever they call it. This means that the benefit of any doubt would naturally be resolved in favor of taking a chance. In the beginning they have counted upon certain fees for initiation; and naturally they have counted upon an average number of suspensions only—in other words, they have based their estimates upon the experiences of the past. But initiations drop off. Suspensions increase. Instead of a steady growth in membership from whom to obtain revenue, they have a loss. Their calculations are shot to pieces; the money does not come in. The owners of the mortgage demand payment. They levy an assessment of fifty dollars or a hundred dollars per member. Members leave them. Things go from bad to worse. And this sort of situa-

tion promotes the local disintegration of Masonry. We believe there should be rigid supervision by the Grand Lodge, over every building project. It may be said in passing that within the past few weeks one man showed to us a notice of an assessment in a Consistory, and declared he was totally unable to pay it; and another produced a notice of an assessment of a large sum in a Shrine Temple, swearing that he was absolutely unable to pay this. Both were caused by ambitious building projects. One is tempted to repeat that old utterance, "Fling away ambition! By that sin fell the angels—how canst thou, made a little lower than they, hope to win by it?"

MASONRY AND THE PRESENT CRISIS

Never was there such a time in our history as this. As these lines are being written, distrust is abroad in the land. Banks to the right of us, banks to the left of us, close up and suspend. The savings of a lifetime are being wiped out, for thousands of our people. Largely this condition has risen because of distrust, which in turn has arisen from a gross maladjustment. Men and women have come, with an approximation to hysteria, to distrust those institutions upon which our very complex social, governmental, financial structure depends; and as a result, men and women withdraw their support, and institutions which for half a century have been trusted implicitly are forced for the lack of support to close their doors and bring heavy losses to many.

Back of all this is a feeling in the minds of those with whom one comes in contact, that there is a gross inequity in all around them. They work diligently; the elements under the control of Divinity favor them; they live with frugality; they look forward to the just reward of honest toil; and at the end, all that can be seen is debt piled upon debt, nothing to show for the hard labors of the year, and nothing in sight for the future. In the midst of a superabundance, they are in want. The medium of exchange seems to be the only thing lacking. But in these conditions with which we are surrounded, are the

elements of serious things in the future. The presence of a large group of persons totally unemployed is a warning of possible trouble in the future. The existence of a preponderant number of persons in the debtor group is another signal of what may be expected.

Has capitalism in society and government failed? If within a short time there should arise one with the voice of challenge and of leadership in the midst of those who feel deeply that they are deprived of the opportunity to make an honest living for themselves and their dependents under the present conditions, what would happen? One shudders at the suggestion.

Masonry and things of the spirit have been subordinated for some time past, to things material. We have been money-mad, luxury-mad, amusement-mad. Nobody had time for Masonry. As a result, she has today less of influence in the United States, perhaps, than she ever has had before. A day of reckoning, however, had to come: The things of the spirit cannot forever be ignored: materialism cannot permanently choke out everything else. We are turning the corner.

These times need Masonry. Masonry has a message to society in a hysterical state of distrust: for Masonry is the foe of suspicion and of distrust. There be many persons whose attitude it is that all men are suspicious characters, all institutions are untrustworthy, until this assumption is partly disproved by experience. Masonry points out that all of human society depends on faith; and that all faith hangs from a willingness through charity to forget the foibles one of another, and to see his better part. In this attitude there is hope for the future.

Masonry has a message in this maladjustment. It proclaims the right of every man to the opportunity to earn an honest living through industry and that preparation which is symbolized by "a study of the liberal arts and sciences" referred to in the presence of every fellowcraft. It proclaims the doctrine of equality before the law; it challenges every man to see that capi-

talism is not abused: it is the foe of all that undermines good government; it holds no brief for communism; it is the enemy of Bolshevism: it proclaims that the Volume of the Sacred Law, and with it Love everlasting, will ultimately triumph.

LET US MAINTAIN MASONIC STANDARDS

One note of warning we would sound first of all. That group of Masons who become over-anxious for the candidates and their dollars, and admit those whose presence will add no worth-while contribution to the strength, the morale, the power or the character of the lodge, is sowing dragon's teeth which will ere long be a sufficient warrant of trouble. We are now learning our lesson from the days of 1919, when we took them in by the thousands, when our raisings ran up to sixteen per cent of our membership in a single year, and when we took them in as raw material and let them stay that way. It is reasonably safe to say that a very large percentage of those who have attached to themselves the titles of Masonry within the past decade, scarcely know what it is all about. Some "joined" through curiosity—they had been told that we were in possession of certain secrets. Disillusioned as to the nature of these, many departed via the n. p. d. door. Others petitioned because "it was the thing to do" in their set; it carried with it a certain prestige. People who connect themselves with Masonry for this reason, are scarcely ever an asset to it—it takes another sort of motive. Others came into the fold because they were led to believe that Masons "stick together"—it might be of pecuniary value to belong; moreover, Masons didn't tell on one another, they had heard; and besides, had you ever heard of a Mason being hanged anywhere in the world? Surely such a tie as this could bring to them personal advantage; let's get all such advantages. Moreover, in those days, the currency had been inflated, and many people simply had more money than they knew what to do with, anyway. Naturally, Masonry got some of it. They could afford the luxuries. Radio was not then developed greatly; iceless refrigerators were

not in general use; it was nice to join, get the jewelry and the eats and the hats, sashes, trips and the like. It is now that we realize that what we need is more Masons, rather than more "joiners." Of this latter classification, we have had so many that there is Masonic indigestion—we could not assimilate them. Let us be warned of this sort. The school of experience works by hard rules, but it grants some valuable diplomas sometimes. It's extravagant to learn by the process of trial-and-error, to be sure, but it's the only guaranteed curriculum, where a postgraduate course is not necessary.

THE PROBLEM OF MASONIC EDUCATION

All of which leads up directly to the problem of Masonic Education—and what a problem it is! We have read carefully the books laid before us—and not a single one of them indicates that any Grand Lodge has solved the problem. There has been experimentation about it for a decade, and we have gone nowhere and arrived at nothing except that we have eliminated some notions on the subject as being foolish. In fact, the term "Masonic Education" is one just now to produce yawns. Our brethren as a rule don't want it. It does not either appeal to their imagination or inspire them. They yawn at you when you begin to speak about it, or else they are more polite and just don't do anything about it. But after all is said and done, the fact remains that something is badly needed. How do we know that? Just two questions will give the answer to that question. First, let us ask of the reader this searching question—To what extent is Masonry a force in your life? What contribution to your philosophy of life has Masonry made? How much better off are you because of Masonry and your share in it? If one knows Masonry, if one lives Masonry, if one has made Masonry a part of himself, the answers to this question as thrice stated above, will reveal that one cannot leave Masonry without creating a void in its place. Second, what contribution are you making to Masonry? What have you done to comprehend its beauties, its truths, its deeper significance? One must

know that Masonry is not a thing to be comprehended in a day, or a week. To be "initiated" is to be a diligent seeker; to go below the surface; to dig out by long experience the hidden values; to experience the thrills of serving. One weeps to think of the countless thousands who have never taken the trouble to do these things—of those many others who are lost to us because they were incapable of doing them. We venture to give to every Mason a suggestion—let him take down his New Testament and study the Parable of the Sower who Went Forth to Sow. That is a Masonic parable. It fits the twentieth century Mason in such a remarkable way as to be almost startling.

Yes, these be hard times, Masonically as well as in agriculture, the securities market, commerce, banking. Masonically speaking, we are glad of it. It takes just such times to make Masonry approximate what it ought to be. Experiences like those which are here observed for more than a decade, do not reveal character. We venture to think that out of these present experiences will come a better Masonry than we have ever known. In this time of trial, the mistakes of the past come to light so vividly that they will not be repeated. A new fire will be kindled. Building from within, we shall discover a new and holier spirit arise, one shorn of materialism; one more lovely, purer, more truly fraternal—one able to make an indispensable contribution to a real Mason's philosophy of life, his practices, his citizenship.

PROGRAM OF THE ANNUAL COMMUNICATION

A proposition is to come before the Grand Lodge, looking toward a change in the date of the Annual Communication. With this matter we are not concerned; but, inasmuch as the brethren are thinking about such matters, we venture to give them something else to think about in connection with them. A few days ago we idly looked over the pages of the 59 North American books of Proceedings, of Grand Lodges of this continent, and were somewhat struck with the fact that only six

Grand Lodges begin their Annual Communication in the evening, and of these six, two do so because the Grand Royal Arch Chapters hold their sessions immediately preceding those of the Grand Lodges. Of the other four, North Carolina is one. This means, in short, that of 58 Grand Lodges, only three besides our own begin the Annual Communication with an evening session: Oklahoma, Virginia and Manitoba. We give the practice which prevailed the past year, in the following table:

WHEN THE GRAND LODGES OPEN ANNUAL COMMUNICATION

Alabama—	Tuesday, 8 p. m. (After Grand Chapter.)
Arizona—	Tuesday, 10 a. m.
Arkansas—	Tuesday, 10 a. m.
California—	Tuesday, 10 a. m.
Colorado—	Tuesday, 10 a. m.
Connecticut—	Wednesday, 11 a. m.
Delaware—	Wednesday, 11 a. m.
District of Columbia—	Quarterly, one evening only each.
Florida—	Tuesday, 10 a. m.
Georgia—	Tuesday, 10 a. m.
Idaho—	Tuesday, 10 a. m.
Illinois—	Tuesday, 10 a. m.
Indiana—	Tuesday, 10 a. m.
Iowa—	Tuesday, 10:45 a. m.
Kansas—	Wednesday, 9 a. m.
Kentucky—	Tuesday, 10 a. m.
Louisiana—	Monday, 2 p. m.
Maine—	Tuesday, 9 a. m.
Maryland—	Tuesday, 4 p. m. ,
Massachusetts—	Quarterly and December 27.
Michigan—	Tuesday, noon.
Minnesota—	Wednesday, noon.
Mississippi—	Tuesday, 10:30 a. m.
Missouri—	Tuesday, 10 a. m.
Montana—	Wednesday, 9 a. m.

Nebraska—Tuesday 9:30 a. m.
Nevada—Thursday, noon.
New Hampshire—Wednesday, 11 a. m.
New Jersey—Wednesday, 11 a. m.
New Mexico—Monday, 10 a. m.
New York—Tuesday, 2 p. m.
North Carolina—Tuesday, 7:30 p. m.
North Dakota—Tuesday, 10 a. m.
Ohio—Tuesday, 10 a. m.
Oklahoma—Tuesday, 8 p. m.
Oregon—Wednesday, 10 a. m.
Pennsylvania—Quarterly, and December 27.
Rhode Island—Monday, 11 a. m.
South Carolina—Wednesday, 11 a. m.
South Dakota—Tuesday, 10 a. m.
Tennessee—Tuesday, 10:15 a. m.
Texas—Wednesday, 10 a. m.
Utah—Tuesday, 10 a. m.
Vermont—Wednesday, 10 a. m.
Virginia—Tuesday, 7:30 p. m.
Washington—Tuesday, 10 a. m.
West Virginia—Wednesday, 8 p. m. (After Grand Chapter.)
Wisconsin—Tuesday, 2 p. m.
Wyoming—Wednesday, 9 a. m.
Philippine Islands—Tuesday, 4 p. m.
Alberta—Wednesday, 10 a. m.
British Columbia—Thursday, 10 a. m.
Manitoba—Wednesday, 8 p. m.
New Brunswick—Tuesday, 11 a. m.
Nova Scotia—Tuesday, 10 a. m.
Canada in Ontario—Tuesday, 10 a. m.
Prince Edward Island—Wednesday, 10:30 a. m.
Quebec—Wednesday, 10 a. m.
Saskatchewan—Wednesday, 9:30 a. m.
Mexico, York Grand Lodge—Thursday, 2 p. m.

Let it be understood, of course, that this writer is not concerned about this matter. It is not our function to be a propagandist, but to dig up facts. And we have never discovered any ready rule-of-thumb by which it

is required that we shall be governed in determining what particular group of facts we shall attack next. The field is limitless. If it is worth anything to Masonry in North Carolina to know how the rest of the Masonic world does things, and what we think about these practices, we are glad to render the service.

Moreover, it is also true that if it suits us better to begin our Annual Communication at seven-thirty in the evening of a Tuesday in January, or in April, or what you wish, then it makes no difference if not a single other Grand Lodge in the whole world does things exactly the same way; there's no reason for a change. If, on the other hand, we could start in the morning, for instance, and so arrange the order of business that there would not be any more of these farces of Thursday morning sessions when there are not two dozen brethren present besides those to be installed, then some improvement may be achieved: for in the majority of the Grand Jurisdictions of the world, the installation ceremony is cherished as the most important Masonic event of the year, both in Grand Lodge and in subordinate lodge. At any rate, we deem it our sole function to give the brethren something to think about. Their conclusions from the facts presented to them are, and of right must ever be, sacredly their own. If in these following pages we make comments showing that we have reached definite conclusions of our own, it must not be concluded that we desire that the reader shall agree with us. Rather should we prefer that he would read, think, disagree, than merely take the yes-yesing attitude. It is in this frame of mind, in this spirit, that we attack the reviews for the Craft.

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "J. Edward Allen". The signature is fluid and elegant, with a large initial "J" and a long, sweeping underline.

Foreign Cor. and Reviewer.

Warrenton, North Carolina,
January 1st, 1932.

PART ONE

Proceedings Reviewed

(IN ORDER)

	Year		Year
Alabama -----	1930	Minnesota -----	1931
Arkansas -----	1930	Missouri -----	1931
California -----	1931	Nebraska -----	1931
Colorado -----	1931	New Jersey -----	1931
Connecticut -----	1931	Nevada -----	1931
District of Columbia -----	1930	New York -----	1931
Florida -----	1931	Oklahoma -----	1931
Georgia -----	1930	Oregon -----	1931
Idaho -----	1931	South Carolina -----	1931
Illinois -----	1931	Tennessee -----	1931
Indiana -----	1931	Texas -----	1930
Iowa -----	1931	Utah -----	1931
Louisiana -----	1931	Virginia -----	1931
Maine -----	1931	West Virginia -----	1931
Massachusetts -----	1930	Wyoming -----	1931
Michigan -----	1931		

ALABAMA—1930

CITY LODGES THAT WERE SLOW

The Grand Lodge takes notice of the fact that the Masonic Home has been operated consistently in the past on borrowed money—that is, they pay out early in the year, money that is not received by the Grand Lodge in per capita tax until late in the same year. Result: Much money needlessly spent for interest, much waste. Many an institution well managed otherwise, has had to do the same thing. This Grand Lodge resolves to end this trouble: it puts on one of those nuisances by the name of “drive”, to raise money to be used as an “advance” fund for the use of the Masonic Home. The goal is a dollar per Master Mason on the rolls. About a fourth of the lodges raised the full quota; the other three-fourths dragged along any old way, the total being sixteen thousand in the tabulation, more later to make about twenty-five thousand dollars from the forty-eight thousand Masons in Alabama.

Some of the big lodges in the centers of population did least; the tail-end is Birmingham Fraternal Lodge, with 894 members, which saw fit to give eighteen dollars of its quota of \$894.00; and another shining light in the list is Birmingham Temple, with 844 members, which contributed the magnificent sum of twenty-six dollars. Mobile Lodge, No. 40, came forward with exactly two dollars. It is presumed that others did not even get honorable mention.

“PHYSICAL PERFECTION” IN ALABAMA

This Grand Lodge has modified the doctrine of physical perfection of candidates to the extent that, if a candidate has certain fingers off, or other members gone, a dispensation must be obtained from the Grand Master before the petition of such persons for the degrees of Freemasonry may be received. The Grand Master, Robert F. Lovelady, reports a half-dozen of such dispensations; one to permit the reception of a candidate who had two fingers gone from a right hand; another from a man with a left foot gone, and so on.

MORE ATTENTION NEEDED

Grand Master Lovelady reports that many times lodges have received petitions for affiliation without taking the trouble to ascertain whether the dimits accompanying such petitions were from regular lodges or not. He therefore recommends that every such petition be referred to the Grand Secretary for investigation before the ballot is spread. This sort of legislation ought to be unnecessary; but personally, we believe that every petition, either for degrees or for affiliation, ought to go to the Grand Secretary for checking.

WHO MAY VOTE

The Grand Master also believes that the constitutional requirements in Alabama that in Grand Lodge each lodge shall have one vote, and one only, is inequitable and is not understood. He therefore recommends that this be changed and that it be enacted that each accredited Master or Warden present in person or by proxy, shall have one vote. Quite often we think that it would be well if there were more stringency of government in Masonry in North Carolina. Any Master Mason who cares to do so, usually obtains a seat in the annual communication of the Grand Lodge, whether an officer or not; and, when a vote is taken, nobody takes the trouble to see that voting is limited to registered members of the Grand Lodge. Any person who feels inclined to vote, usually does so, his Masonic honor being the sole determinant; and nobody goes to any great trouble to invoke that. It would perhaps be well to more rigidly define the status of all parties in these sessions, now that the Grand Lodge Hall is none too large.

OBJECTING TO AN INSTALLATION

Grand Master Lovelady reports that somebody objected to the installation of an officer of a lodge, and the members of that lodge wanted to know what to do about it. It seems that the installation ceremony in Alabama has some sort of a clause like that in the marriage ceremony:

"If any do know of any just cause why this man should not be installed, let him now object or else hereafter hold his peace", and so forth. Well, in at least one case, somebody took this literally and objected. The Grand Master seems not to have been able to tell this lodge what to do to his own satisfaction, and he therefore recommends that there be no such problems in the future—that the opportunity for an objection be omitted hereafter from the ceremony. It was so voted. As a matter of fact, we see no reason for such an opportunity for objection. The lodge elects its officers by vote. It takes two thirds of those present on the occasion of the election, to elect a Master; and a full majority to elect a Warden or other officer. Why, then, should there be any other opportunity for an objector than the right of voting. It was never intended that there be indispensable unanimity in the choice of officers. Even in this day of advanced enlightenment, there be many American citizens who have never learned that in a democracy the will of the majority must be respected; a certain egotism in some impels them to attempt to subordinate every other person to the desires of their own wills. "Rule or ruin" is still a *modus operandi* which is the technique of many. They have no definite philosophy of fraternity except as another way in which to express their own form of selfishness.

HOW THE CONSTITUTION IS AMENDED

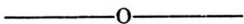
There is a Masonic law in Alabama which requires that every amendment to the constitution shall be submitted to every lodge at a certain time; and that every lodge must vote on it; and that a majority of so many of those lodges as are in good standing must approve it before it may become a law. It is further provided that any lodge which fails to vote thereon shall be cited to appear before the Grand Lodge and show cause for such failure; its failure to show cause being sufficient ground for the arrest of its charter. Every year there is a great list of lodges so cited; and we have not yet seen that anything was done about any of them.

THE GRAND MASTER: PHARMACIST, POLITICIAN, ETC.

There isn't much more to be said about this book in the course of these Reviews. Grand Master Lovelady is a pharmacist, has been president of the State Pharmaceutical Association and a member of the State Legislature, as well as a private secretary to one of the commissioners of the City of Birmingham; and he is now superintendent of the Hillman Hospital, Birmingham. He has been a Sunday School superintendent for 25 years, and a steward of the Methodist church for many years.

FOR WHOM DOES HE WRITE?

Reviewer William B. Clemmons tells the world that he is writing for the Masons of Alabama; but he suspects that "it is read by more Masons outside the State than by those within it". Don't fool yourself there, brother. The members of the Grand Lodge and others into whose hands it falls, will read a good report, attractively written. We Reviewers are too busy to do so except in high spots and not too many of these. It is well to create a good local market for our writings, and then cater to it, and really put out something that we can sell—that is worth selling—to the Craft.



HE CAME AND WENT

He came and went. Why question further,
If he performed his mission well?
For he who judgeth all things rightly,
Alone can tell.

This much we know: that he was faithful
And e'er on duty was intent.
Ask me no more. This is his story:
He came and went.

JAMES CHESTER ROCKWELL.

ARKANSAS—1930

ROSENBAUM PASSES

Grand Master G. A. Warren writes a very interesting formal address for his Grand Lodge; and presents several subjects which are exceedingly challenging. First, he reports the death of Past Grand Master Charles E. Rosenbaum, who was for years the most potent figure in Arkansas Masonry; equally as conspicuous, also, as the distinguished Fay Hempstead. Brother Rosenbaum was a Past Grand Commander of the Grand Commandery of Arkansas, Knights Templar, and was widely known as the second highest officer in the Southern Scottish Rite Supreme Council at the time of his death. He is credited with the success of efforts to build the House of the Temple in Washington, D. C. Many people have supposed him to be of the Jewish faith, which is of course in error.

WAR TIME CAPITOL

One of the Emergent Communications of the Grand Lodge was called to lay the cornerstone of the "War-Time Capitol Memorial Building, Washington, Hempstead County, Arkansas, Thursday, May 1, 1930." This is a building the restoration of which was provided for by the State Legislature of 1929. Details are not given.

SCHOOLING AT THE MASONIC HOME

The Masonic Home at Batesville comes in for much of Grand Master Warren's attention. He notes that the laundry work of the Home is done outside, and comments that in other Children's Homes boys do hair cutting, shoe mending and cabinet work. The children here also, attend the local district school, and since neither the state nor the Masons pay to the district anything to help on the teaching costs, it is about to bankrupt the Batesville school district. He tried to get some relief from the state government, and failed. He therefore urges that every Mason bring pressure to bear upon the

members of the Legislature from his district, to the end that the next session of the legislature shall provide the needed relief. As a matter of fact, there is not the slightest excuse for any other plan than that the state or its political subdivisions shall pay in full the cost of the common school and secondary education of all children in all eleemosynary institutions; and there is, furthermore, not the slightest reason why any of these should deviate from those fundamentals of the state curricula and the state plans of organization, which are good for my children and those of any Mason. We in North Carolina have solved the problem, at least temporarily, by a state-operated school system which reaches to these institutions as well as to the boys of towns and of rural districts. It is very safe to say that if we had not had this state-operated system this year, not a dozen school districts would have been able to keep their schools open and their teachers paid on time. Our Oxford Orphanage participates in it. If it, or any other school, decides to raise state standards (which are merely standards by which to parcel out a certain limited sum of money, and not professional standards at all), then it can, under certain restrictions, do so.

WANTED: MORE MASONS AND BETTER

Grand Master Warren takes note of the influence of Masons in these words:

While we have a good portion of the State's population yet I want to inform you that we have entirely too few Masons in Arkansas to handle our Masonic charity as it should be. Instead of 37,000 Masons more or less, we should have 75,000. We have the material and it is partly our fault we do not get them in our lodges. Many of the lodges show no interest and do not meet regularly, if not all, and the individual Masons do not live their Masonry, hence the outsider does not have any desire to unite with such an organization. I fear we are letting other pleasures take us away from our Masonic duties; the automobile, the radio, the moving pictures and other attractions are drawing our membership from the Lodge meeting, and causing them to lose interest and their absence causes the other members to lose interest.

How this can be corrected I do not pretend to say, but if we will have some sort of program every lodge night, that we do not

have work to do, I feel that this, in a measure would remedy the trouble. I think it is perfectly proper to suggest to a friend whom you know is good material that you would be glad to see him present his name for membership in the Masonic Lodge. Many men think because they are not solicited to join the Masonic Fraternity that they are not wanted; yet it might not be proper to beg a man to give you his application, still I think it is eminently fitting to drop the suggestion that you would enjoy having him come into the Lodge. I am not advising you to take in just anybody to swell the roll—far be it from me to do this—I find that many of the lodges have not been strict enough in rejecting undesirable applicants. I think we should carefully and conscientiously guard our Ballot Box.

He is correct in his analysis of the facts: by reference to our statistical tables, it can be observed that in the country, there are 25,000 Masons per million of population, while in Arkansas there are but 20,000—and North Carolina is still lower. But the real test is the quality of these men, rather than their numbers. Incidentally, the reader should see what our Masonic numbers per million of population are in North Carolina, and then act on his knowledge.

WE SHOULD LET THE UNDESIRABLES APPLY

The Grand Master says we should not forestall any attempts that any man should make, to become a Mason—even though I personally should feel that he is not the right sort of material. Read his reasoning:

I further think that if a man expresses his desire to become a Mason and we know he is not the right material that we should not discourage him from presenting his petition but show a willingness to let him do it, even though you cannot sign the petition, for he can certainly find some friend among the Masons who will endorse him, and if he goes to another place and petitions a Lodge he cannot truthfully say: "I have never before petitioned a Lodge and been rejected."

This is a new line of thought, but it has merit.

WHAT IS INSTITUTIONAL CARE GOOD FOR?

He then discusses the problem of caring for the worn-out Mason and his wife or widow, equally worn-out. He thinks that the plan of caring for these in an institution is a mistake; that they are much happier in pri-

vate homes with loved ones, and an allowance. In this he is correct—until one reaches the problem of the man or woman who has no one to care for him or her, allowance or no allowance. What does his plan provide for these? Here in North Carolina we keep those in private homes that can be well cared for there, and have the Masonic and Eastern Star Home for the others. If we did not have this institution, some of those now there would undoubtedly be in county almshouses, which would be a stigma on Masonic charity.

NON-RESIDENTS CANNOT BE LODGE OFFICERS

This Grand Master also waxes interesting when he rules that a Mason who does not reside in the jurisdiction of his lodge, is not eligible to any of the elective offices of his lodge. In this he slipped up. He offers no explanation or justification. His Jurisprudence Committee disapprove, equally without explanation, and are sustained. That is all there is to it. Of course he perhaps had it in mind that it is the custom for any line-officer of a Masonic body, on removing from its jurisdiction, not to seek advancement in line. We are convinced that this is a worthy custom. The Grand Officer's duties are those of organization and administration, and Heaven knows his best efforts are needed these days. We have seen too many of grand officers who were unable by personal or geographical or other reasons, to function, with the result that Masonic Grand Bodies suffer and deteriorate in such a manner as will require a generation to recover from the experience. No man ought to accept office unless he feels a reasonable assurance that he is going to assume adequately the duties and responsibilities and the labors of that office. A Mason who fails or refuses to recognize this principle, is not fair to the institution or the organization which he is elected to serve.

LETTING DOWN THE BARS ON PHYSICAL PERFECTION

It is difficult to determine whether the Grand Master is apologetic, defensive or defiant when he declares

that he "has violated some of the so-called 'LAND-MARKS' (caps his) this year by granting the requests of a few lodges to let them accept petitions from men who had the misfortune to lose a limb." Here in North Carolina we do the same thing. We are not ready to say that a man with a Masonic heart and mind, can never have a Masonic body because he has lost the index finger of his right hand, or because he wears an artificial foot which cannot be detected except by requiring him to divest himself of his clothing.

"TOO CLOSE TO KANSAS"

This Grand Lodge does the right thing by the George Washington Masonic National Memorial, by voting to give it ten thousand dollars, payable two thousand per year until the full amount has been paid. It is queer that there is a group of states right through the middle of the United States, including Texas, Oklahoma, Kansas, Nebraska, South Dakota, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Iowa, Illinois and Arkansas, all of which have given less than 56 cents per capita (up to last January) to the George Washington Masonic Memorial; and that Ohio is the only other State in that class but not the some geographical group: Tennessee is on the borderline. Please understand that this is not an argument about the George Washington Masonic Memorial, but just what it set out to be—an effort to point out the queer fact that the smallest contributors are right in a huddle in the middle of the United States, all touching one another except Ohio alone. We'd like to get up a graph-map of the situation. All honor to Arkansas for her generous and noble contribution. It's a great state. We note that Grand Master Warren got funny in talking about it, when he says, "for my part,—I would not be classed with Kansas, which is the only state below Arkansas in the list". Some years ago, the Carolinas were in a very bad way educationally; so bad that of all the states, South Carolina was at the bottom and North Carolina next. A speaker was telling a North Carolina audience about this fact. Somebody shouted in relief

from the audience, "Thank God for South Carolina!" No longer will Arkansas have to "thank God for Kansas" in reports about the George Washington Memorial.

HE TOOK THE TRIP

This Grand Master went to Toronto as the guest of the Shriners. Many Grand Masters refused to do this. He also took his wife at their expense. He had a good time, and tells them so, as follows:

The second pleasure trip I took was to Toronto as the guest of Al Amin Shrine. Not only did the shrine take me and pay all my expenses, but it took my wife, also, and I want to say that we appreciate this courtesy to the fullest. I do not recall another trip that we have enjoyed more than this trip to Canada. The courtesies shown me as Grand Master of Arkansas, while I was there, were many. I was invited to all of the first-class attractions and to all the feasts given to the officers. This trip consumed one week from the time we left home until we returned.

We note a resolution to permit dual membership, which was adopted.

"THE DEVIL HOLDING THE REINS"

Grand Orator Conrad Glover is distinctly pessimistic, as is here seen:

The devil seems to be holding the reins of most of the educational institutions of the world, for their tendency is to train the minds of men away from God; but true education will lead men onward and upward toward God. Atheism, agnosticism, and infidelity are all being taught in many of our higher institutions of learning. Groups of students attending these institutions are organizing themselves into atheistic societies, and are advertising themselves under such appellations as "The damned souls," "The legion of the damned," etc. If these conditions are not remedied, you may write FINIS over their doors, for they are doomed.

Formalism is driving God from our churches, and robbing them of their spirituality. When this happens, we may expect chaotic conditions to be prevalent. Modern culture, ritualism, and formalism are all seeking to rob spirituality of its place in the hearts and lives of men. The tendency of the age is toward materialism. A materialistic conception of the universe would rob man of his soul, the Bible of its Inspiration, and God of His authority.

We cannot follow him in his conclusions; there are too many real dangers, for us to permit ourselves to exaggerate what we see to this extent.

CALIFORNIA—1931

DEITY—NOW DEFINED?

One of the decisions of Grand Master John Stewart Ross has to do with a declaration by the Grand Lodge of California in 1888 that "the indispensable qualification of a candidate for initiation is that he must have faith in the true God of Abraham, Isaac and Jacob". He decides that another declaration, by a Grand Master in 1894, that "Other than a belief in a Supreme Being, there is no religious qualification for membership in the Masonic order", which was adopted at that time by the Grand Lodge, now is in effect; and that belief in "the true God of Abraham, Isaac and Jacob", if ever indispensable, is no longer so to be considered. The more commonly accepted words in this connection are "a belief in the existence of God as the great Architect of the Universe", in place of all other declarations among Masons.

THEY REQUIRE PHYSICAL PERFECTION

Problems of physical perfection of candidates also rise to annoy the Grand Master. He believes that one of the indispensable landmarks of Masonry is that a candidate must be able to conform to what the several degrees require of him without any assistance. The law of California says "substantially conform"; and he recommends that the word "substantially" be eliminated; thus making the position of this Grand Lodge one of requiring absolute physical perfection. The majority of the Committee on Policy and General Purposes holds that the lodge is to be the judge of fitness of candidates and that the Grand Master's recommendation should not be approved. Two members of this committee take a different view, holding that the phrase "substantial conformity" is not subject to any broadened interpretation and that the Grand Master ought to be sustained. The minority of the committee was sustained by the Grand Lodge on vote, and thus the doctrine of physical

perfection of Masonic petitioners is materially strengthened in California.

HE BECOMES WORSHIPFUL MASTER, BUT NOT PAST MASTER

The Grand Master also decided that according to the law of California, if the Master of a lodge dies or the office is otherwise vacant, the Senior Warden not only succeeds to the powers and duties of the Master but also assumes the title of Master of the lodge. But since he has never been elected Master, he cannot be considered as a Past Master at the expiration of the term of the Master whose powers, duties and title he has assumed. This would not hold in North Carolina, of course; for in this state he would not assume the title of Master at all.

“SCIOTS—NOT MASONIC”

He is emphatic in his account of the Sciots. Remark-
ing that “that organization buys full pages of our daily newspapers,” he describes some of these advertisements and then adds:

In other advertisements Pyramids of the Sciots publish in alphabetical order, a list of the business or professions their members are engaged in, and opposite each business or profession, the names of their members engaged therein, and further publish an additional list of the members in alphabetical order, and opposite each name, the business or profession in which the Master Mason, who is also a Sciot, is engaged. Then when the Pyramid says “Boost One Another” its members may easily distinguish which of the Master Masons in any particular community are Sciots, entitled to have their business “boosted” and not mere Master Masons who are not entitled to support in their business by brethren who belong to that “Business Pyramid” composed of Master Masons in good standing who are pledged to the doctrine of “Boost One Another.”

In addition to newspaper advertising and the publication of lists as above set forth, this organization propagates this unmasonic doctrine of preferring one Master Mason who joins its organization, to another who fails or refuses to join, by use of placards posted in public places and by canvas streamers stretched across public streets.

On these are used the square and compass, the letter G, and the term Master Mason, used of course to place its members before the public as Master Masons.

The business inducements offered, and the threats made by Sciots to induce and compel Master Masons to join their organization, as reported to me by Master Masons, amount to a "racket."

Master Masons in the various localities where this organization has held its ceremonials have reported actions of Sciots that are clear examples of unmasonic conduct. In such cases the Junior Warden should prefer charges in compliance with his duty as plainly set forth in section 189 of the Constitution.

Brethren, the Sciots is not only NOT a Masonic organization, but is an unmasonic organization. I base this opinion on its doctrine as advertised to the public and on its practices as reported to me by Master Masons, both within and without its organization.

THESE CHILDREN NOT WEANED AWAY FROM PARENTS

In the course of time we find the report of the Superintendent of the Masonic Home at Covina. There are two paragraphs in this report which challenge our attention and are worth reading by any Mason who is interested in Masonic charities. Those paragraphs are as follows:

We favor keeping the child in touch with his surviving parent or other relatives. The Home will be doing the child a poor service if it weans him away from his kin. Children are allowed rather liberal opportunities to visit relatives, and they in turn are allowed to visit the child in the Home. We find that it is only in the exceptional case that such contact operates detrimentally; in general we have received most satisfactory co-operation from mothers, fathers, and other relatives. Most of them have a sincere appreciation for what we are doing for their children, and we have many evidences of their confidence and gratitude.

The ideal of our institution is that it should not be an institution but a home—a place where children can live happy lives, surrounded by security, protection and love, and where their individual needs will be studied and supplied. I believe that we have succeeded to a large degree in attaining this ideal. In twenty years of experience with institutional groups of children I have never seen so good an atmosphere of kindness, cheerfulness, and willingness of each to do his part, as obtains in our Covina Home at present. A measure of this is found in the attitude of some of our older girls. Each summer some of these go into private homes to work as mothers' helpers, and some of them are always invited to remain throughout the school year. Almost invariably they have chosen to return to the Covina Home; they feel that they do not wish to forego the pleasures, joys and associations which our Covina Home stands for in their minds.

The happy thought in connection with this is that the ideal which Superintendent Downed sets forth above is now attainable in every Masonic Home. There have been many changes in the status of such institutions within the past twenty-five years. A few weeks ago there visited the home of the writer a lady who was one of our wards in the Oxford Orphanage not long after it was opened by John H. Mills, about 1874. She said she well remembered how on a certain day the teacher told the children that there was not any more food, nor any money to buy food. Next morning Superintendent Mills held prayers and fervently prayed for food; but there was no breakfast. After a while the children were on the grounds, and a Granville County farmer came by with some apples in his wagon. They begged him for apples, which he threw to the children; and then drove up to the Main Building and left a ham, which furnished, with the apples, the first food that the children had had that day. Later on other provisions arrived. The days of such conditions have, we hope, gone forever.

PUBLIC SCHOOL WEEK

One of the outstanding features of the Masonic Program in California is the program of the Grand Lodge for public schools week. This has been universally observed for a number of years, and appears to have been very successful. The co-operation of officers and organizations is freely given. One paragraph from the report of the committee indicates the trend of thought in that state, as follows:

There is no educational problem more acute than is that presented by the rural schools. As is pointed out in our "Handbook", it is a problem not peculiar to California. It is national in its scope. There are 170,000 little one room school houses in the United States; over one-half of all the school children enrolled in rural schools and are being taught by approximately one-half of the total number of public school teachers. In school equipment, in buildings, in length of sessions, in training of teachers, in supervision, in curriculum and in financial support the rural child is denied an even opportunity with the city child. The average city child gets as many school days in six years as the country child in eight; while in certain sections of the United States a city child gets

twice as many school days. Even here in California the small rural school, it has been said, is the predominant type of institution existing for the education of our children. About seventy-one per cent of all the elementary schools employ five or fewer teachers; and forty-three per cent employ only one teacher. And there are over seventeen hundred one-room schools. Some of them are as good as a one room school can be made. There are others, however, which are a disgrace to a state as educationally progressive as ours.

Many and varied are the remedies proposed. The adoption of any, however, will depend on public opinion. The laity must be made to realize the educational handicap under which the rural child starts in the race of life, and aroused to the necessity of adopting the remedial measures born of the knowledge and experience of the school people. This will require of course a campaign of education; and it must be designed to meet not only ignorance, but also prejudice and sentiment—and primarily apathy.

In this state also the problem of Masonic Education has not yet been solved. The committee has an appropriation of five thousand dollars, has an executive secretary, sends out 16,550 pieces of literature and writes 3,200 letters. But nowhere do we discover that the committee has any very definite goal.

In California the Committee which investigates the qualifications of the petitioner for the degree is a secret committee, the names of whose members are known to the Master and the Secretary of the Lodge. The Grand Master believes that the report of this committee should be made to the Master of the Lodge, and that not even the secretary should know the names of the members of this committee. He recommends that the law on the subject shall be changed, and it is accordingly so done. The California law now reads as follows: "The names of the members of the committee shall not be made known. The report must be returned to the Master."

NO CO-OPERATION WITH EASTERN STARS

The Grand Master rules that a secretary of a lodge is not permitted to give to the Eastern Star a certificate to the effect that any Mason is or was in good standing as a Mason. When this decision comes to the Committee on Jurisprudence, that committee decides the matter as follows:

It may be fairly assumed that the request for information by the Eastern Star Lodge was at the instigation of the widow of the deceased, and based upon that fact we are of the opinion, and we assume that there can be no question, that had the widow herself asked for the information it would have been the duty of the Secretary of Alhambra Lodge to have given her a certificate to that effect in the form of section 234 of the Constitution.

Undoubtedly the decision of the Grand Master in this particular case was correct, and we are of the opinion that the Secretary of a Masonic Lodge would not be authorized to give information concerning the records of his Lodge to a stranger.

In view of the peculiar circumstances of this case, we feel that no harm could have been done to have advised the Secretary that an application from an Eastern Star Chapter to the Secretary of the Lodge of which the deceased husband was a member for such information, should be complied with.

We desire to commend the committee upon superior wisdom of this report. We have seen the matter handled in a different manner elsewhere by those who had no desire to be at all accommodating, and who simply took the position that there is no authority to give a certificate of good standing to the Eastern Star Order. These people forget that there are means whereby Masonry can be legally compelled under some circumstances to state such facts as a matter of demand; and moreover, that the families of Masons, living or dead, are not to be ignored by that benevolent and magnanimous order.

DELINQUENCIES TO BE REPORTED

Grand Master Ross makes a large number of recommendations; he designates them by letters, running through the alphabet until the last recommendation is labeled "Recommendation R"; which happens to be his recommendation that henceforth the blanks for the returns of subordinate lodges shall carry places for the inclusion of the number of members who are six months or more in arrears in payment of dues, showing the period of delinquency of each member.

MASONIC AID AND PUBLIC AID

He raises the question whether Masonry should undertake the entire burden of caring for such Masons as

are in distress, where other agencies can be used to assist. His views are expressed as follows:

It is the part of wisdom to administer available relief funds in such a way as to make them go as far as possible. The question may well be raised as to whether Masonry should undertake the entire burden of material relief for its distressed members in those cases where other agencies can be utilized to carry part of it. In many cases the best service the Masonic relief can render is to bring to the aid of the distressed brother those non-Masonic sources of help which are applicable to his condition, but which through lack of information or inability to act he may not have been able to enlist for himself. These include first of all, his own relatives, who may be able to help but who for one reason or another have failed to do so. For certain cases of need, State aid is available, both for children and for the aged. It is my belief that the desire to make the proud boast that "Masonry takes care of its own" should not deter Masonic relief agencies from seeking and getting such aid. Public Health Service agencies can often be called upon for needed medical or surgical treatment.

Masons contribute, through taxes, to all the government agencies that extend relief and need have no hesitancy in calling on these agencies for aid. They also contribute a large part of the public donations given to our charities, and are entitled to the benefits from them.

This Grand Master expressed his opinion of those organizations based on Masonry, which tend to belittle the three degrees of Symbolic Freemasonry. He found the following advertisement which was being sent to members of California Lodges:

"The whole of the English language is contained in the twenty-six letters of the alphabet, easily learned by a child. But without higher education, what use would there be for the alphabet?

"It is also true that the Blue Lodge is the very foundation of Masonry. No superstructure can be built without first laying the foundation, but unless we proceed to erect, adorn and furnish the Temple the foundation is of little use.

"And so, in some such way as this, does the Scottish Rite make real and vital in our lives the truth but partly revealed in the Blue Lodge? . . .

"If, as a Master Mason, you entertain these sentiments and can subscribe to them, an invitation is most earnestly extended to you to share in the knowledge and glories of the Scottish Rite of Freemasonry."

ITALY IN LONDON

The committee on Policy and General Purposes recommends that the Symbolic Grand Lodge of Germany be not recognized. There is an application for recognition from the Grand Orient of Italy, now temporarily located in London, England. The committee refuses recognition on the ground that such recognition of an organization now located in England should not be granted unless recommended by the Grand Lodge of England, which has protested against the action of the Grand Orient of Italy. The committee also is asked to recognize both of the organizations in Roumania; but recognition is denied with the hope that sufficient progress in the matter of conciliation and the adoption of truly Masonic policies mark the conduct of these bodies during the coming year so that favorable action may be taken by this Grand Lodge at its next communication.

The Foreign Correspondence Report is again topical, and is the best topical report that we have opportunity to read. We note on recommendation of the proper authorities, the Grand Lodge Del Pacifico of Mexico and five of the new Grand Lodges in Brazil, are duly recognized and admitted into California's Masonic circle. Personally, we feel that the actions of the Grand Lodge of California in the matter of recognitions, deserve the highest commendation.

—O—

WHAT IS WORTH WHILE?

As we lose the fever and folly
That men have miscalled youth,
There is nothing that counts but goodness,
And nothing worth telling but truth.

MARIE BATTERHAM LINDESAY.

COLORADO—1931

HE BECAME GRAND MASTER

After the death of Grand Master John E. Cameron, the Grand Lodge of North Carolina was in a quandary as to the status of his successor. In the same way, in Colorado, Grand Master Horace H. Mitchell died on November 5, 1930, and the Deputy Grand Master did not know what his status was except that he had to act as Grand Master for the rest of the term, which was more than ten months. Acting Grand Master Grisard took the matter up with the Chairman of the Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence of his Grand Lodge, and that committee studied it. As in North Carolina, there was no precedent or law by which to be governed. The committee therefore advised Acting Grand Master Grisard as follows:

The best precedent we can find for the present situation is the Constitution of the United States and the action taken thereunder. The language of that document concerning a vacancy in the office of President of the United States and the duties of the Vice-President in that emergency is almost identical with the law of our own Book of Constitutions. So far as we have been able to learn from the first such emergency arising the Vice-President of the United States has become in fact, as well as in name, the President of the United States, and so acted and signed himself.

And he accordingly became Grand Master in fact, and appointed Joseph A. Davis, P. G. M., as Deputy Grand Master. The Deputy Grand Master died before the end of the Masonic year.

SIXTY FIVE YEARS A PAST GRAND MASTER

Another death during the year—and there were six Past Grands—is that of Past Grand Master Chase Withrow, who was Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Colorado in 1866. We doubt not that he was the dean of all Past Grand Masters at the time of his death. It is recorded that he served as Master of his lodge in 1866, and again was elected Master of the same lodge fifty years later. In 1916, being Master of Black Hawk Lodge,

and therefore a member of the Grand Lodge on two counts, he was the representative of his lodge again, and in 1926 he was called upon to preside over the Grand lodge, having then been a Past Grand Master sixty years. It is recorded that "he seldom indulged in reminiscences",

We note in passing that Grand Master Grisard was not elected for a second term.

HOW MUCH AID SHOULD BE AUTHORIZED?

The Grand Lodge of Colorado has had some trouble with certain cases in which a lodge in a foreign jurisdiction wired that a brother of a Colorado lodge was in distress, and asked for instructions from his own Colorado lodge. It seems that in some of these cases, the local lodge wired to the foreign lodge asking that relief be given, without setting any limit; and the foreign lodge therefore accepted the idea that the sky was the limit and acted accordingly. It took three years to get the resulting mix-up adjusted. Grand Master Grisard recommends to each Colorado lodge that it set a definite limit in every case of this sort, beyond which limit it will not pay or reimburse. We think this should be done in every case. We have reason to believe that in certain states in which there are numbers of indigent sick transients, there is a tendency to get all that is possible out of these sick people who can pay, and out of the relatives of others, or their friends if these can and will pay. In some of such communities, the only source of cash income is the tourist trade, mostly sick; and quite naturally the local people work this for a living. But right here the difficulty comes: when a man's lodge back home wires to the lodge in the tourist town to relieve the distressed brother and sets no limit, the standards of what should be spent differ, in the tourist town from the home town. The tourist town, by its own standards, spends what is right; but when the bill is sent to the back-home lodge, which often does not see two hundred dollars cash balance in the bank at one time in five years, the charge looks like nothing short of a

racket and it refuses to pay. The matter eventually gets to the attention of two Grand Masters, occupies a lot of space in Proceedings for a couple of years, and brings on some misunderstandings unnecessarily, which could readily have been avoided if a definite limit to relief had been set in the first place.

COOPER'S BOOK

Past Grand Master Stanly C. Warner brings to the attention of the Grand Lodge a new book by Grand Secretary William W. Cooper, whose title is, "The Plan: A Brief Outline of Freemasonry," which is intended to be presented to the newly-received brother. One copy of this book is to be placed in the hands of each "member of this Grand Lodge who is entitled to draw mileage," at the expense of the Grand Lodge. We received one copy of the book with the compliments of Colorado and Brother Cooper, and testify to the value of the work. It is a fine thing to use as a basis of the right sort of Masonic Education.

STANDARDS OF RECOGNITION

There is a Committee on Rules and Recognition of Grand Lodges, which presents a report including Standards of Recognition, which standards are well prepared and seem to be adequate. Colorado would require all "applications for recognition" to be presented in the English language. We don't like that. Furthermore, there are some Grand Lodges with which Colorado ought to be in fraternal relations but is not, and which are older than the Grand Lodge of Colorado and therefore will not ever ask for recognition in any language on Colorado's terms. It is a pity to set up a barrier between Colorado and other Masonic groups thus unnecessarily.

One item of interest is the case of a man who was charged with setting a forest fire and convicted, and punished by reprimand. It is held that the punishment is inadequate, and Grand Lodge gives him indefinite suspension.

SOLICITING MEMBERS COMMERCIALY

Here is a reprehensible practice which has brought into disrepute some very good things:

The Worshipful Master and Wardens of the Denver Lodges, associated together in the Denver Masonic Officers Association, desire to call your attention to a most discreditable practice which has grown up among the membership and to curb which there appears to be no law in the Book of Constitutions under which we proceed for the protection of our membership.

This is the solicitation of our membership and our candidates for all manner of commercial propositions such as insurance (supposedly based on Masonic membership), magazine subscriptions for so-called Masonic magazines, sales of Masonic encyclopedias and many other items.

This practice has grown to such proportions as to endanger the peace and harmony of our Lodges and has threatened the sanctity of the ballot.

Our candidates have been solicited for Masonic magazines and talked to in a way that they were afraid that, did they not pay for the subscriptions, they faced the possibility of being blackballed in the Lodges and have appealed to the Lodge for protection from such solicitors. And in some cases this discreditable solicitation has been made before the committee of investigation of the Lodge has been able to call on the candidate and make any kind of an investigation, the result being that the first word a candidate receives that has any bearing on Masonry after his application is a solicitation for a subscription.

Our Brethren, and in some cases candidates, have been solicited for insurance, having as a requisite membership in the Masonic Fraternity, with such tenacity as to be terribly embarrassing, and when the solicitation takes place while the Brother is standing on the Entered Apprentice or Fellowcraft degree, places the Brother in a most awkward position as he is afraid to refuse for fear of the blackball. All of the Lodges have frequent complaints about this matter and can find no laws under which it is possible to stop the practice.

You will readily see, Honored Sir, the possibilities of a candidate's finest perceptions of the Fraternity being forever ruined by such practices and their continuance having a very unfortunate influence on the Fraternity.

The above communication was referred to the incoming Grand Master "with full power to act." Some book agents and some insurance agents, being persistent and high-powered salesmen, can, if they are not careful, make themselves unqualified pests. This fact has brought

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to pass the rule in Texas and Missouri, which prohibits absolutely the solicitation of anything of this nature under the name "Masonic."

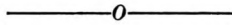
A. B. ANDREWS PRESENT

We notice that a visitor is described as follows:

The Committee on Reception of Visitors presented M. W. Brother Alexander B. Andrews, Past Grand Master of Masons in North Carolina, who was welcomed by the Grand Master and who responded with a very pleasing and instructive address.

Reviewer Stanley C. Warner, perceiving the present conditions, is not discouraged. He holds that it takes both the lean years and the fat years to make a complete cycle of Masonic history. He is undoubtedly correct. Sometimes we think that the lean years do us more permanent good than the fat years.

We thank Reviewer Warner very sincerely for his excellent review of North Carolina, it being the first that we have read of our 1931 book.



THE GARDEN OF DEATH

Gray hills are lifting in the west,
Old with the years of God;
Where youth so eagerly ascends
Millennial feet have trod.

The ancient see along the east
Old in primordial years,
Still luring with her wander-song,
Is salt with ageless tears.

In ancient gardens of Desire
Still blows the rose of lust;
Look well. Beneath your eager feet
Millennial hearts are dust.

CHARLES BRANTLEY AYCOCK.

CONNECTICUT—1931

STATUS FOR SECRETARIES

There's always something new being proposed. Here is a resolution, laid over until next year, the purpose of which is to make all lodge secretaries members of the Grand Lodge just as are Masters and Wardens. This is most unusual. Several times we have found attempts to place the secretaries on the payroll; but to make them members of the Grand Lodge outright and of their own right, is a novel proposal.

This Grand Lodge has apparently permitted dual membership for quite a while, to judge from references to it. It is accepted as a fact, without apology, commendation or other comment.

THE MASONIC SERVICE ASSOCIATION

This book gives us the report of the Masonic Service Association, for the chairman of its Commission is Connecticut's Past Grand Master George A. Sturges. It is revealed that Texas and North Dakota are the only states that might be called western, that are now members of the Association; Connecticut, District of Columbia, New Jersey, appear to be the other member jurisdictions—except South Carolina. Let us not forget South Carolina: for this state furnished the preacher and the presiding officer; this last being none other than Governor Ibra C. Blackwood. It was reported that the last of the debts of the Association is one to some Washington printers, which is being paid by a special assessment of one cent per capita. The work of the Association is in the hands of Bro. Carl H. Claudy. We know that Bro. Claudy is doing some work, too; he sent us a pamphlet a few days ago, which was a synopsis of the variants in the burial service in the several jurisdictions. Now he is working on the educational processes and techniques used in the Masonic Education programs in the several Grand Lodges. The Association holds a lien on the new proposed Masonic Encyclopedia, the most of

the work on which was done by Bro. Claudy and Dr. Frederick W. Hamilton, which it is expected will eventually be profitable and repay advances made now to the Association.

ENDORSING LEGISLATION

The Grand Master reports that some lodges have passed resolutions concerning bills pending in the Congress of the United States; and he sends a letter to all lodges condemning such a practice as unmasonic and forbidden by Masonic law. He draws a distinction between action by individual Masons as such in such matters, and action by a lodge as such on such matters.

ABOUT ROUMANIA

Brother George A. Kies, Committee on Correspondence, reports that the Grand Orient of Roumania made request for recognition something more than a year ago, and he has been seeking the facts about it. But he had not been able to satisfy himself that it either ought to be recognized or is unworthy of recognition; and therefore it is resolved that the subject is "indefinitely postponed, without prejudice." A very good disposition of the matter. We are forced to do the same thing. With New York backing the Grand Orient and Kentucky recognizing the Grand Lodge, both presumably after due study of the situation, what are we rank outsiders going to do? The answer: wait for an amalgamation of Grand Lodge and Grand Orient, or at least an agreement of amity and concurrent jurisdiction between them. Too often we American Masons fail to recognize the fact that exclusive territorial jurisdiction is a principle recognized as fundamental nowhere else than in North America; and even we are not consistent about it. For instance, Massachusetts has a District Grand Lodge in Chile, where there is a Grand Lodge admitted to be regular: New York enters the Near East, where it has not exclusive jurisdiction; and we are all descended from England, Scotland and Ireland, which have District organizations in each Australian state, where there are also

independent Grand Lodges at work. We think Brother Kies did the right thing. But we are also quite convinced that in many American Grand Lodges there is very little comprehension of the accepted principles and the problems which prevail, in Masonry in other climes. One happy thought is, that we are coming to understand them better. The extension of recognition of the German Masonic Grand Lodges is a happy omen, as is likewise, from another angle, the recent development in Brazilian Masonry.

An amendment to the constitution is adopted, providing that the Grand Lodge shall be opened in annual communication at 10 o'clock on the morning of the first Wednesday of February of each year, instead of at 11 o'clock.

PAST GRANDS NOT INFALLIBLE

Past Grand Master George A. Kies again writes vigorously the Reviews. He is one of the best, and of the most experienced as well. Noting that some Grand Master took it upon himself to wield a strong cudgel in defense of Past Grand Masters, Reviewer Kies, himself, as we have said, a Past Grand, thus comments:

While the experience of Past Grands ought to make them wise advisers, the facts remains that none are supermen. They are subject to the same human frailties and errors as everybody else. Furthermore, they are responsible only to their consciences, and we all know the frequent temptation to stifle that inner voice. But the Lodge representatives, who vastly outnumber the has-beens, are morally responsible, primarily to their Lodges and equally to the Craft in general, to enact wise and beneficent legislation. Hence, they should always remember that they are really the Grand Lodge.

As to advice from Past Grands, we would slightly paraphrase the wise words of Bacon: "Read (hear) not to confute, nor yet to take for granted, but to weigh and consider."

And then he comments on Orations at Annual Communications, as follows:

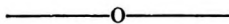
As did Connecticut many years ago, many Grand Lodges adhere to the custom of having an "oration" at each annual. Occasional ones are worth close attention and evoke thought on the

part of the listener, but many were empty verbiage or deal with trite and well settled matters, and are not worth the time wasted in their delivery.

The advocates of this custom frequently put forward the pettifogging bluff: "This has been so long the custom that it has the force of a landmark." To the thinking man, such plea is the rankest nonsense.

Under present-day conditions of widespread enlightenment, the busy man will waste no time listening to the prolix verbiage of long speeches, sermons, etc. The present age is more a reading than a listening one.

We greatly enjoy his reviews and thank him for that of North Carolina.



THE SHOUT OF A KING

("The shout of a king is among them."—Num. 23:21)

Here's to the masterful man,
The stout heart that prevails;
Here's to the man who can,
The lord of him who fails.

Here's to the pulse that's strong,
The hand of might and right,
The soul that hurls along
The red blast of the fight!

Here's to the captain's shout,
The king's voice in the host,
The onset and the rout,
Proof of the strong man's boast.

The rabble becomes the state,
The mob the serried band,
When kings shout in the gate
And great souls wake the land.

For never, since time began,
Came any glorious thing
Without a mighty man,
The strong cry of a king.

CHARLES LUTHER GREAVES.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA—1930

THE ADMIRAL PASSES

The year marked the passing of Rear Admiral George W. Baird, Past Grand Master and Foreign Correspondent, who passed away on October 4th, 1930. Admiral Baird was born in 1843, and served in the Union Navy in the Civil War, having been under fire 23 times in one year's service. He was made a Mason in a lodge in Lisbon, Portugal, in 1867, and has served as Foreign Correspondent since 1901. He was Grand Master 35 years ago.

This Grand Lodge occupies the most compact jurisdiction in the world for its size; and therefore does things its own way. It has had a Masonic Baseball Game in past years, under the control of the Masters' Association of each year; this year the Masters' Association decides that this idea has worn out and drops it, raising a straight collection instead. The total of this was something like twelve thousand dollars—for the Home, we believe. This isn't so bad, is it?

UNION WITH RESPECT TO FOREIGN FREEMASONRY

The Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia this year adopts standards of recognition for its future guidance. Concerning this matter, Reviewer James A. West records his views in the introduction to his Report, as follows:

The Conferences of Grand Masters, which have been held annually in Washington since 1923, whatever may be said for or against them, have gone far toward harmonizing differences of procedure with the question of recognition by Grand Lodges in the United States of Grand Lodges in foreign countries. Eventually, if these conferences continue (and we hope they will), a uniform procedure may be adopted by the Grand Lodges of the United States, which will go far toward the establishment of the universality of Freemasonry in its truest sense.

If and when the Grand Lodges of the United States unite upon the requirements for recognition of Grand Lodges in foreign countries, the question will be practically settled. Let us hope these annual conferences of Grand Masters will continue until a unanimous agreement is reached.

THE CORNERSTONE LAID

A special communication of the Grand Lodge was held on July 25, to lay the cornerstone of the new home of the National Education Association, 16th and M streets, N. W., in the presence of high dignitaries, including the United States Commissioner of Education. We were invited to be present, and intended to take part; but this day dawned bright and hot—one of the hottest that we ever saw—and we were as busy as man ever was preparing to get our work in shape to go to Tacoma, Wash., for the Triennial of the General Grand Chapter (via Nova Scotia and Alaska). It would have been torment to have carried out plans for July 25, 1930.

GRAND MASTERS ARE INCIDENTAL

Grand Master James A. West is one of those refreshingly frank fellows who write entertainingly and straight from the shoulder. Witness his "job-analysis" of the business of being Grand Master:

At the time of my installation as Grand Master of Masons in the District of Columbia, having in mind experiences related by several of my predecessors, I was somewhat in doubt as to whether the occasion should be one for congratulation or condolence, either for myself or the Grand Lodge. My experiences during the year, however, have brought the conclusion that neither extreme was appropriate. The Grand Lodge is all-sufficiently regulated by its code, and Grand Masters are merely incidental. As an incident in the history of the Grand Lodge, a brother would be sadly lacking in appreciation if he did not feel proud of the honor of being Grand Master. Irrespective of any service he may have rendered to the Craft prior to attainment or during his enjoyment of the highest honor within the gift of his brethren, there are elements of fraternal regard and true friendship behind it all that must quicken the spirit and enliven the heart of any brother who is privileged to serve the Craft as Grand Master.

It has been my privilege to so serve the Grand Lodge during the past year, and I am deeply grateful for and appreciative of the honor. The record of what has been done will be presented to you. I make no claim to having had any conspicuous part in making this record. I do, however, want you to believe that in all my official acts I have adhered to the law, and have done what I believed to be right, with the best interests of the Craft always in view.

Then follows a record of acts and conclusions that is not out of character with the exordium.

ABOUT OBJECTIONS

Among the questions asked of him is this: If a brother objects to the advancement of a candidate, and subsequently dies, is his objection terminated by his death? He rules that objection had to be withdrawn, (and it was not) to be removed. He also rules that a member of a lodge does not have to state his reasons when he objects to the admission of a visitor. This is good law. A lodge is a city of refuge to each of its members, and none may enter there who is objectionable to those already members thereof. Thus is peace and harmony sacredly protected, for one Mason to be objectionable to another, does not necessarily mean that he is of bad character; people are often incompatible temperamentally, both being of good character. Masonry respects the personality of its individual member. In it, individuality is not subordinated to the group—nor is it permissible that one individual shall selfishly over-rule the lawful majority except in the matter of the introduction of new material or of visitors.

THEIR PER CAPITA TAX HIGHER THAN OURS

In this book we find that the Committee on Grand Master's Address, whose chairman is Bro. Roe Fulkerson, declare that the total per capita tax in this Grand Lodge is \$3.10; and that this ought not to be increased. Those who thought the \$2.50 in North Carolina to be highest in the United States, have to discover that there are others doing things on similarly large scale. Connecticut is still another. We might mention a full dozen in addition.

MANY ORGANIZATIONS BASED ON MASONRY

A resolution is passed to the effect that no new organization shall be born in the District of Columbia, basing its membership on the prerequisite of being a Master Mason. We think this is a good resolution. While we have have the utmost good will for the York

and the Scottish Rite organizations, the Shrine, the Royal Order of Scotland, the Red Cross of Constantine, the Eastern Star, the Societas Rosicruciana, and some others as well; and while we expect soon to participate in the introduction from Scotland of the Allied Degrees of Capitular Masonry as an honorary organization in this country, we still insist that there ought to be a definite check upon the indiscriminate loading upon Freemasonry of all sort of things. We have received, at one time or another, some hundred and fifty or two hundred degrees connected with Masonry, but we feel frank to say that there are two tendencies, going hand in hand today, that are detrimental. One of these is the tendency to build up lodges of five hundred to four thousand members. In such a lodge the average member has no opportunity to do anything but fold his hands and go to sleep or look elsewhere for something to keep busy: not one out of 25 members has any work to do in the lodge. This was never intended to be the plan or basis of organization of Masonry. In England, where lodges stay below a hundred members, every one of these has something to do; hence there is not that topheavy load of attached things. In this country, some two million Masons out of three and a quarter million, have no work, duty or responsibility in Symbolic Freemasonry, and inevitably get busy in "higher" degrees, get into service clubs for activity, or drop out of Masonry on the slightest turn of conditions. And this does not mean, either, that we think all lodges ought to be on the level with the majority of the 60-member lodges that one sees in the South today, either. These in the main need to wash up their premises, prohibit smoking within the lodge rooms at meetings, provide comfortable smoking quarters, learn their work, know some Masonry, get rid of some undesirable citizens which infest a considerable number of them, have some really interesting meetings instead of the totally unplanned happenings that we are more or less familiar with under the name of "stated communications" where they wait forty minutes for as many as seven members to straggle in; and in

general DO SOMETHING WORTH WHILE to prove their right to exist. There is a happy medium between the two extremes which we have pictured above. That happy medium, wherever it exists, is the lodge which has already *built from within* and really deserves to have candidates knock at its doors; neither of the two extremes does so deserve.

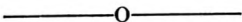
We enjoy Reviewer West's fine document—probably more than he enjoys ours; but then we sort of forgot Reviewer West, and wrote a piece for our own folks to read.

A NORTH CAROLINIAN

In the list of members of Harmony Lodge, No. 17, we note the name of Dr. Ovid Clemmons Foote, from Roaring River, Wilkes County, N. C., who was a student at Wake Forest College with us in 1904-07. We also note that friend Carl H. Claudy is Junior Warden of this same lodge, and friend Roe Fulkerson, referred to above, is a Past Master.

HE WAS MISINFORMED

What a pity it was that, in the last days of Admiral Baird, some Roumanian at the Legation in Washington should have told him that the Grand Master of the New York Grand Lodge in Roumania was serving, or had served, a term in jail! The Admiral printed this statement in good faith in the book of 1929, and it proved to be without foundation. This set of facts humiliated the Admiral greatly; his apology is printed in the book before us, sent to the Grand Lodge some months before he died.



If we have weal, if we have woe,
If we have rights, if we have wrongs,
The world must all our feelings know—
We tell our stories in our songs.

JAMES CHESTER ROCKWELL.

FLORIDA—1931

WHAT IS THE MATTER

Florida, if we can judge by the utterances of Grand Master Wallace R. Cheeves, has been harrassed by the devotees of "higher" degrees. In the exordium of the Grand Master's address, we find him asking, "What is the Matter With Masonry?", and in the course of his answer to this question, we find the following:

During an extensive period of world-wide hysteria a few years ago, our inner portals were not guarded with our accustomed and distinctive care—Fly-by-night adventurers, chasing the chimera of prominence and prestige they vainly hoped would accrue to them in "high" Masonry, per se, were permitted to take the degrees of Ancient Craft Masonry as they passed on to "higher" realms.

This class of Masons overreached themselves—they did not find the end of the rainbow, and the self-aggrandizement of their fond hopes, with the acquirement of "high" Masonry, and they began to fall by the wayside and they are still falling—Masonry is purging itself—it is well!

THE "HIGH" MASON

And then he seems to come to hit more in a straight-from-the-shoulder method; and the following is his declaration:

This "higher degree" sophism, with which the young Master Mason is frequently overwhelmed at the beginning of his Masonic career, is becoming more and more disastrous to Masonry and unfair to the neophite—he is given to understand, usually by those who are about as ignorant as himself, Masonically, that the Ancient Craft Mason occupies the same relative place in Masonry as does the despised "Rat" in college life.

We have not been fair to our newest additions to Masonry—we confer upon them the three degrees of Ancient Craft Masonry and dismiss them without explaining that the Master Mason's degree is the apex of Freemasonry; that there are other degrees in Freemasonry, but that all others are merely an elation, and are useless and meaningless, except in high sounding name, unless the three Symbolic Degrees are studied and understood. Add to this the deplorable fact that the newly raised Master Mason is, more frequently than not, a "brighter" Mason than the "high" Mason who solicits him to "come on up higher," and our remissness is amplified.

Your Grand Master, too, has noticed an unmistakable evidence of an over emphasis of importance, not to say over lordship of the so-called "high" Mason.

These false premises are, sad to relate, not confined to the unthinking and uninformed Mason, nor to the profane, but are sanctioned and encouraged by some who know, or should know, better.

To sum the whole matter up, we have been remiss in our duty and responsibility by allowing the profane, the unthinking Mason, and the Masonic neophyte to absorb false premise and accept "high" and "higher" degrees as the ultimate goal to be sought in Freemasonry.

In my judgment, therefore, the time has arrived, if not long past due, when Ancient Craft Masonry should assert its authority, and put a period on these erroneous assumptions, notions and pretensions, by proclaiming to the Masonic world:

First—That the several regular Grand Lodges constitute the supreme head of Freemasonry in their respective Grand Jurisdictions.

Second—That the Master Mason's degree is the ultimate apex of Freemasonry, around which other Masonic degrees are built.

Third—That solicitation by Masons among Masons is unmasonic the same as among profanes.

Fourth—That an unseemly rush into other Masonic bodies is reprehensible and unbecoming a Mason.

Then he takes notice of certain local lodge publications, some of which seem to have to try to get important, and some others have to get funny. One set out to be an expounder of the Masonic law, thus usurping the functions of the Grand Master. Another pulled a boner by calling a lodge notice a "summons," which is more serious than it might look to be on the surface. Still another unsuccessfully tried to show a sense of humor by making puns out of the offices of W. M. and M. W. G. M., and "got told," as the slang of the street has it.

DISPENSATIONS

Grand Master Cheeves granted a number of dispensations, which the Committee on Jurisprudence passed up as "not subject to review." One of these was to change the time of some stated communications of a lodge from Nov. 26th and Dec. 25th, to other dates to get away from the holidays; and after this the Grand Mas-

ter got skittish and refused others of the same sort. He permitted a lodge to initiate a man who had an artificial foot, but refused to permit the reception of the petition of another who had a right arm off at the shoulder. He permitted one lodge to elect, and confer, at the same meeting, the candidate being about to go to the Philippines as a U. S. army officer. Really, this dispensation was quite unnecessary; for, once elected, this officer could easily have been initiated, passed and raised by courtesy in the nearest lodge in the Philippines, which has a Grand Lodge in fraternal relations with that of Florida. And there is, to be sure, a lodge near each American army post. As it is, this officer goes to the Philippines as a sort of half-baked Mason, not qualified to render any service to Masonry whatsoever. It must be remembered that the real criterion of correct procedure is the service that the Mason as a result is going to render to Masonry; and through Masonry, to society; not what Masonry is going to do for this individual, for Masonry is not going to do anything for him except as the resultant of what Masonry he acquires through service.

REJECTED IN PENNSYLVANIA

The Grand Master of Pennsylvania complained that its jurisdiction had been invaded, because the West Palm Beach lodge had accepted a petitioner who had been rejected in Pennsylvania. Now Pennsylvania claims perpetual jurisdiction over rejected material. But this man had lived near West Palm Beach five years, so under Florida Masonic law, which of course prevailed in Florida, he was Florida material and there was no invasion of Pennsylvania's jurisdiction. But the man had denied that he had been rejected anywhere, and therefore was hauled before the lodge and expelled, which was just and proper. One who has to lie to become a Mason, and in fact does so, is unfit to be a Mason.

FUNERAL BENEFITS

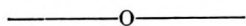
One lodge tells the Grand Master that it assesses each member fifty cents on the death of a member, the assess-

ment to be used to get a tombstone for the deceased. Can this assessment be made a part of dues? He says not: and furthermore tells the lodge that he does not regard this as approved Masonic practice, anyhow. We seem to remember that the Grand Lodge of Florida looks after tombstones for its P. G. M's, which may have some relation to the incident in question;—logically it might, perhaps.

It is ruled that there may be no looseleaf minute book. Florida withdraws from the Masonic Service Association, which all others save a handful of member jurisdictions have also done.

Reviewer Ely P. Hubbell again has a good Foreign Correspondence Report. In the beginning, he makes a statement like this, which we officially approve:

There are two major objectives in Masonic reviews, as ye scribe looks at it. One is to record concisely and interestingly the more important activities in each Grand Body, but with no thought of criticism, unless it possibly be constructive, and for comparison by the Florida readers and thinkers, also to bring out the different angles with which a proposition can be considered. The other is to present what has been accomplished and the methods used, with the hope that officers and members will find that which is helpful and practical and which can be made of service to the Craft.



(Songs From the Carolina Hills)

I spread today my humble wares in view
Of all who chance to journey past this way.
With anxious heart and trembling hand I lay
My handiwork before the false and true,
And o'er and o'er arrange it all anew;
For some will praise, now this, now that; some say
That this were better left undone, while they,
Who pass indifferently, will not be few.

LUCILLE ARMFIELD.

GEORGIA—1930

DISTINCTIVE FEATURES

A pleasing feature of the book before us is a synopsis of the proceeding printed on pages 5, 6, and 7, so that the reader may learn what took place. The Grand Master presiding is Dr. Hugh W. Taylor. The Annual Communication in Georgia is always held in the Grand Lodge Auditorium in Macon. The 1930 meeting began with the singing of "*Amazing Grace, How Sweet the Sound*"; followed by the roll call. There are some Masonic landmarks among those attending the annual communication in each state for whom we always look first. One of these in Georgia is Rev. Charlie Bass, Director of Masonic Welfare; and another is Foreign Correspondent Raymund Daniel.

BILLS THAT DID NOT PASS

In the Grand Lodge of Georgia all attempts at legislation are called "bills" until they are made laws. There was a bill before the Grand Lodge for consideration which would have required that all officers be named by ballot. Another bill would have repealed the provision for the payment of per diem to Past Masters attending Grand Lodge as such. Another bill would have required that there be fifty signers to a petition for a new lodge instead of thirty; but each of these failed of adoption.

NEW MANAGEMENT OF THE HOME

There seems to have been some desire to change the way in which the Masonic home is managed. There is a Board of Trustees of six members, each serving three years and each to be nominated by a combined caucus of the representatives present from two designated congressional districts. The Grand Master is to be a member *ex officio* with a vote only in case of a tie, and the Grand Secretary is to serve as secretary of the board without compensation. Unless the congressional districts in Georgia show less evidence of gerrymandering

than they do in North Carolina, the congressional districts mean very little in Masonic geography. One of our congressional districts looks like a map of Italy with Sicily thrown in; another strikingly resembles that of the Philippine Archipelago.

RETRENCHMENT IN SPOTS

This Grand Lodge feels the need for retrenchment. The expenses of the Chairmen of a great number of committees have been paid by the Grand Lodge; some eighteen of them, we believe. This number is very much reduced this year by abolishing committees and giving their duties to others. The Finance Committee reduces the appropriations for the expenses of the Grand Master from three thousand dollars to two thousand dollars. It did not recommend any appropriations for the director of Masonic Welfare at all. It recommended that "the Foreign Correspondent confine his reviews of grand jurisdictions to a report not to exceed one printed page in the Proceedings, for each jurisdiction reviewed."

But we notice that \$15,500 is set aside for the mileage and per diem of the officers and Past Masters of lodges who attend the Grand Lodge; and they still spend \$500.00 for a Past Grand Master's jewel, while chopping off a hundred dollars from the honorarium of the Committee of Foreign Correspondence. They also provided \$600.00 for the use of the Committee on Proverbs, to be used as prizes to boys who have read and learned the Proverbs; the committee bought and paid for ten thousand copies of the book of Proverbs also.

DECISIONS

The Grand Master decides that the operation of a billiard parlor is not a Masonic offense; that an initiate who has served a term in the Federal penitentiary is not by this fact "within itself" barred from advancement in Masonry; and that the entrance to a lodge hall does not necessarily have to be in the west.

HE OPPOSES CONSOLIDATION

The following statement by the Grand Master is quoted with much interest:

I am opposed to too much consolidation of lodges. Being a countryman myself, I naturally love and desire to serve those who live in the country communities.

I believe in small units. There is just as much Masonry in a small lodge as there is in a large one. A great many of our active outstanding Georgia Masons are products of small lodges. There is a personal development which Freemasonry gives to its active young men which qualifies and makes them more useful in church and civic affairs of which, in a measure, they are deprived in large units. So long as active Masonic Lodges exist in small units in both city and rural communities, just so long shall Freemasonry continue to shed its beneficent influence among men and continue to lead in popularity and usefulness, all good fraternal and civic organizations.

The only reason for the consolidation of such lodges would be their inability to carry on effectively. If this reason exists no one can fail to perceive it; and if it does not, there will certainly not be any attempt to consolidate lodges.

INFORMATION REQUIRED INSTANTER

The following resolution was adopted:

RESOLVED That the Board of Trustees of the Home furnish instanter the following information to the Grand Lodge:

(1) Has the board elected a superintendent for the Home for the ensuing year and if so, whom, and at what salary?

(2) If a superintendent has not been elected, who is being considered by the board for the office of superintendent by application or otherwise, and at what salary?

SHUTTING DOWN ON THE SUPERINTENDENT

Later the Grand Lodge adopted a resolution that no man be made superintendent of the Home who holds any office or is a member of any committee in any Masonic Grand Body in Georgia; and all persons who hold such place are declared disqualified from performing the duties of superintendent. Of course we do not know what made them do this and are therefore unable to comment on it other than to inquire why they left out

the State Deputy of the Scottish Rite, the Grand Sentinel to the Eastern Star and the State Agent of the Acacia Mutual Insurance Company. When did the office of Superintendent of the Masonic Home become one so much sought after and why? It is not a job to be approached lightly. We have spent enough time in a Masonic Orphanage to know first hand. We note that a bill is introduced and passed making the maximum salary of the superintendent of the Masonic home \$2,400.00 per year, and carrying a proviso that no member of his family shall hold any official position at the Home.

RAYMUND DANIEL WRITES WELL

Of course we greatly enjoy reading the Report of Grand Correspondent Raymund Daniel. From the introductory remarks we quote the following:

It is for Freemasonry to aid in determining whether the immense power of the new age shall be a blessing or a curse.

There comes the second danger in the possibilities of indifference and non-use of the great potentialities offered to us.

The real menace to religious, moral and spiritual thought today is not the radical. The new menace lies in the smugness of the selfsatisfied individual—of the “complacent,” who is quite content with and agreeable to things “just as they are;” who desires no change that will require him to aid in meeting new conditions.

So, Freemasonry is imperilled chiefly today, not because of the aggressiveness of its radicals, but by the indifference of the conservatives, who do not have “the depth and dream of desire” to assist in making the world a better place in which to live—who prefer the old earth and the old heaven.

We greatly appreciate Brother Daniel’s review of North Carolina.

IDAHO—1931

DUES AND A LOAN

Among the decisions of Grand Master Jay Glover Eldridge is one to the effect that where a brother has been given relief by his lodge in the amount of eighty dollars, and sends six dollars to pay on his dues, the lodge has no right to divert his six dollars as a payment on the eighty. One is surprised that they should have thought of doing so. In another case the local Associated Charities asks the lodge to elect a representative on its Board of Control, with the understanding that subscriptions will be asked only from individuals. The Grand Master rules that the lodge can appoint such a representative; which would be distinctly a violation of the Masonic law and custom in many other Grand Lodges.

WHY NOT A MASONIC HOME?

A Grand Lodge with only ten thousand members sometimes finds itself metaphorically between the devil and the deep blue sea in the matter of Masonic charities. One group looks around and sees a large number of Grand Lodges which have Masonic homes and grumbles loudly because the local Grand Lodge has none. Another group sees things differently. The problem is thus stated by the Grand Master of Idaho:

From time to time in District meetings the question arises, "Why do we not have a Masonic home?" The question is a fair one and entirely natural, in view of the fact that many jurisdictions have and operate such Homes. In the first place, to put the matter bluntly, we do not have money enough either to build or to operate a Masonic Home. We take in for the Relief Fund fifty cents per member, which amounts to only a little over five thousand dollars a year. If it were not for the interest on the irreducible principal—funds wisely invested by the Trustees—the matter of giving aid to the needy of our membership would be still more difficult than it is now.

In the second place, modern sociologists have come to the belief that in most cases financial relief can be more economically and more helpfully applied when it is possible to keep the recipient in his own home surroundings.

While no such formal recommendation is made by your present Grand Master, it will be well for the Lodges to contemplate the likelihood that before long we shall be obliged to revert to the original one dollar per capita for the Relief Fund in place of the fifty cents now in force. Either amount appears trifling in comparison with the sums collected in Jurisdictions maintaining Masonic Homes.

WANTED: MORE IMPRESSIVE INSTALLATIONS

The most of the American Masonic organizations treat the annual installation with the utmost disrespect, which is a very different attitude from that which prevails almost everywhere else. Conditions in Idaho with respect to this matter are about the same as in North Carolina, as the reader will see from the following.

GRAND LODGE INSTALLATION AT IDAHO CITY

At no time in my attendance at Grand Lodge Communications has the closing ceremony of Installation of Grand Lodge Officers seemed to me to receive proper attention by the members. And matters have gone from bad to worse, till last year the exodus of the Brethren after the issuance of mileage and per diem warrants bade fair to rival that of the ancient Hebrews. Even the traditional "corporal's guard" failed to be present. I therefore highly resolved to try some expedient to maintain interest until the end of the sessions. With your approval we shall this year repair for the Installation to the historic old lodge-room of Idaho No. 1, at Idaho City, where three score and four years ago this Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Ancient, Free, and Accepted Masons of Idaho was organized. The Brethren of No. 1 have arranged transportation and the Eastern Star of Idaho City, which still occupies the Old quarters, has planned a picnic supper. Shall we accept?

We long for the coming of the time when the installation ceremony in this state, both local and in the Grand Bodies, will be afforded that recognition and place of dignity which it richly deserves. Installations which are purposely cut short, accompanied by a lot of wise-cracks, and planned to evoke smiles, ought to be made a Masonic offense, no matter where they occur.

THE WHY OF IT

The following six lines practically tell the whole story concerning Masonic Education.

Every Grand Master in recent years, not only in Idaho but practically in every Grand Jurisdiction, has said something upon the subject of Masonic Education. Many are the conceptions of what it covers and many the means by which it is attempted to put it into effect, but all agree that it is vital. Without it Masonry may become a thing too cold to maintain its own spark of life.

It is quite possible that Grand Master Eldridge has found the true solution of the problem in the following:

Very often, and I was best pleased when this was so, these and kindred topics opened up general discussion among the Brethren. It will always remain true in all education—secular, religious, or Masonic—though we are prone to overlook it, that not what we pump into a child or a man (they are the same) educates him, but what he develops for himself, works out in his own mind, expresses in his own words. New information, fresh inspiration, are fine, but discussion is better. Essentially, even in our crowded modern world, every man lives a *lonely* life—he lives as he dies, alone. His thought-life, his soul-life, is a thing apart unto himself. So, in a measure, he must work out alone his own education.

Education, to be complete, needs not only theory but practice. And Masonry, be it ever remembered, is above all else a character-building institution. "The real consequence of the work in a Masonic Lodge is to make the members a positive force in the moral life of mankind." Thinking on the high things of Masonry and discussing them till they are wrought into the fabric of our lives is Masonic Education in its truest sense.

HOW TO TELL THE BRETHREN ABOUT GRAND LODGE

A large number of Grand Lodges still have on their books statutes requiring that the proceedings of the Grand Lodge be read in open lodge; and in most cases this requirement is a pure farce. But it could be made both interesting and valuable if the Grand Lodge would give the necessary co-operation to make it so. The Grand Master of Idaho suggests this. If we had the right to make a by-law covering this matter for the use of Grand Lodges it would read something like this: "within twenty four hours after the close of the annual communication of the Grand Lodge it shall be the duty of the Grand Secretary to cause to be prepared by some competent brother with journalistic experience, a suitable synopsis of the transactions of the Grand Lodge and the reports made to it, which shall immediately be

printed in attractive form and forwarded to each lodge in the jurisdiction. At the next stated communication of each lodge after its receipt, this synopsis shall be read before the lodge by a brother competent to read it intelligibly and in a pleasing manner, and it shall then be made the basis of discussion, in which it shall be the duty of those representatives of such lodge who attended the communications of the Grand Lodge just closed, to take a leading part." If this is adopted and enforced under penalty of removal from office of Grand Secretary or Master and Wardens of a lodge, we guarantee that we shall have a better informed membership concerning what Masonry is really doing.

NO DUAL MEMBERSHIP

The Committee on Foreign Correspondence recommends the recognition of the Grand Lodges of Chile and of Roumania. The committee reported on the subject of dual membership. It seems that the special committee appointed by the Grand Lodge to investigate the subject opposed dual membership, while the Committee on Jurisprudence favored it. In the end the Grand Lodge decided against adopting it.

DEFAULT ON SOME FOREIGN BONDS

Immediately following the recognition of the Grand Lodge of Chile we read a report that the Idaho Orphan and Relief Fund has had unloaded upon it ten thousand dollars of bonds of the Republic of Chile "on which interest is not now being paid." The report is so optimistic as to express the belief that there will be no ultimate loss; but we seem to remember that bonds of this character have wrecked several institutions lately because of their depreciation.

The Foreign Correspondence Report is written by Brother Percy Jones, who does not seem to have received the North Carolina book in time to review it.

ILLINOIS—1931

MAYOR CERMAK WELCOMES THEM

The address of welcome at the Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Illinois was delivered by Hon. Anton J. Cermak, Mayor of the City of Chicago, a Mason, who speaks of the indebtedness of the city of Chicago and of what the city is doing in a progressive way. He concluded his address by telling how the city is building up its police force. We do not discover that the Grand Lodge had any particular need of the police, however.

Grand Master Edward C. Mullen presided. A visitor was Grand Secretary Lew Smith of Nebraska. The Grand Master begins his official address in much the usual way and discusses the usual subjects. The net loss in membership he describes as the recession of a high tide of increasing membership, and asserts that the every day work of Masonry is proceeding successfully and effectively.

THEY WILL NOT LAY CORNERSTONES OF CHURCHES

He has held that it is not advisable for the Grand Lodge of Illinois to participate in the laying of corner stones for any church of whatever denomination; and he expresses grave doubt about the advisability of his Grand Lodge appearing in public to lay the cornerstone of any building not strictly Masonic in character and use.

HE COULD NOT BECOME PROFICIENT

A case was brought before him in which a man was initiated and the lodge thereafter discovered that he could not "give the time to become proficient in our study." The lodge asked for a dispensation to advance this candidate but the Grand Master declared that such a course would not be for the best interest of either the candidate or of Masonry, and the fee accompanying the request for advancement was returned. If the undersigned had been Grand Master in place of Most Worshipful Brother

Mullen, he would have ruled that this candidate must read carefully certain books to be selected by us and that we should expect him thereafter to spend a couple of hours with us discussing those books. It is our deliberate judgment that the eligible material for Masonry should not be confined exclusively to those who have a certain type of memory well developed.

THEY PUBLISH AN INDEX

The Grand Master takes note of the Correspondence prepared by Brother Darrah, that he mentions a suggestion by a certain brother that there should be prepared and published in pamphlet form a topical index of the report. The Grand Master wisely says that:

A reference index would be a key enabling the reader to select such subjects as may be of special value or interest, and to compare the reports of various Grand Jurisdictions on any given subject.

Unlike the exhaustive cross-indexing of technical and legal volumes, often concealed in the back of the book, an index of the report would be simpler, the object being to present all of the most important subjects in such a manner as to enlist the interest of the officers and members of our lodges. This could be accomplished by printing the index in separate leaflet form, to be included with copies of the report of the Correspondence Committee and the Grand Lodge proceedings. I recommend that this matter be carefully considered.

We tried this plan of presenting a topical index for several years, and doubtless should have continued it indefinitely, except for the fact that there is no time for its preparation between the time at which pages of our report are printed, from which the page numbers would have to be taken, and the date of meeting of the Grand Lodge. Aside from statistical information we doubt whether a large number of our readers are looking for a specific subject. There is one item in the report of the Committee on Chartered Lodges which is different from the material in other books which we read. The committee has discovered from some source that 35,045 members of the Grand Lodge live outside the state of Illinois out of the total membership of 245,314, or 14 per cent are outside the state as of July 1930. This percentage is much higher than we have been ac-

customed to think of, our usual estimate being based on a non-resident membership of 11 per cent.

RECOGNITION

There are adopted this year standards of recognition of Foreign Grand Lodges which are substantially the same as those of North Carolina. After the adoption of the standards the committee recommends the recognition of the York Grand Lodge of Mexico, which brings the total number of Grand Lodges in the United States of America which recognize the York Grand Lodge up to forty-four out of the forty-nine.

THE COST OF MASONRY

The Grand Lodge of Illinois has made a very careful examination of the financial problems of lodges. It presents very definite figures. For instance, it has learned that for the year 1930 the total expenses of all lodges in Illinois were \$2,127,174.31, and at the same time the annual dues of lodges were \$1,713,853.53; in other words the per capita expenses were \$8.23 and the per capita annual dues averaged \$6.63. We also learned that the total expenses of Chicago lodges averaged \$10.26 per member while their average dues were \$7.88, and the per capita expenses of downstate lodges were \$5.30 and their annual dues averaged \$4.83.

SHIFT OF EMPHASIS NEEDED

We are interested in the oration by Brother Richard E. Kropf, Grand Orator. One sentence in his oration affords food for much thought, for in it are these words.

In my humble judgment our lodges will have to put more emphasis on the educational, social and fraternal features as against the purely ritualistic features if they would revive the interest and regain the cooperation of many members of the Craft.

GETTING SOME MASONRY INTO OUR MEMBERS

Reviewer Delmar D. Darrah again presents a very interesting report, the introduction to which as usual challenges our attention. The last paragraph of that introduction reads in part as follows:

The grand lodge of New York held its annual meeting last May. The proceedings show that there were some very lively topics

introduced at that session and the fraternity was given something to think about. One brother told the grand lodge that the great problem of Masonry today was not to get men into Masonry, but to get Masonry into men. This writer is inclined to think that the brother down in New York has given Educational Committees all over the United States something to think about, and while these committees are devising programs of education, hunting up questionable historical documents, dilating upon various forms of symbolism, they might incidentally adopt a simple course of study which would get a member of a Masonic lodge to understand what it means to be a Mason. In other words, "Try and get some Masonry into the individual." For a long time lodges have seemed to think that just the moment a man signed the bylaws of the lodge that its obligations to him ceased. The lodge was perfectly satisfied so long as he paid his \$5.00 per year dues, and didn't come up and ask for a loan of \$10.00 or request a donation to buy some food for his family. But the financial depression which came upon the country and which has so seriously affected Freemasonry has forced a lot of Masons to commence to think about this institution and to figure out ways and means to save it for the future. It is very generally agreed that the fraternity has been remiss in a whole lot of things. It realizes that it made a great mistake when it commenced to popularize itself by seeking a large membership. It is now confronted with the problem of large numbers drawing out of the fraternity and is seeking the reasons for the cause of this exodus. The truth about it is that the fraternity, after taking stock, is commencing to realize that much of the fault lies with itself. When a man asks for a dimit and says that he has lost all interest in the fraternity there must be a reason and the reason probably will be found to be because Masonry failed to interest itself in that particular individual. Now the man down in New York who said that the problem of the present Masonic decade was to get Masonry into men, in the parlance of the street, "said a mouthful." This writer believes that just as soon as this financial worry is over that there is going to emerge a better Masonry. It is not meant by this that there is to be any change in the laws, rules, regulations, and precedents of the fraternity but the members of lodges are going to try and understand those fundamentals which have been handed down to us during the last two hundred years. There is going to come a better conception of the fraternity, and this will be because some effort will be put forth to try and get Masonry into men. This work must commence with the entered apprentice and be carried through the time when he is taking his degrees, and after he has been raised a further course of information must be given him. If he can be made to understand exactly what this fraternity means in the individual life of men there will be little danger of his taking his dimit or permitting himself to be suspended for non-payment of dues.

INDIANA—1931

EACH GOT A TAG

There is a page at the front of the book which bears the title "Foreword", on which we are told that they have identification badges at the Annual Communications in Indiana; and that the identification Badge this year was a "key chain with a fob showing" that it was used at this meeting. From the book we learn elsewhere that these stuck them for \$214. This seems to indicate that, in spite of the blasting drought, they still have money out in Indiana. Also, they ran an excursion to see the Masonic Home at sixty cents per, patronized by some more than six hundred brethren.

SOME MEETINGS THAT COULD NOT BE HELD IN LODGE ROOMS

Under the title, "Social Meetings in Lodge Room Prohibited", Grand Master Roscoe Kiper advises us that he held that permission could not be given to any organization to hold a district meeting on Sunday in the lodge room of a Subordinate Lodge nor in any room or rooms over which it has control. While the title does not fit the text squarely, we think the meaning of the whole cannot be mistaken, though the emphasis might be.

The Grand Master also holds that if a brother has been suspended for the non-payment of a year's dues, and files his petition for restoration with the amount of his dues, and afterwards withdraws his petition, he is not entitled to the return of his dues.

GAVIN HELPS THE PROPONENTS VS. THE CAVEATORS

Grand Treasurer Frank E. Gavin tells us that he put in three weeks of the hottest weather of last July on the trial of a case of a contested will, wherein the testator intended to convey a sum of money to the Grand Lodge for the Home. The jury disagreed, and afterwards there was a settlement out of court whereby Grand Lodge got twelve thousand. Here is a Grand Treasurer willing

and able to serve well his Grand Lodge in all sorts of complications—and he does it. All honor to Bro. Frank E. Gavin.

GAY—SUPERINTENDENT AND FOREIGN CORRESPONDENT

Indiana has done a rare thing. The Superintendency of the Masonic Home having become vacant during the year, Brother Elmer F. Gay is elected to that place—a Foreign Correspondent, also a Past Grand Master, made Superintendent. It happens once, but never again. Also, it was decided a year ago to provide a separate fund with which to care for such cases as could better be cared for outside the home, and this plan has been both advantageous to the children and their families, and also economical.

REPRIMAND CHANGED TO SUSPENSION

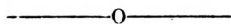
The Grand Lodge of Indiana reserves the right to change the penalties of trials either up or down, if a case is appealed to it by any subordinate lodge. In a certain case, a man was charged with indecent exposure of his person in the presence of others for the purpose of an obscene picture “in violation of his obligation and to the scandal and disgrace of Freemasonry”. He was duly tried. The evidence was ample: it is presumed that the evidence was, in part at least, the picture itself. He was convicted. The lodge inflicted the penalty of reprimand, which was foolish on its face. A brother of the lodge appealed, after making unsuccessfully a motion for a new trial. Grand Lodge voted to change the penalty to indefinite suspension. But the Lodge has to “fix and enforce” that penalty, and so Mt. Moriah lodge is directed to do so within sixty days and to notify the Grand Master of what it has done. It’s not in the book of course; but the traditional “or else——” might have been added.

RITUALS USED BUT NOT SOLD

It seems that Masonry in Indiana is learned by the use of rituals. Each lodge has six of them: one for each of the three principal officers, one for the Deacons,

and two more for "use in lodge work", whatever that means, in addition to the other four. Well, at any rate, somebody moves that members be permitted to buy the rituals. Because, when they are bought, they are no longer under the control of the Grand Lodge, this recommendation was disapproved. The Jurisprudence Committee recommended that a penalty of five dollars be assessed against any lodge in case a ritual was not strictly accounted for. This recommendation "was discussed", and was "defeated on a rising vote"—why, we do not know.

Reviewer Gay again has a very well prepared document, in which North Carolina receives very courteous mention.



THE OPEN FIRE

'Tis the crumple of footfalls soft in the snow,
The crunch, crunch, crunch, where the embers glow.
'Tis the flutter of snow winds, stirring the trees;
The murmur of distant, beckoning seas.
Whatever the heart of a man may desire,
He sees or he hears in the winter night's fire.

Alas, for the flickering dreams that flare
One moment, and pass to the upper air!
But the darker the night the brighter the gleam,
And the sadder the heart the gladder the dream.
The lonelier he who may muse at the fire,
The sweeter his vision of all his desire.

Alas, for gray ashes and smoke that is fled,
As soul flees from body when dreams all are dead!
But between the wing'd smoke and the bed of gray
ashes,
Life mounting on death, the eager flame flashes.
And upward untiring doth climb and aspire—
Man's emblem and nature's—the winter night's fire.

JOHN CHARLES MCNEILL.

IOWA—1931

NO ADVANCEMENT IN LINE

In Iowa, the Deputy Grand Master is an appointive officer; and none of the appointive officers "go up" in the advancement of the line. Indeed, except for the indispensable Charles Clyde Hunt and some sundry whom it is unnecessary here to mention, the list of officers for 1931-32 might be of a different Grand Lodge from that manned by those of 1930-31. They're all different.

MILEAGE AND PER DIEM

That's one way in which they do things differently. Another: we don't pay any mileage, much less any per diem, except to the officers and Past Grands; not even to committee folks, except the credentials men. In Iowa, the mileage and per diem bill for members of Grand Lodge is \$15,093.24; of Grand Officers, \$469.45; of Committees and Trustees, \$1864.14; and of Custodians and Lecturers, \$2,198.81; or a total of \$19,625.64 that it takes to get them there and keep them there long enough to transact business at the expense of the Grand Lodge, the same being an average of \$40.46 for each lodge represented, or the equivalent of about a twenty-four cents' per capita tax.

THE LIBRARY PAR EXCELLENCE

Here's another point of wide difference between the Grand Lodge of Iowa and the Grand Lodge of North Carolina: the former has the finest Grand Lodge Library in the world, the same being widely used and to great advantage; while the Grand Lodge of North Carolina has nothing in the way of a library except a musty, dark room full of the Proceedings of all sorts of bodies, which is used about so many times in a month by some man whom the rank and file would be disposed to call a crank—like this writer, for instance.

THE HEART OF MASONIC EDUCATION

Result—the problem of Masonic Education in Iowa is entirely different and on a different plane from that which prevails in Iowa. Mark these words: Masonic Education will always be an insoluble problem unless and until library facilities, as aids to its solution, are available in fairly adequate variety and volume. Moreover, so long as the status of the problem of Masonic Education is an unknown quantity, a Masonic x, so to speak, we are forever going to find Masonry hopelessly failing to make a sufficiently forceful impact upon its members, to rank as a vital force among the rank and file of them. Perhaps there have been made above some rather strong statements; but this writer feels adequately prepared to defend every one of them.

WOODWORTH, THE HELPER

So much for these matters. Let us look for others. There died during the year Past Grand Treasurer Jerome M. Woodworth. The following incident from his life, as told by his biographer, is thrilling:

He was a true Mason in every sense of the word; not only a true Mason, but a true friend. If you will pardon a little personal reference I will say that my friendship for this good brother is due in large measure to this instance. I began my business life quite early, when I was in the early twenties. It was my misfortune to become associated with a partner who was unscrupulous and sought to use the power which he had to deprive me of what little I had. At that time I was not a very close personal friend of Brother Woodworth. I had known him as a neighbor for perhaps a year. One day I met him on the street—this came entirely voluntarily from him—and he said to me, "Gregory, what is this man trying to do to you?" "Well," I said, "I don't know. It looks as if he had me where he could do whatever he wished". "Well", he said, "That is what I thought. Now, you think this over a little bit, and if you think you can handle this business maybe we can arrange for you to buy it."

So it went on and I met him a while after that and he said, "What do you think about it?" "Well," I said, "I think I am able to handle it." "Well," he said, "you make the best deal you can on a give or take proposition with this fellow and he will probably get down pretty low thinking that he will get the business, and whatever you need I will furnish you."

I did as he suggested, and I bought the business on a very favorable proposition, and so I am here. Perhaps I would not have been here if it had not been for this good Brother Woodworth. This gave rise to my personal friendship for this good brother.

ON IMMORTALITY

The tribute to the Fraternal Dead reaches some really high spots, as we here see:

Of course we are all agreed that the influence of a man's life will continue long after his body dies and decays. Hence, we often speak of a man as being immortal, quite apart from a conscious, personal future life. But is this enough? And when I ask, Is it enough? be it far from me to even hint that it is not much. It is something wonderful for man to project himself into the lives of men and of society long after he has passed away, through the associations he has formed and the work he has done. But is this enough to satisfy us? I answer, no; not when the soul is continually crying out to live again. That is to say, the accumulated experience of life demands a sphere in which to develop and prove itself. "I thank God," says a well-known preacher, "that the belief in a future life is in the world, and it is in the profoundest interest of every man to keep it there."

Now, there seems to be the impression that modern science has made sad havoc of our belief in the resurrection and the future life. It is true that aggressive materialism has shaken many a faith in the future life. Not so very long ago it was common for science to brush aside all speculation about a future life as among the things unknowable, if not unbelievable. But now all has changed. And today there are many men of first rank in the world of science who believe and teach the doctrines of immortality and the future life. And many of these scientists are giving themselves to a certain line of study known as Psychical Research." One phase of this Psychical Research is known as "Spiritism" or "Spiritualism." Of course, there is not so much in so-call "Spiritualism" as its devotees claim. But there is something in it. Men tell us they would be willing to go the rest of the journey without a murmur if they could talk for five minutes with some departed loved one. Mothers sometimes promise to come back to guide their children, and wives to comfort their husbands, and friend pledges friend to return. And who is there to say these have not returned according to their promise? You know, one of the stock arguments against a future life is that nobody ever comes back, and no message ever comes back. Shakespeare writes of "That undiscovered country from whose bourne no traveler returns." How do we know "no traveler returns?" Do we expect to see the returning traveler with these physical eyes and ears? If so, then it is true, no traveller returns. Who knows but it is the spirit hand of one whom we have "loved long since

and lost a while,' whose touch turns us from the evil? "Are these not all ministering angels?" says Saint Paul. After all, it is not a spirit that we desire to see, but a spiritual vision. And this Psychical Research is helping us to realization of this spiritual vision, and I believe we are within measurable distance of the day when pure science will affirm the position of faith as to the future life.

We believe in a conscious personal living experience after death, because we believe in God, and because Jesus says, "Because I live, ye shall live also." And when at times reason would try conclusions with my faith, I am helped by such experiences as that of Victor Hugo, who said: "For half a century I have been writing my thought in prose, in verse, in history, in philosophy, in drama, in romance, in tradition, in satire, in ode, in song. I have tried all. But I feel I have not said the thousandth part of what is in me. When I go down to the grave, I can say, like so many others, I have finished my day's work. But I cannot say, I have finished my life. My day's work will begin again the next morning." And so our hearts respond to the little verse given us by an anonymous writer:

*"The stars shine over the earth;
The stars shine over the sea.
The stars look up to the mighty God;
The stars look down on me.
The stars will shine for a thousand years,
A thousand years and a day;
But God and I will love and live
When the stars have passed away."*

And today we pay our tribute to these our Brethren who have gone on a little while before us:

*"When men go down to the sea in ships,
'Tis not to the sea they go;
Some Isle or pole the mariner's goal,
And thither they sail through calm and gale,
When down to the sea they go."*

*"When souls go down to the sea by ship,
And the dark ship's name is Death,
Why mourn and wail at the vanishing sail?
Though outward bound, God's world is round,
And only a ship is Death."*

*"When I go down to the sea by ship,
And death unfurls her sail,
Weep not for me, for there will be
A living host on another coast
To beckon and cry, 'All Hail!'"*

THEY MODIFY THEIR DOCTRINE

Iowa has accepted in the past the doctrine that all Masonic powers were regular and worthy of fraternal recognition as such, unless and until it was shown that they were not. It is possible that the fallacy of this position may have presented itself to them by the process of thinking of the fact that we do not accept individuals as Masons on that basis, but require them to show their regularity as a preliminary to fraternal intercourse; and in a sort of way, the group is as the individuals who are component. In like manner phylogenesis and ontogenesis are related. At any rate, this year Iowa adopts definite and objective standards of recognition, which are in all respects as good as ours—in fact, to all intents and purposes identical therewith.

GOING TO WASHINGTON

There are going to be big doings in Washington next May, in memory of George Washington the Mason. A motion was made that three thousand dollars be appropriated in Iowa to send adequate representation; but this seemed to the brethren to be going a bit too strong for hard times, and they adopted a substitute, to send "the elective Grand Officers", amended to include the Deputy Grand Master.

BLOCK TALKED TO SOME DE MOLAY BOYS

It only remains to notice the Fraternal Correspondence. This is by Past Grand Master Louis Block, whom not to know is a misfortune. We quote from his introduction, by way of introducing him to our readers: he is telling of an address before some De Molays:

Whither are we drifting, anyway? What about the books we read? Ever go through the weekly New York Times Book Review and read the ads of the new books? Nine out of ten of them saturated with sex-appeal.

Last fall I drifted into a theatre in a great mid-western city. I was out to kill time and didn't previously inquire what the play was about. But it dealt with some of the most delicate problems of domestic life, dealt with them crudely, coarsely, frivolously, and a packed house of empty-headed men and women sat there and roared at the salacious sallies from the stage.

And now to cap the climax come ancient Sodom and Gomorrah back to earth, only now it's called Reno, Nevada. Gambling legalized,—120 "divorces" a week,—booze and prostitution aplenty,—"libido" and license everywhere. A nasty, festering cancer on the fair face of America!

Has Masonry any interest in this sort of thing, or is its preaching of morality merely a sham and a pretence,—a posture and a gesture,—that and nothing more?

But I must be fair to those kids. Looked as though I was facing an atmosphere wholly hostile to the consideration of any serious subject, let alone a high and holy one like the love of country. But I determined I'd try. I did and they responded. How they responded! Rose en masse to their feet at the end of my appeal, with round after round of applause that had no false note in it. Crowded about me afterward with eyes ashine with something utterly different from self-indulgence. Those boys were made of the stuff that both dies and lives for the fatherland, without counting the cost. They made me feel that I had blotted from their minds all recollection of the dancing dollies, and that they were going home believing that looseness was after all not the thing most worth while in human life.

For, when all is said and done, there is only one way out of it all, and that is by the road of self-subjection, self-suppression and self-sacrifice, and the "improvement" of himself by each one of us in "Masonry" which is nothing if it is not Morality.

There is no road to "blessing" except that of wrestling,—of wrestling not only the night through as did Jacob, but our whole life long.

We dare no more become "weary" of wrestling than of "well—doing."

Nor is there any question of the reward if we will but persevere to the end. For

"To him that overcometh, will I give to eat of the tree of life, which is in the midst of the paradise of God, and I will give him the morning star!"

And we thank him for his review of North Carolina.

LOUISIANA—1931

WHY THEY DO THINGS ON SUNDAY

We always take occasion, in conformity with good journalistic practice, to point out in these pages those matters which appear to our North Carolina readers to be unusual—different—newsy. One of these has consistently been, when we came to read the Louisiana book, the fact that the laying of cornerstones, installations, and perhaps other Masonic labors, are performed on Sunday, contrary to the practice permitted by Masonic law in North Carolina. We find in the book before us that Reviewer Edwin F. Gayle tells us why they do these things. His explanation is interesting. It is as follows:

Most of our doing meets his approval but the Louisiana custom of meeting on Sunday and laying corner-stones and installing officers on Sunday do not conform to practice in his jurisdiction. This practice arose from the fact that many country lodges meet in the second story of church buildings which our ancient brethren helped to build.

In the day before the automobile and the good roads, our brethren found it practically impossible to attend lodges at great distances at night, so our early Mason settlers and their families came to church on Sunday morning, held a basket dinner of picnic at noon and after dinner the Masonic Lodge held its meeting and closed in time for the members to reach home with their families before nightfall. After becoming accustomed to the idea and practice, it was an easy step to lay corner-stones on Sunday.

This is indeed “different” in some respects. We of North Carolina know nothing of “the second story of church buildings which our ancient brethren helped to build”; the nearest thing that they ever had to a second story up here before the Civil War, was a balcony, called “the gallery”, where the negroes worshipped before they had their own separate churches. Before the present age of structures for religious education, a two-story church in a city in this state would have had its picture in the papers as a freak.

The second half of the explanation merely is a statement that local custom sanctioned lodge work on Sunday. All-day preaching was common with us, too. The plan-

tation days saw just as poor facilities for transportation here as anywhere. The thing that puzzles us is, how similar circumstances in Louisiana and in North Carolina, for instance, brought to pass such widely divergent concepts. We hold that no Masonic labor is proper on Sunday, except burial. We never took the trouble to argue this with anybody; nobody ever thought otherwise in this state.

RECONCILIATION WITH HIS WIFE WAS UNFORTUNATE

The official address of Grand Master Leon S. Haas requires 82 pages of the book. In it are seventy-five "decisions". The most of these are only references to law or pieces of advice. Here is a sample of the latter:

Last October one of our members was employed in Jackson Mississippi, and while there, shot and killed a prominent attorney for violating the sanctity of his home. He subsequently became reconciled with his wife. The question: Would the reconciliation with his wife under the circumstances, bring disrepute on the Masonic Fraternity and would the lodge be justified in bringing charges of Un-Masonic Conduct against him?

To which I replied:

I regret exceedingly to hear of matters of this kind. Of course it is indeed unfortunate that the man and wife have subsequently become reconciled. However, I don't know of any law which would construe the reconciliation of man and wife as a masonic offense. Of course, your lodge is at liberty to take whatever action it may see fit. I am of the opinion that while these matters are to be greatly deplored, and are very unfortunate, yet at the same time I am at a loss to know what law has been violated by the reconciliation of the husband and wife. I advise you to carefully consider this matter before acting.

We have been very anxious to know what became of this man who killed the lawyer and became a sort of hero until he made up with his wife, the cause of it all, when his stock went the way of all things on the stock market of late.

TEMPLE WELL COVERED BY MORTGAGE

This Grand Lodge has recently erected a great Masonic Temple in New Orleans. It is an office building. The book states that 94% of its rentable space is occupied. The total debt on it at present is \$1,652,000.00.

LODGES COULD NOT PAY

The prevailing hard times are reflected in the book before us, even as of last February 2nd; for forty lodges had not paid their per capita tax on the date of the Annual Communication, and a motion is made to seat their delegates. Later they are given six months to pay up, or more in the discretion of the Grand Master. Northern Louisiana was in the drought area.

INSANE MASONS

The Grand Master recommended that there be a standing resolution exempting from per capita tax all Masons who are patients in insane asylums. It would seem that this is eminently just. But what about those who are not in hospitals? He also recommends that there be a monthly circular of deaths and demitted Masons. In this connection we note that there is again a motion by somebody, that the Grand Lodge print the full roster of its membership.

CHICKEN DEBATE

The Grand Master tells us that he visited Welsh Lodge No. 232 on November 3rd, along with a dozen other dignitaries. There were many beautiful addresses, we are told; and on the lower floor later in the dining hall, or "the south", as they say in some British constitutions, they had a feed and a debate. "A wonderful discussion took place as to the functioning power of the different parts of a chicken." No details were added. We are not told whether any of the younger brethren were permitted to take any of the chickens to the banquet, or whether their elders had their wives out, or whether the stags discussed the chickens.

WAIVERS IN CITIES

An interesting decision is discovered in the review of the Grand Master's address by the Committee on Jurisprudence; it is decided that a man cannot get a waiver of jurisdiction from Masonry in a city with six lodges, unless he gets that waiver separately from each of the

six. Applying this to New York City, for instance, the matter of obtaining a waiver would be fraught with some little difficulty, if we mistake not. What about London, where there are 1126 lodges?

M. S. A. NOT NEEDED

An interesting sidelight on the Masonic Service Association is found in this book. It is in these words.

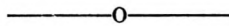
In view of the fact that the conference of Grand Masters held in Washington every year in connection with the meeting of George Washington Memorial Association accomplishes the same purpose, we offer the following resolution:"

The resolution is, that they withdraw from the M. S. A.

After all, we wonder whether this is not about correct. The Conference was furthered by the Association, and later became larger than its parent.

We note with interest that Grand Secretary Davilla is made Grand Secretary Emeritus, and Bro. Lee E. Thomas takes his place. Thus passes another of the old standbys of the active group.

This is a very interesting book, and one on which we have lingered long.



STANZAS

The clouds that fill the earth with gloom
Make Spring-time bright with bud and bloom,
And crown with fruits and social cheer
The golden season of the year.

Then why at destiny complain
When sorrow, like the clouds and rain,
In God's appointed time may prove
Man's richest blessings from above?

JOSEPH H. GILLESPIE.

MAINE—1931

CANDIDATES MUST RECEIVE DEGREES AT HOME

The Grand Master presiding is M. W. Bro. Cyrus N. Blanchard, who also succeeds himself, according to the custom in Maine. Grand Master Blanchard several times refused dispensation to lodges to permit the lodges to take their candidates to other lodges and therein confer a degree. He feels "that it is far better for the candidate to receive the several degrees in his own lodge", and that this be not allowed to confer the degree "other than in his own lodge room". We feel right now that if we were Grand Master of Masons in North Carolina we should not act exactly as he did. We know of a considerable number of lodges in North Carolina which we feel would confer a great favor upon Masonry and a future Mason, if they would ask another lodge to confer the degrees upon their candidates. Of course we assume that there are no such lodges in Maine. It must be remembered that the Mason's first impressions of Masonry are the most powerful impressions; and an impression of Masonry such as would come to a really promising candidate in some lodges of which we "have heard tell", would fill him with disgust. Why should not candidates in such cases better receive their first impressions amid more auspicious conditions? We should like to have this matter discussed.

THE TWO TOWNS WERE IN ONE VILLAGE

Here is a paragraph which is somewhat confusing to one who resides outside of New England:

Aroostook Lodge, No. 197, of Blaine, called for a dispensation which was granted to hold their lodge meetings in the town of Mars Hill. This request was brought about by the fact that the lodge had erected a new Masonic building in Mars Hill about one-fourth mile distant from the old Masonic Hall situated in the same village but in the town of Blaine.

Here, it seems, are two towns, Blaine and Mars Hill, both "situated in the same village." North Carolinians would like to know the definition of the words "town" and "village," as these are used in Maine.

The Grand Master recommends that "serious consideration by the Grand Lodge" be given to the possibilities of dual membership, a matter which is agitated in many Grand Lodges at this time.

LOW DUES BUT A MEMBERSHIP LOSS

The Grand Secretary reports a net loss of 117. In view of the conservatism of the New England Grand Lodges this is significant. Moreover, it is significant in view of the fact that the average dues in Maine are only \$3.12 per year. Here in North Carolina the average dues will be not below \$5.00 per year to pay a per capita tax of \$2.50, plus local expenses. Grand Secretary Davis' report includes the statement that "Masonry is still very cheap in Maine". Fifty-two lodges have dues of only \$2.00 per year. There are only 207 lodges in the State.

NO NEW LODGE IN TWENTY YEARS

The Grand Secretary has for four years past been reporting that no lodge in the state was entitled to celebrate its centennial anniversary in these years; indeed, no Maine lodge will have a centennial until 1948, for the reason that for twenty years, from 1828 to 1848, no new lodge was organized in Maine. By the examination of charters one will find the same condition existing in many northern and eastern Grand Lodges, from Illinois back east. The reason for this condition is the Morgan excitement which arose at Batavia, New York, in 1827, and the Anti-Masonic Party, and the anti-masonic bitterness which existed in those days. Grand Lodge virtually dissolved. Local lodges became extinct by the thousand. It became the fashion for ministers to preach anti-masonic sermons: judges denounced Masonry from the bench; there were anti-masonic candidates for this office and that, and the influence entered even into the presidential campaign. We in 1932 become alarmed about a little thing like a total net loss for the United States of something like thirty thousand in a year (1931); it must be remembered that the net loss in those days ran up to sixty per cent of the total membership in a single

year; and in a few years one lodge only in a state was known to be in active existence. Yet Masonry survived; grew in power and in numbers; and after the Civil War there was a great influx, followed by some recessions (1881 and 1899) in certain states until 1920, when there was the greatest number of initiates into Masonry ever known in any one year in the world's history. History moves in cycles and in spirals. We need not to become alarmed, but be stirred to renewed activity of the right sort, by conditions which surround us at this time.

THE CHIEF JUSTICE ON CORRUPT GOVERNMENT

More need exists for alarm about the lack of power that Masonry has in the midst of vexing social conditions. Present was Mr. Justice William R. Pattangall, head of the Supreme Court of Maine, who addressed the Grand Lodge as a brother of forty years' standing as a Mason, but of little knowledge of its ritual and forms. He speaks some wise words of counsel. Discussing the security of our present form of government he thinks of the influence of a preponderance of urban population, and the dangers involved, as follows:

Approximately one-half of our people reside in cities. It will be but a few years before the governing power of the nation will rest with the voters of those cities. At the present time, the influence of the urban vote is dominant in many of the larger states and exercises great weight in national elections.

Our form of government, any form of popular government, is less applicable to congested and unhomogeneous people than to a rural people of common racial origin and characteristics, but the genius of America sufficiently aroused and properly directed is equal to the task of maintaining orderly government even under adverse conditions. Unfortunately the average citizen is too much occupied with his personal affairs to give much serious attention to public matters and upon his indifference has been reared a structure of government in the great cities (seats though they be of wealth, art, culture and education) which threatens the destruction of that which the American people regard as necessary to the preservation of the nation as it was conceived and as it has existed for a century and a half.

The political control of these communities has, in some instances, already passed and in others is rapidly passing into the hands of a combination of organized greed and organized crime,

It is educational in that it teaches a perfect system of morality, based upon the Sacred Law, by a prescribed ceremonial; and it also provides libraries and opportunities for study therein.

It is Benevolent in that it teaches relief of the poor and distressed as a duty and exemplifies the duty of relief of sick and distressed Brethren, by caring for the widows and orphans of the Brethren, by maintaining homes for aged and distressed Brethren and their dependents, and by providing for the education of orphans.

It is charitable in that none of its income inures to the benefit of any individual, but all is devoted to the improvement and promotion of the happiness of mankind.

It is a social organization only so far as it furnishes additional inducement that men may foregather in numbers, thereby providing more material for its primary work of training, of worship, and of charity.

In ancient times, the Brethren met in General Assembly for the ordering of the affairs of the Craft. With growth in numbers, however, it became necessary, in 1717, to adopt a representative form of government, since which time the Brethren have met in Lodges and each Lodge has sent its delegates to a legislative body known as the Grand Lodge.

The voluntary association known by the title of "The Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts" obtained and accepted an Act of Incorporation from the General Court of Massachusetts, dated March 1, 1859, with power "to make and ordain from time to time By-Laws, Rules and Regulations for the government and management of the Corporation, provided the same be not repugnant to the Constitution and Laws of the Commonwealth."

Now, therefore, the following Constitutions and Regulations of the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts are hereby made, ordained and promulgated as the By-Laws, Rules and Regulations of The Master, Wardens, and Members of the Grand Lodge of Masons in Massachusetts.

THEY REFUSE TO REDUCE

An attempt was made in connection with the adoption of the new constitution to take some steps toward reducing the average size of Massachusetts Lodges. The method proposed was, first, to require every lodge having six hundred members or more to elect by vote of the lodge three hundred of its members to petition the Grand Lodge for a dispensation to form a new lodge; but this did not pass. It was then proposed to limit the number of

candidates that any lodge might initiate during any year to twenty. Out of eight hundred and twenty-eight votes cast, five hundred and thirty were in favor of this and two hundred and ninety-eight were against it. Since five hundred and fifty two votes were required for adoption, this also was lost and thereafter the revised code was adopted unanimously.

ORGANIZING THE LIBRARY

This Grand Lodge has during the year taken a long step forward by employing Brother J. Hugo Tatsch to catalogue all pamphlets, documents and books in the Grand Lodge Library. This he has done remarkably well; he has brought to light some exceedingly rare and valuable documents, property of the Grand Lodge Library, which not even the Grand Lodge knew it possessed. Some of these have been thrown around in trash piles, their nature unknown. Their preservation is a great service to Masonry.

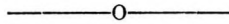
HENRY PRICE AND HIS CHAIR

The Grand Master reports that the "Henry Price Chair" has been loaned to the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts "indefinitely". This chair was imported from England by Henry Price, first Grand Master of Masons in America, and in 1898 was presented to Belmont Lodge by its owner. Inasmuch as some of our readers do not know much about Henry Price, we quote the inscription on the tombstone.

IN MEMORY OF HENRY PRICE, ESQ.

Was born in London about the year of our Lord in 1697. He removed to Boston about the year 1723, received a Deputation appointing him Gd. Master of Masons in New England, and in the year 1733, was appointed a Cornet in the 'Gouvernor's Troop of Guards' with the rank of Major. By his diligence and industry in business he acquired the means of a comfortable living, with which he removed to Townsend, in the latter part of his life. He quitted Mortality the 20th of May, A. D. 1780, leaving a widow and two young daughters, with a Numerous Company of friends and acquaintances to mourn his departure who have that ground of hope concerning his present lot which results from his undissembled regard to his Maker and extensive bene-

ves three years. Incidentally it may be said in passing that Massachusetts has lodges in Chile, the Canal Zone, and China. This year the Grand Master took a trip to China to pay a visit to his Lodges over there. Would it not be fine if the Grand Lodge of North Carolina had some lodges in Europe, Asia, Africa and South America, as well as a few in the islands of the seas also? Perhaps they would send this humble scribe as official visitor to the foreign lodges once in a while. We should not at all object to being the "official visitor." But North Carolina cannot afford such a luxury. If banks don't keep their doors open, we'll have to dispense with some other things.



SONG OF SPRING

I come! I come! ye have looked for me long,
Ye meet me with laughter, and greet me with song;
Bright eyes are beaming with gladness and mirth,
Soon shall their brightness be dim upon earth.

Ye are changed! Ye are changed! since I met with you last,
And a blight o'er the bloom of your spirits hath passed;
Ye have given the rose for the lily's pale breath;
Bright ones of earth! ye have looked upon death.

I return with the pale delicate flowers,
And the birds that have wandered far over the sea;
But I bring not the loved and the lost to your bowers;
They have faded from earth, and return not with me.

Where are the gentle, the lovely, the fair,
Whose clustering locks were untouched by care?
The laughing eye in whose radiance lay
No shadowy semblance of dull decay?

They are gone! they are gone with the parted year,
Ye have strewn pale flowers on the lowly bier.
Farewell! for I haste on my gossamer wing,
And the loved ones ye mourn for return not with spring.

SEYMOUR WEBSTER WHITING.

MICHIGAN—1931

DATES FORGOTTEN

Grand Master Dolliver makes a good presiding officer as well as a good executive. He tells us of having relied on his memory two or three times to keep dates rather than on his date book; and of making a bad trip on a certain night to Portland, when he was expected to be at Plymouth; and of setting out to go to Detroit on a Saturday morning when he had been expected there the night before. He is not alone in these experiences. We went as far as Raleigh once, on the way to Fayetteville to make a speech; and there accidentally discovered that we were not due in Fayetteville until the next week.

ONE GUFFAW CAN RUIN A DEGREE

He takes a fling at certain evil practices as follows:

The way must not be left open for men, of Masonic affiliation or otherwise, to save their pet schemes, good or bad, by pinning a Masonic emblem upon them.

Nor does the Grand Master favor a lodge resorting to ballyhoo methods to replenish its own exchequer or to unduly influence young men in the community to take out petitions. The greatest appeal of Masonry lies in its simple dignity and its rather awesome mystery. There still exists the thick-skulled brother who thinks it smart to fill the candidate's mind with fears of "the goat"—to encourage him to expect horse-play which he soon will find out has no part in Masonry. To a lesser degree, perhaps, but almost as deadly, is that type of humor which causes some Masons to look for things to laugh at in connection with the Master Mason degree. The Master Mason degree is not comedy; it is tragedy. One guffaw can in an instant ruin for the Worshipful Master and his lodge all the fineness that has been built into the candidate's conception of Masonry. And because the candidate, hoodwinked and doubly susceptible to what he hears, registers the whisper or the giggle or the "haw-haw" of some misguided brother, he comes back to the next third degree prepared to whisper, to giggle or to "haw-haw" at something, he knows not what.

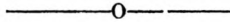
The Grand Master would greatly like to inject a paragraph in regard to the popular habit brethren in most, if not all lodges, have in rushing the door the moment a brother is "raised," lest they be caught and held, against their will, to hear the lectures—the lectures which the Worshipful Master and his officers have

LOWERING THE AGE OF PRISONERS

The Grand High Priest of the Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons was officially introduced and spoke of the fact that his Grand Chapter is aggressively pushing the Order of DeMolay for Boys. He stresses the importance of it in these words:

The Governor did not tell you last night all he could have told you. Down here in Jackson they are filling Jackson Prison so fast that they do not know how to make room for them, and the average age of those committed to that institution drops and drops, until today the average is twenty-two years and four months. Think of it! Nothing but boys. In this order of DeMolay that the Grand Chapter is sponsoring, we are taking boys between 16 and 21; we are trying to get them to walk the straight and narrow path; we are teaching them good citizenship, good, clean living, and all the things that go to make up the DeMolay. And we hope that instead of the 16,000 DeMolay boys we have in Michigan, that inside of a year, with your co-operation, thank you, we may have 60,000; and the more DeMolay boys we have, the more good to humanity we are going to have in the State of Michigan. I thank you. (Applause.)

The Foreign Correspondent is the Rev. Dr. William H. Gallagher, who presents a very attractive and inspiring document, in which North Carolina is very carefully and courteously reviewed by this distinguished writer.



ZEBULON BAIRD VANCE

Never did Fame record a name
From falsehood's taint more free;
Never did sinful earth give birth
To son more brave than he.

In peace, he was a leader sage,
In war, a soldier true;
No secret strife he waged in life,
His actions all men knew.

No ill-got treasure stained his hands,
No selfish ends he sought;
God send our State such men again—
Men who can ne'er be bought!

MARSHALL DELANCEY HAYWOOD.

MINNESOTA—1931

ADVERTISEMENTS IN MASONIC PAPERS

Grand Master William K. Gill found that certain Masonic magazines (not under Grand Lodge control) were running the advertisements of candidates for public office in their columns, which fact he interpreted to be a direct bid for the Masonic vote as such. He therefore directs certain lodges to desist from the use of these magazines unless and until the acceptance of those advertisements is discontinued. It rather seems to us that the way of the Masonic magazine might be made hard, or even impossible, in the matter of advertisements. Any advertiser of course is seeking to attract the Masonic reader. Perhaps it is not exactly in accord with our way of doing things, to go after the Masonic sector to sell them iceless refrigerators; or the Masonic sector to sell them clothing; or the Masonic group to sell them real estate. The Masonic advertiser for votes does not, perhaps, make his bid any more pointed in seeking to sell his personality as a political candidate, than these others who seek to sell commodities. By a logical reasoning the only field for proper advertisements in magazines would be pass cases, lodge furniture, uniforms, and a few other items; and by that time the Masonic publication would have been driven from business. It would seem to us that the nature of the appeal would govern the sort of advertising to be accepted, rather than the character of the item to be sold. Would he omit undertakers' advertisements? They are seeking to handle Masonic funerals.

He refused a dispensation to a group wishing to form a new lodge in Minneapolis, believing that no new lodge was needed there (no, he is not a resident of Saint Paul, but of Duluth).

HIS OWN LODGE MUST TRY HIM

There are a number of items which we shall mention briefly; first, it is held that if a Mason is guilty of a Masonic offense in the town of X, where he resides, but

he holds his membership in the lodge at Y, then he must be tried at Y. It seems to us that this is hardly justifiable. It would be a sure guarantee that it would be exceedingly difficult to get a complete prosecution of the case before the lodge in which tried, which would mean that the offender would have two advantages: first, of trial among those who know him other than as an offender; and second, of the impracticability of transporting witnesses a long distance for such trial. Here is another argument for commission trial.

TOO MANY LIFE MEMBERS

The Committee on Jurisprudence takes a sharp dig at life memberships. It reports that in "one prominent lodge," 23 per cent of the membership are members for life and pay no dues; and that this particular lodge loses \$2140.00 annually on this account. This means that the other 77 per cent of the membership have to pay the \$2140.00 as well as their own share of the legitimate expenses of Masonry. It can scarcely be declared that this is fair.

A large number of foreign Grand Lodges are recognized this year, which are all just and good Masonic Lodges, and such as North Carolina recognizes.

MANY LAWS NEEDED IN COMPLEX CIVILIZATION

There is in this book a very fine document. It is the annual oration, this time by Grand Orator John F. D. Meighen. Many times all of us hear the statement that "there are too many laws". Is this really true? Why do we have so many laws? Why does each biennial session of the General Assembly make a thousand more laws, all in the name of the people of the sovereign state of North Carolina. Read these thoughtful statements:

One superficial cause is the enormous increase in statutes and rules, national, state and municipal. Their bulk is so huge that we are frightened and tempted to bid Congress and forty eight legislatures, "Go home and quit law-making until we can digest the laws already made." Nevertheless, it is apparent that increasing specialization and rapid changes in our life require

new rules. A prized possession in my library is a copy of the Revised Statutes of the Territory of Minnesota, printed in St. Paul in 1851. The text makes a trim volume of 580 pages. It would require between nine and ten volumes of that size to print the Statutes of Minnesota now in force. A railroad executive might wish that the 1851 code were still in force, for it contains no word about railroads. There was no need for providing how trackage should be fenced or how gross earnings should be reported, for there were no railroads then in Minnesota. In 1851 there was no apparent need of limiting a hunter's right to shoot ducks or the fisherman's right to catch trout, no thought of closed seasons. Accordingly, the 1851 statutes do not contain a single line of game or fish law. In 1851 there was no occasion for defining the lights of automobiles on highways at night-time, nor for determining the reports to be made by telephone companies. Not a word can be found about life insurance or fire or accident insurance in those territorial statutes, no chapter on air craft, no workmen's compensation act, no blue sky law. It contains no laws governing intoxicants, except that in the half-page chapter on public health, is a provision making the adulteration of wines and spirits a felony. On the other hand it fixes with great detail the laws governing apprentices, their apprehension and return on escape, the rights of the masters, and who may make the apprentice contract.

Do not conclude that the 1851 code was primitive or incomplete. On the contrary, it was well prepared, based largely on the statutes of Wisconsin and represented a complete body of rules, well applicable to the needs of that day.

Personal liberty stops, it is said, just before you reach the end of your neighbor's nose. In 1851 it was a long way to the neighbor, but each passing year, with living growing more congested and communication more rapid, has lessened the distance.

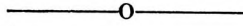
A fundamental difficulty in the administration of justice is not so much that we have new laws but rather that the rapid changes in conditions makes the application of those laws more difficult. The typical judge in 1851 not only knew the law but the conditions under which the merchant, the woodsman, the manufacturer, the farmer and the rest of the community made their living. This was not difficult, for the processes of merchandising, of butchering cattle, of making shoes, of communication by boat or by horsedrawn vehicles, and of reaping the harvest had changed quite slowly. Corporations were few and small and not too large for one man to understand and direct their undertakings. Such a judge when he knew the special facts of a controversy, would naturally and easily move to a just conclusion and construe the law toward an equitable result. For like reasons, the key members of a typical jury had, without special study, acquired a general knowledge of all departments of the community life and knowing the general background of the litigation, upon learning

the specific facts, could quite easily reach a sane verdict. Today the jury must draw conclusions in controversies where its members possess no intelligent notion of the background. The judge frequently spends long, intensive study before he understands even the more direct results of his decision. This is particularly true in industrial centers. Telephones, radios, automobiles, chain-stores, pipe lines, electrically-charged wires, have come with such tremendous speed and interrelations are so complex, for illustration, the Ford assembly plant in this city, that the mere knowledge of the specific facts of a controversy do not promptly suggest the just determination.

H. G. Wells, years ago, told in his inimitable way, a story of the Valley of the Blind, a lost valley in the Andes, where the people had been cut off from all other civilization and had been blind so long that they had forgotten about the sense of sight. They had developed their language, their philosophy of life, their religion and civilization, to a very high degree. It so happened that when a stranger from the outer world came among them, and when he had learned their speech, he started to tell them of the beauty of the carpet of green under their feet, and of the foliage of the trees and the vines that covered the mountains on either side, and of the grandeur of the sunrise and sunset and the forms of the clouds. But this only caused this blind people to consider him unbalanced and to appoint a lunacy commission to examine him. I presume there are a host of realities in the world that you and I never see, none the less powerful nor the less real because we do not see them, and I raise no cry of alarm today, for I feel that were our vision keen enough, throughout Minnesota and her sister states and around the world, we would see the influence of Masonry, powerfully and continuously upholding the arm and adding to the strength of those who in good faith are endeavoring to further the administration of justice so as to render to every man, without distinction, his just due.

There comes to memory an occasion when I saw the salutation sign of a Master Mason given in public inadvertently, but naturally. The scene was the District Court Room. The Presiding judge was the late Nathan Kingsley, an eminent Mason, a Past General Grand High Priest of the General Grand Chapter of the United States. The Grand Jury had come in to make their report. "Gentlemen, have you anything to report?" came from the bench. The foreman, a seasoned Mason, arose, saluted with the Master Mason's sign, delivered his indictments and sat down. The giving of that salutation sign, done wholly unconsciously, suggested to me the impression, deep in that foreman's mind, that in fulfilling his part in the administration of justice he was performing his duty as taught by Masonry. A like impulse prompts me to speak as I do on this occasion. I concede that obedience, not enforcement, should be the primary effort of every sane, thinking group, but one of the most disturbing factors in obed-

ience to law is the presence of a defective law or defective methods of enforcement, two elements that have the psychological effect of arousing a general spirit of disobedience. This truth makes me think it worth while to direct your attention to the Institute of Law at Johns Hopkins, to the Judicial Council movements, each endeavors that promise continued and constructive assistance in the better administration of justice in these days of rapid change.



BEAUTY OR POWER

O'er hill and plain the wild tornado sweeps,
Now boiling white with rage, now sable-browed;
In lurid lines its livid lightning leaps,
In threat'ning tones its thunder laughs aloud:
The softest sigh of summer from the hills,
That scarcely seems to move, so soft it goes,
Wafts to our ears the song of whippoorwills
And brings the smell of hyacinth and rose—
Which brings us more of God?

Far, far away in floods of ocean foam
The mighty monsters wallow in the deep,
And spouting waves from sea to sea they roam,
Or fiercely on to deadly conflict leap:
But from the depths where never breath of breeze
Disturbs its tranquil rest, a single gem
Gathers the beauty of the tropic seas,
And decks with all their wealth earth's diadem— ,
Which brings us more of God?

The sages talk of whither and of whence,
Of final destiny and primal cause,
They learnedly discuss God's providence,
The justice and wisdom of His laws:
A prattling baby with curls of yellow hair
Whose eyes reflect the blue of summer skies,
Shows baby trust that never knew a care
And simple confidence without disguise—
Which brings us more of God?

HERSEY EVERETT SPENCE.

MISSOURI—1931

RETRENCHMENT IN SPOTS ONLY

Here is another Grand Lodge that has to cut expenses—all of them have to do it now, for that matter, as well as all of us individuals. Our bank busted in our face, a few days ago, as we told you elsewhere in this report, and left us with two dollars and thirty-seven cents on Christmas eve; moreover, it would have been foolhardy to sell securities on the market, and there was a run on the other bank and it was foolish to ask a loan there. Did you ever face Christmas Eve with \$2.37? Well, you will agree that Grand Lodges have to cut expenses, if you did. But it is interesting to see what they do to cut down expenditures; how wild they get sometimes. Take Missouri for instance. Grand Master Gentry takes a crack at the Foreign Correspondence Report and recommends that they refuse to print excerpts from other books; goes on to rub it in by saying, "I recommend that this committee (Dr. Corona H. Briggs) be requested to so abbreviate this report as to leave out *everything but correspondence*". What he meant by "correspondence", he alone knows. The interesting matter that appeals to us is the fact that Grand Master Gentry ought to know that there are in other states some men who can and do write things that are far more valuable at times than what Corona H. Briggs could or did write—or what J. Edward Allen could or did write. It's our business to give to our readers what we know to be most forceful, interesting, useful, inspiring and generally valuable to Masonry and to those who pay the bills. The Grand Lodge has a perfect right to tell any of us how many pages the maximum that it can print of our work will be; but when it presumes to tell us what to leave out, it is meddling into something which is supposed to be handled by one chosen by the Grand Lodge because he knows how. Reminds us of the time when the farmer was driving a mule hitched to a buggy; the mule did a mean piece of kicking, kicked the dash-

board off the buggy, and eventually got both hind feet into the buggy, whereupon the farmer is said to have remarked, "If you dang fool are going to get into this buggy, I think it is time for me to get out."

MISSOURI SALARIES: WORLD SERIES BASEBALL

It may be said in passing that the same Grand Master who fusses about the Correspondence report being too long, uses 45 pages of six-point type for his official address. • It he wants us to tell him how to make that shorter——! And then, about cutting down expense in the Grand Lodge of Missouri——Let's see! They paid out \$18,990.40 in mileage and per diem for this one session. The Grand Master not only gets his expenses of \$1,500, but a salary of a thousand dollars as well. The Grand Secretary gets a salary of five thousand, which is somewhat more than the average man is getting these days for a year's work; and the Grand Lecturer \$4,200. They pay the Foreign Correspondent \$750.00 for writing the report limited to 150 pages, which he richly deserves but which is twice as much as goes for the work in North Carolina. The attendance of representatives at the George Washington Memorial meeting and the Grand Masters' conference cost them \$400. And so on. All of which suggests that Grand Master Gentry might have looked around him for other things to take a kick at, rather than "excerpts in the Foreign Correspondence report." We give it to him for one other thing—he started the Annual Communication Tuesday morning, September 29th, 1931, at ten o'clock, and closed it on the following day, so that delegates drew mileage for only two days instead of the usual three——. And that was nothing short of cold-blooded, hardboiled premeditation, too; for the World's Series Baseball games were being played in St. Louis those three days, and the boys wanted to see them. The local committee were flooded with requests from delegates to get tickets in advance.

GRAND MASTER'S LODGE ROOM OVER NEGRO SCHOOL

Talking about Grand Master Gentry, we find that he started off as a teacher, later practiced law, and has of late been "receiver for a large shoe manufacturing company", handling its affairs so well as to make it pay good profits during the receivership. They printed in the book a picture of the old lodge room in which he was initiated, passed and raised. It was the upper story of a brick building, the lower story of which was then used as a negro school. We do not seem to have read of this combination before, though we have heard of almost every other combination of lodge room and something else.

This Grand Master severely condemns Sunday picnics to which the name of Masonry is attached; the use of Masonry in any way in connection with the candidacy of any man for public office, and the use of Masonic emblems on the radiators of automobiles to be used in any gainful pursuit.

MRS. HUTHMAKER'S GIFT

The book makes mention of the fact that a Mrs. Huthmaker has given to the Grand Lodge some very valuable property to be used for a new Masonic Home, with certain provisos which do not act as a barrier to its acceptance.

REMOVING THE CHARGES

The Grand Master makes a novel suggestion: he proposes that the charges appertaining to the several degrees be delivered immediately after the completion of the proficiency examination, saying that the candidate is so fatigued as to be unable to comprehend the charges as they are now delivered. That's worth thinking about.

TOO BAD FOR MASONIC FUNERAL

Just to prove that our reader will find something worth while that we didn't write (as if that was necessary), we quote the following about Masonic funerals. It refers to something which is really important. When

we bury a Mason who has been below par as a citizen, that fact does little good to Masonry which conducts a Masonic funeral over his remains. Of course the time to prevent such was during his lifetime, when charges could have been preferred against him: but then that isn't done (except rarely) when needed. So here is a specific case and a recommendation which will interest us:

Some time ago a member of a Lodge in this State moved to St. Louis, but did not transfer his Lodge membership. He completely forsook all the noble teachings of our order, and became dissolute, grossly immoral and dishonest. His wife, learning that he kept an apartment in which he kept a mistress, went to the apartment, lay in wait for him for several hours, and when he entered, she promptly shot and killed him. The newspapers gave great publicity to the case, and in the midst of all this scandal, the family insisted on a Masonic funeral, and it had to be given by his Lodge in the old home town where he was buried. What an advertisement for Freemasonry! How many mothers in that town would encourage their sons to join an order which had permitted such a man to continue a member to the day of his death and then buried him with Masonic honors! It was a disgrace to our order! I recommend that the following amendments be submitted to the committee on jurisprudence for their consideration, and if found to be in proper form, adopted as Section 217A of our By-Laws, to wit: "Section 217A. Same. If any objection is made by any member of any Lodge to the holding of a Masonic funeral over the remains of one of its deceased members, or over the body of any Mason it has been requested to bury, because of his character or the manner of his death, such objection shall be submitted promptly to the Worshipful Master and the two Wardens of said Lodge with a statement of the facts on which the objection is based. The Worshipful Master and the two Wardens shall thereupon consider such objection, and if all three of them agree that it is proper under Section 217 to hold such Masonic funeral and that the facts stated to them do not show anything in the life or death of the deceased which would make a Masonic funeral tend to bring reproach upon the cause of Freemasonry, then such Masonic funeral shall be held.

NORTH CAROLINA'S GRAND CHILDREN

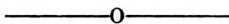
Present was Grand Secretary Charles Clyde Hunt, of Iowa. His speech contains the following paragraph:

"Yesterday, the Grand Master of Nebraska expressed his gratification at the fact that there were such cordial relations between the Grand Lodge of Missouri and that of Nebraska, bas-

ing it largely upon the fact that one of the Lodges which form the Grand Lodge of Nebraska was chartered by the Grand Lodge of Missouri. Now, with us, we have no divided allegiance. All of the four Iowa Lodges which formed our Grand Lodge were Chartered by the Grand Lodge of Missouri. Everyone of them. (Applause.) Therefore, with truth in every respect, we can say that the Grand Lodge of Missouri is our mother. And we are proud of the fact.

And the Grand Lodge of Missouri sprang from that of Tennessee, which in turn was chartered by the Grand Lodge of North Carolina. Hail, Granddaughter, Miss Missouri! Hail, all of your descendants, too!—Iowa, and all the rest!

We congratulate Dr. Briggs upon the superior excellence of his Correspondence Report, found in this volume.



AT SEA

When the dim, tall sails of the ships were in motion
Ghostly, and slow, and silent-shod,
We gazed where the dusk fled over the ocean,
A great gray hush, like the shadow of God.

The Sky dome cut with its compass in sunder
A circle of sea from the darkened land,—
A circle of tremendous waste and wonder,
O'er which one groped with a childish hand.

The true stars come to their stations in heaven,
The false stars shivered deep down in the sea,
And the white crests went like monsters, driven
By winds that never would let them be,

And there, where the elements mingled and muttered,
We stood, each man with a lone dumb heart,
Full of the vastness that never was uttered
By symbol of words or by echo of art.

JOHN CHARLES McNEILL.

NEBRASKA—1931

THE VEAZIE BUILDING

On April 20, 1931, the Grand Lodge was called in special communication by Grand Master Andrew to lay the cornerstone of the new unit of the Masonic-Eastern Star Home for children. Funds for the erection of this building were provided by the late Brother Charles V. Veazie, a man of very beautiful character and life. He made his competence in the retail hardware business, which he conducted on the same spot with great diligence for forty-one years. For forty-six years he served his local building and loan association without compensation as its treasurer. His home being without children, he and Mrs. Veazie generously aided the children of others and were sincere lovers of children. The new building provided by him is dedicated to him and to his wife, who passed on before him. It is the infants' building, which we call the Baby Cottage.

In his official address Grand Master Andrew tells us that he and Mrs. Andrew were the guests of the three Shrine Temples of Nebraska at the meeting at Toronto, Ontario, where the one hundred thousand dollar Peace Monument provided by the Shriners was unveiled.

The Grand Master tells us about the buttons whimmim they gave to their old Masons as follows:

FIFTY YEAR SERVICE BUTTON

In my opinion one of the finest things this Grand Body has ever done is that of authorizing the award of a Gold Service button to our Worthy brethren in recognition of 50 years of Masonic life and service, and which I believe is appreciated more by the recipients than any other thing we might have done.

We like the sentiment expressed in this gift very greatly and hope North Carolina will be able to do the same thing some time.

THIRD DEGREE PROFICIENCY

Nebraska requires that the newly raised Master Mason take a proficiency examination before he is entitled

to receive all of his rights and privileges. Only when it is necessary for the candidates to leave the state immediately after being raised is this requirement waived.

HOW TO IMPROVE THE DEGREE MILLS

The Grand Master stresses the need for Masonic education in the following:

During recent years many of our lodges have to a great extent become degree mills only. Our candidates receive the "work" and lectures, and if we have in our ceremonies inspired them with higher ideals and loftier purposes, we are fortunate if they do not soon lose interest, since our officers and Brethren frequently pay little or no attention to them and they are given nothing to do along the line of further Masonic interpretation. In my opinion a plan should be adopted that will first interest our officers of the lodge, then the newly made Brethren. I would suggest as a first step, the presenting to all newly made Entered Apprentice Masons a copy of the large Monitor of our ceremonies. I believe this would be interesting to our candidates, and since it contains many explanatory notes it would give the Brother much additional information. We also need a medium of regular communication to our lodges, a bulletin, or a publication of some kind to disseminate Masonic information to our brethren. This could be handled through the Committee on Masonic Education. Then, too, this Grand Lodge already has the foundation for a good Masonic Library which at a very limited expense each year could be made of much more value to the Craft and much greater benefit to this Grand Jurisdiction, by providing for a traveling or circulating library.

We believe he has solved the problem: first, some books should be given to candidates; second, a good Grand Lodge organ is necessary; and third, there must be useful library facilities. Given these, we have laid the foundation for worth while Masonic education: without these, the problem will never be solved.

ONE YEAR NOT ENOUGH

The Grand Master had brought to his attention the case of a member of Lodge 119 who was arrested by the officers and plead guilty to the possession of seven-eighths of a gallon of intoxicating liquor, being fined one hundred dollars and cost, which he paid. The Junior Warden of his lodge preferred charges against him and suspended him for one year. The Grand Master adjudged this

penalty to be inadequate, directed the lodge to review the case, and later visited the lodge. After this the brother was suspended indefinitely.

DID HE BEAT THE DEVIL AROUND THE STUMP?

A man who had been a patient in an insane asylum six months later petitioned for Masonic degrees. It seems that somebody advised him to withdraw his petition, which quite likely the entire lodge desired him to do. The Grand Master decides that "since a mental impairment is usually occasioned by a physical defect" the petition could be withdrawn. The Nebraska law allows a petition to be withdrawn if the petitioner is physically defective. We feel disposed to laugh at the way they did it.

TOO MANY THINGS ON SUNDAY

The Grand Master believes that the Order of DeMolay is good, but that the way it is managed in Nebraska is bad. Here is his cause for objection to it:

In my opinion, proper Sabbath observance should be inculcated in the life of every boy, but when the sponsors for Chapters of De Molay permit such Chapter or group of Chapters to convene on the Sabbath day and confer degrees on the candidates as is being done in Nebraska, it would appear to me that proper direction to the work of the boys is not being given.

I also call attention to the apparent, so-called "modernization" in supervision of Chapters of De Molay, where basketball, contest games are played on Sunday by different Chapters. Contrast this with Masonic teachings of Sabbath observance where we prohibit all lodge meetings on Sunday, except for the burial of our dead. There may be no harm in playing ball on Sunday, let that be for the individual to decide, but I contend that the playing of basketball games by organized teams of De Molay members on Sunday is not conducive to the promotion of proper Sabbath observance.

My firm conviction is that unless we can be assured of a better and more careful supervision of activities in some of the Nebraska Chapters of De Molay, the privilege of meeting in our Masonic Temples should be withheld until harmony is restored.

The Grand Master is a firm believer in small lodges, as witness the following:

General conditions among our lodges are very satisfactory and I am gratified to note a greater Masonic interest in some of

the smaller lodges. The average ratio of attendance to membership is invariably larger in the smaller lodges than in the larger.

It does not necessarily require degree work to make an active lodge. A good active lodge is dependent upon leadership rather than upon so-called Masonic "work." A small, live lodge can exert its influence for good, equally as well as the large one. Many of our city lodges are too large, and I believe where such is the case, the forming of new lodges should be encouraged and permitted. I am converted to the belief that smaller lodges will assist in the progress of Masonic Education, likewise to multiplying Masonic influence for good.

COMMITTEE APPOINTED

The Committee on Delinquent Dues and Suspensions finds two causes most largely responsible for suspensions for non-payment of dues: first, those who ought to collect dues don't do it; second, there are "too many members on our rolls who have failed to grasp the true nature and principles of the institution of Freemasonry." The Committee recommends "continued, and more vigorous efforts on the part of the Grand Lodge through the committee on Masonic Education to bring the members to a higher and fuller understanding of the ideals and purposes of the fraternity of A.F.&A.M." It also recommends that each lodge be required to amend its by-laws to provide for a Committee on Membership, which shall have supervision over the collection of dues and all cases in which it appears that members are about to be suspended for the non payment of dues. This recommendation is made the Masonic law in Nebraska.

An unusual event occurred during the Annual Communication of this Grand Lodge. Past Grand Secretary Francis E. White resigned as Grand Representative of the Grand Lodge of England. This was accepted, and he moved that the incoming Grand Master, John R. Tapster, be appointed as Grand Representative of the Grand Lodge of England. He resigned because he is now living in Los Angeles, California. It may be said in passing that Brother Robert I. Clegg was for many years, until his death last month, Grand Representative of the Grand Lodge of North Carolina near the

Grand Lodge of Ohio, although residing in Chicago, Illinois. In this connection we feel it necessary to tell Grand Secretary Lew Smith that it is the Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of England who has the authority to appoint a Grand Representative of his Grand Lodge near the Grand Lodge of Nebraska, and that the Grand Lodge of Nebraska has no such authority. The motion therefore was completely out of order on two counts; for if it had otherwise been in order this power of appointing rests with the Grand Master himself. We are surprised that our good friend Lew Smith let anything so irregular get by without calling the boys down. What do we have Grand Secretaries for anyhow if they can't call the boys down when they go wrong? Of course, if Brother Frank White had moved that the incoming Grand Master be requested to recommend himself for this position by the unanimous vote of the Grand Lodge, we should have been spared the necessity for writing the above paragraph *in toto*. We hope the Grand Secretary will look out for the Reviewers better next time, so they can save space and not have to write stuff like the above.

Which suggests to us the fact that there is in Nebraska one of the best Reviewers in the United States, in the person of Past Grand Master Edwin D. Crites. His review is topical, and he quotes the history of Unanimity Lodge of North Carolina from our 1931 book, as well as certain statistical tables of ours.

NEW JERSEY—1931

EIGHT SPECIAL

Grand Master Donald J. Sargent calls eight emergent communications of his Grand Lodge during the year, of which five were for the purpose of constituting new lodges, two were to lay cornerstones of Masonic Temples and one to conduct the funeral of a Past Grand Master.

In his official address he tells us that not only has the requirement of his Grand Lodge that financial plans for a new temple be approved by the Grand Lodge proved to be wise; but that the lodges themselves appreciate this service.

THEY SHOULD NOT FORGET THEIR OBLIGATIONS

He makes the following observation concerning attached organizations.

While I have observed and fully appreciate the troubles and dangers to our Fraternity from organizations that make membership in the Masonic Fraternity a pre-requisite to their membership, I am firm in the belief that such organizations, or at least many of them, could better justify their assumption of identity with us, and be of much good and service to our institution, if they would observe the obligations such assumption imposes on them.

WHAT IS MASONIC CHARITY?

One of the most serious problems that confront us today is that of the proper administration of Masonic charity. The tendency is to make all Masonic charity machine-like and purely mechanical, without any personal quality. This is not as should be. The only charity which carries the flavor of sweetness is that which is heavily laden with personal interest and personal service. It was ever thus, even from the day when Shakespeare wrote:

"The quality of mercy is not strained,
It droppeth as the gentle rain from Heaven.
It is twice blessed:
It blessed him that gives and him that takes."

The Grand Master of New Jersey justly complains that the tendency in his Grand Lodge is for every subordinate lodge to send charity cases to the Grand Lodge and to do no charity work themselves, either as lodges or through individual brethren. His discussion is as follows:

LODGE CHARITY

One distressing condition in many of our lodges is the lack of any provision for relief activities. A number of lodges, on the other hand, have relief funds, the income from which fully cares for their charities.

Unfortunately it seems to be the impression held by many of those lodges with no provision for Lodge charity that Grand Lodge, from "Charity Foundation," should care for all Masonic charity and relief in the Jurisdiction.

I hope and trust the day will never come, and it must not come, when our lodges are relieved from all responsibility for relief to those of their brethren whom misfortune overtakes, by their contributions to Grand Lodge charitable activities.

The first Masonic duty and responsibility of the Craft is to dispense charity. That duty falls first on the lodge and only when a lodge is unable to meet and care for such demands upon it should Grand Lodge be appealed to.

If every Lodge could have a substantial fund for the relief of its members when there was need, it would be a happy day for the Craft.

May our lodges never become mere clubs, with no other responsibility than social activities, for, if this should ever be, it would mean the disintegration of our institution.

We are facing a future that is fraught with very serious possibilities for our relief activities, and unless lodges accept their responsibilities to their needy members (and not without a thought or care pass them on to Grand Lodge), there will be a breakdown of our relief efforts.

Our Masonic Home and our Foundation Relief were never intended to relieve our lodges of their responsibilities, but to co-operate with constituent lodges. If it were otherwise, our Grand Lodge system would need to be revised.

If we understand Masonry aright it is nothing in the life of its individual member if he manifests no Masonic charity, whatever one may think that term to include. To institutionalize all Masonic charity is to take the sweetest experiences from Masonry.

LOOKING AFTER THE NEW ONES

In Masonic education New Jersey is on the right course. The Grand Lodge has brought a large number of copies of Street's book "The Symbolism of the Three Degrees," and presents a copy to each candidate. The New Jersey Masons liked this idea so well that they vowed to continue it; and if this book should prove not to be available the Grand Master was to get another book to take its place. No one can doubt that the place of beginning of Masonic education is with the candidate.

The Reviewer of the Proceedings of North Carolina is the Chairman of the Committee, Brother Ernest A. Reed, who does the largest part of the work of the committee; we note a few of the reviews signed with the initials of Brother W. Howard Demarst, also of the Committee. We thank Brother Reed for his very able and courteous review of North Carolina.



EVENTIDE

At eventide the lengthening shades foretell
The sun's decline and day's swift coming close;
So by my waning strength I know full well
That night is near,—the end of all life's woes.

Not like a child, who, ere he goes to rest,
Doth lay aside his toys with many a tear,
But like a reaper, believing all is best,
I lay aside the arms I may no longer bear.

Not knowing what will be the recompense
Of all my deeds before the Judge of all,
I lay me down, trusting that Providence
That pities even the humble sparrow's fall.

JOSEPH GILLESPIE.

NEVADA—1931

SOME ITEMS OF DISTINCTION

This is the book of the Proceedings of the Grand Lodge of that State which is perhaps more discussed on account of being different, than any other state of the Union—different in that a population fewer than that of Winston-Salem or Charlotte, North Carolina, has two senators and a Congressman in Washington: in that its metropolis of Reno is called the Capital of Divorce; different in that it is called, not without cause, the Wide Open State; and different in that Las Vegas in that state is the gateway to the famous Boulder Canyon Dam, now being built with your money and mine. We enjoyed our brief stay in Nevada last summer, and hope to visit this state again for a longer time—not, however, for purposes of divorce or anything related to wide-openness. Arkansas runs a race with it in divorces, they say. If a person of great wealth desires a divorce, they say that person goes to a Nevada dude ranch or a Reno hotel and gets it, and thereafter goes to Battle Creek; if one of moderate means seeks freedom a *vinculo matrimonii*, it is alleged to us that that person goes to Little Rock, registers in town, registers at the Business College, and goes to work there. In due season, thanks to the way they have things synchronized, one goes to the courthouse of a morning and gets the divorce; next, proceeds to the Business College and receives the diploma of graduation, and goes on one's way rejoicing in the new freedom; and planning how to use the newly acquired training. Of course we did not stay in Little Rock long enough to see the mill in operation, but we have conversed with those who claim that it operates.

THE STORY OF STOREY

This book opens with an account of the dedication of the grave of Edward Faris Storey, who is credited with the defeat of the Indians who were a menace to

white civilization in Nevada. Storey was born in Georgia, in 1828; moved to Texas with his father in 1844, and served in the Texas Rangers there. In 1849 he married, and there was one daughter. His wife died. In 1852 he started out for California with his infant daughter by way of Mexico. He settled in Tulare county, and after the discovery of the Comstock Lode, he went to Virginia City, Nevada. He became connected with Masonry in California, and remained a Mason throughout life. He was killed in action against the Indians in 1860. Then the Grand Historian concludes:

How he lost his young wife in 1852 and came with his little daughter to the Coast is well known, but it connects us closely with the time when he died to know that that daughter who married John Wesley Williams of Visalia after her father's death, lived on, and though few Nevadans knew it, there was living until only last year, the one child of Captain Storey. She passed away, full of years and honored as a mother in Israel, in 1929, following her husband who had died a few years before her. But there are still alive persons of Captain Storey's blood, directly descended from him. Two of his great grandchildren reside in Visalia today and they have taken a deep interest in the inquiries set afoot as to the career of their noted forefather, and in the ceremony here today.

PADLOCKED

Grand Master William R. Adams reports a number of official acts. At Fallon, the Masons owned an equity in Fraternal Building. In it was the Cozy Club. The U. S. Department of Justice padlocked the Cozy Club. He asked the Master to see that undesirable tenants were ejected, which was done.

UNUSUAL DUTIES OF GRAND MASTER

Here is another of his acts:

8-30-30: I caused an advertisement to appear in the Reno papers warning the Brethren against the activities of unauthorized persons who were soliciting advertisements for an unknown magazine from Masonic merchants, and not approved by our Grand Lodge.

A Past Master of Reno Lodge evidently got all wrong at the day of the unveiling of the Storey monument. Here is the action of the Grand Master:

11-10-30: I addressed a letter to Worshipful Master W. J. Machabee of Reno Lodge, No. 13, demanding that a Brother Past Master of his Lodge be hailed before his cognizance committee immediately, to explain the reason for his un-Masonic conduct at Virginia City, Nevada, on November 8, 1930, during the unveiling of monument to the memory of E. F. Storey. Action was taken at once by Brother Machabee and the matter given deserving consideration by that committee.

Would that some other presiding officers had the backbone to do likewise.

Here is a duty of an entirely different nature:

1-21-31: I received a communication from Worshipful Master H. V. Evans of Ely Lodge, No. 29, advising that a Brother of his lodge, D. E. Paine, has received information that his son-in-law, Wm. J. Prosser, a Master Mason in good standing in Iowa Park Lodge, No. 713, of Texas, was having considerable trouble with state officials and a number of Master Masons, in retaining leases in oil lands that he was holding in Texas. He also advised that the above mentioned officials and Brothers were endeavoring to take this land away from this Brother by brute force, and asked that I investigate the matter.

Why did he not write to the Governor of the Lone Star State? Looks like those Texans should have been under the surveillance of the Prosecuting Attorney's office.

He found that Bro. D. E. W. Williamson had printed the financial statement of the Grand Lodge in a Reno evening paper, and sent him a protest about it.

He tells us that Nevada has been flooded with begging letters, advertisement and magazine solicitors, and all the rest of the plague. He recommends legislation to abate this unmitigated nuisance.

BLIND MASTER

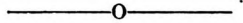
Present was a brother who had lost his eyesight 38 years ago, and had since then served as W. M. of Eureka lodge several terms.

THE TOWN DIDN'T KNOW WHERE IT WAS

Bro. D. E. W. Williamson, the same who printed the Financial Statement referred to above, is the Grand Historian. He gives us a history of Esmeralda Lodge (How did they chose that name? It is the name of the Wharton

J. Green plantation in our own country.) of Aurora, Nevada. This place shipped out in six months in 1863-4, more than half a million dollars' worth of gold and silver, and many millions in all in a few years. The place did not know where it was. But let the Historian tell the story:

Any mining district with such an output was certain to attract the rough element of the whole West, and Aurora seems, from surviving grand jury reports, to have had more than its share. To add to the difficulties of law-abiding citizens, there was great uncertainty as to whether Aurora was in Mono County, California, or in Esmeralda County, Nevada. Until September, 1863, it was the county seat of both counties, with a California judge presiding in one court and a few steps away a Nevada judge in another. There were two complete sets of county officers, one under California and the other under Nevada, and on election days the citizens with great impartiality voted for California officers at one polling place and for Nevada officers at another. Residents of Aurora sat simultaneously in the legislatures at Sacramento and at Carson City, and an Aurora man was elected lieutenant governor of California twenty days before a joint surveying party officially established the fact that Aurora was four miles on the Nevada side of the line.



GOD'S LOVE

The mist which o'er the morning
Casts a mantle gray and pale
Will be lifted by the sunshine
As a woman lifts her veil;

And those solemn sweeping shadows,
Falling on life's lonely way,
Give us promise of the dawning
Of that fairer, gladder day,

When the voiceless loves of mortals,
Sad hearts winnowed by the rod,
Shall at last find full fruition
In the holy heart of God!

PATTIE WILLIAMS GEE.

NEW YORK—1931

PRESENT AT THE ASTOR HOUSE

This is the year of the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the Grand Lodge of New York, and is appropriately observed in a Jubilee Celebration on September 5th. There was a very elaborate banquet at the Hotel Astor. Among the guests present were Lord Ampthill, Pro Grand Master of England; Lord Wraxall, Provincial Grand Master of Bristol, Henry C. Shellard of Ireland, the Honorable Bainbridge Colby, Honorable John W. Davis and many others. This and the Celebration at Philadelphia in November were the two outstanding Masonic events of the year.

MANY OFFICERS

The Grand Lodge of New York has a full complement of Grand Officers; for instance there are present fourteen Grand Chaplains, the first of whom is Dr. S. Parkes Cadman, who led in the opening prayer; eleven Grand Sword Bearers, twelve Grand Stewards and twelve Grand Directors of Ceremonies. One of its Past Grand Masters present, the senior one, was Judge Townsend Scudder, who happens to be the father-in-law of Dr. G. C. Davidson, head of the Department of Medicine of Duke University.

MUCH RELIEF WORK

The Grand Master presiding, Most Worshipful Brother Charles H. Johnson, reports that, though the depression has made calls for charity more frequent it has also made the brethren more liberal. It is reported that the Trustees of the Hall and Asylum Fund have disbursed more than \$675,000.00 during the year, while the lodges as such have expended for relief \$600,000.00 more. In addition to this, Masonic Employment Bureaus have provided employment for 5,206 men whose weekly salaries amount to \$195,877.00.

SECRECY DESTROYED

Grand Master Johnson goes after those lodges which send out bulletins describing in too great detail the manner in which teams put on the several degrees. His edict is as follows.

Now, Therefore, I, Charles H. Johnson, Grand Master of Masons in the State of New York, do hereby order and direct that the printing or publication in any form, either by use of words or symbols or by photographic reproductions, of information calculated to reveal the nature of the participation by any person or persons in any part or portion of the ritual of any of the Degrees of Freemasonry is unlawful and may not in any circumstances be permitted, provided, however, that it is not unlawful to print the names of the officers or temporary officers of the Lodge, nor shall this edict operate to forbid the publication of the name of the person who may be designated to deliver the Lecture in the Third Degree.

We quite agree with him in his view that the inmost workings of Masonry are given entirely too much publicity, the result of which is to some extent the cheapening of the institution. Secrets as such do not mean what they used to mean; but a certain kind of reserve is necessary in order to preserve the individuality of Masonry.

THE PENALTIES NEED ATTENTION

The Grand Master thinks that one item in our Ritual needs some attention, as follows:

This reference to Obligation leads me to a subject that for several years has interested many men and Jurisdictions. I refer to the penalties of the Obligations. Members and initiates alike know that these penalties are not to be taken literally, and yet they follow Obligations that are to be taken literally. It is not sufficient answer to say that the Obligation is literal and the penalty symbolical. Such a reply weakens the whole precedence. Without in any wise eliminating the ancient penalty I would respectfully recommend that consideration be given to such a change as, by the introduction of a few words, would indicate that the penalty is not to be taken as literal and that the binding factor is in another part of the recital by the candidate. As this is a matter of considerable importance and requires careful study, I would suggest that the subject be referred to an existing or new committee, to make a recommendation at the next Session of Grand Lodge.

If he wishes to see the other side of this question dis-

cussed he will find that the Foreign Correspondent of Illinois in his report for 1931 is not very sympathetic.

NEW YORK MASONRY OVERSEAS

The Grand Lodge of New York takes special pride in its Foreign Relations. It has a district organization in Syria, and has organized Grand Lodges in Finland and Roumania. Through its Committee on Foreign Correspondence it maintains close contact with a large part of the Masonic world. Masonry in the United States is greatly indebted to Brother Ossian Lang for his work with that committee, of which he is secretary. This year provisional recognition is given to five of the new Grand Lodges in Brazil; those of Rio de Janeiro, Parahyba, Sao Paulo, Bahia and Amazonas.

DISTINGUISHED GUEST

Present as a distinguished guest of the Annual Communication was Brother Harry C. Walker, who is both Deputy Grand Master of the Grand Encampment of the Knights Templar and also a member of the Supreme Council of the Scottish Rite, Northern Jurisdiction, thirty third degree.

The Board of General Activities does a great work in Masonic Education and Masonic Service. Among other things it has distributed nearly a quarter of a million booklets dealing with problems of Masonic Education. It has also a Speakers Bureau; and now it is furnishing supplies to lodges. Of course it has an excellent library to work with, and appropriation which enables the committee to function.

LODGE OF RESEARCH

A new feature of the Masonic Lodges in New York is the American Lodge of Research, whose secretary is Brother Richardson Wright, and which lodge will doubtless do a great work in the future.

BY MATCHES, THEY DISCOVERED A BLACK AND TAN BAWDY HOUSE

The Grand Lodge of New York is from time to time annoyed by people and firms who attempt to obtain good

will by the use of Masonic emblems; as for instance selling matches with the Masonic emblem. The following will describe some of the things that are occurring:

The experience of one advertiser will show how far the purpose of securing good will is missed by this form of advertising.

From up state, the Committee received part of a packet of matches advertising a grill in Harlem and bearing the square, compasses and letter G. The name of the manufacturer was missing. A visit to the premises disclosed a speakeasy on the first floor with a white bartender and a negro clientele. No information being obtainable as to the proprietor, the matter was turned over to the Federal authorities, who secured a search warrant and raided the place, with resultant padlock proceedings and conviction of the bartender. The raid also uncovered, in the upper part of the premises, a disorderly house with negro inmates and a white clientele. No one connected with the place was a member of any regular lodge, but several hundred packets of the matches were confiscated, the manufacturer's name secured and a discontinuance of the use of the emblem promised by it.

This work of the Committee is apparently becoming known to the public, as the Committee has had inquiries as to the wishes of Grand Lodge with respect to the use of the emblem on such articles as spectacle cases and the like.

The Committee also made a careful and protracted inquiry into the matter of soliciting insurance from candidates, as to which informal complaint was made in one lodge. This investigation satisfied the Committee that the complaint had a warrantable foundation, although not sufficiently flagrant to resort to disciplinary measures, other than an official reprimand and warning from the Grand Master.

By direction of the Grand Master the Committee prepared and prosecuted charges against a Past Master for a violation of Section 24 of the Regulations, which prohibits political activities, and against another Past Master who had been convicted of Grand Larceny on his plea of guilty, but against whom his lodge had refused to receive charges.

With great reluctance we close this review, for the book before us is very interesting.

OKLAHOMA—1931

OFFICIALS—PRESENT AND ABSENT

The Grand Master presiding is Most Worshipful Brother Samuel H. Lattimore, of Muskogee. This Grand Lodge has had the misfortune to lose by death during the year past, its Grand Secretary, the tried and faithful William Moses Anderson. His successor is Bro. Claude A. Sturgeon. Absent at this Annual Communication is the Foreign Correspondent, our friend Thomas Chauncey Humphrey. Grand Master Lattimore is a public official—he tells us that he spent the most of the year “investigating certain other public officials with a view to their removal from office, a battle which occupied much of my time and continued until near the close of the year before it was finally successful.” Being a politician, he also tells us, “I also faced a political campaign.” But he advises us that he not once sought to “capitalize or even mention” Masonic membership or position. The whole paragraph is his apologia for the infrequency of his Masonic contacts during the year.

THEY SHOULD DO MORE FOR IT

This Grand Master also speaks of the support which his Grand Lodge has given to the George Washington National Masonic Memorial, with a note of apology; he declares that when he attended the annual meeting of the Association on February 22, he “tried unsuccessfully to be absent when Oklahoma was reached on roll call”; and he adds, “I did not covet the doubtful honor of delivering a check for slightly over seven hundred dollars.”

MASONIC EDUCATION PLAN DID NOT WORK

He tells us that he made the Deputy Grand Master Chairman of the Education Committee. He divided the state into nine areas for the purposes of Masonic Education, and appointed a chairman for each area. As a whole, he says, “the plan has not proved satisfactory.” He recommends that the incoming Grand Master be permitted to decide for himself whether to abandon this

plan for Masonic Educational work. Here is a striking situation. This is one of a large number of Grand Lodges which had plans for Masonic Education which looked well on paper or in a speech before Grand Lodge; but when one goes to put them into effect, under present conditions, they simply do not work. The trouble is largely in the reception which they get from the Craft under existing conditions, rather than with the plans.

PETITIONS AND CANDIDATES

This Grand Master decides that defective hearing is not necessarily a disqualification for Masonic degrees, unless such partial deafness prevents the candidate from receiving proper instruction, and properly learning the work of Masonry. He holds that one member of a committee of investigation appointed on a petition for the degrees, cannot report for the committee, the others being absent, even if they have authorized him so to report. This is good law. If they want him to report for them, let them each sign a report for himself; this can be done on a sheet of plain paper.

WHAT IS A FEDERAL PRISONER?

It seems that the Oklahoma Masonic law says something about Masons sentenced to Federal Prison. He holds that if the Federal court sentences a man to a county jail, that does not become a "Federal Prison" as referred to in that Masonic law. Being not of the legal profession, we are not disposed to argue with him—certainly in the absence of more specific information about the matter. But it looks sort of queer.

WHEN WILL THEY GET IT?

This Grand Lodge has received several bequests—some of them of doubtful value, some with strings attached which seem quite too long to make them available in this generation, and others immediately useful. One is from a Bro. Gobrecht, who disposes of some twenty-five thousand dollars' worth of property so that at the death of two women, respectively 54 and 53 years old, the Lodge is to receive some seven thousand dollars' worth of it; but in the meanwhile it is necessary to pay

upwards of five hundred dollars of inheritance tax or forfeit the whole legacy. The Grand Lodge pays the tax.

NO DUAL MEMBERSHIP

The Grand Master recommends that his Grand Lodge permit dual membership. The brethren did not take this action. It would appear that the matter simply had not seemed to them to be of any importance. If we remember correctly, the same matter was brought before the Grand Lodge of North Carolina a year ago, and the committee to which it was referred did not even report thereon, nor did anybody take the trouble to ascertain why.

PLENTY OF SOAP

The Grand Lodge of Oklahoma has an excellent Masonic Home, well housed and well managed. There are allowances to non-residents of \$13,779.00; and, including this, the total cost is \$84,131.99 for the year, which is for 118 children and 88 adults. The per capita cost is \$304.32 per year. The Committee wisely says that this means that when a child is admitted, the Grand Lodge assumes a responsibility of more than six thousand dollars, if the dependent lives there twenty years after admission. We should put the average period of dependency at ten years, we think, and the responsibility assumed at three thousand dollars per admission. We tell the world that they keep those children clean; for one item is "Soaps, \$690.53 for children, \$83.12 for adults: total, \$773.65." This total is more than for medicines for the whole combined family, which is a case for congratulation.

TEN PER CENT CUT

This Grand Lodge takes the depression philosophical, and cuts the salary of every employee and officer ten per cent straight through. But they still pay all of the accredited delegates to the Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge seven cents per mile one way; and four dollars per diem during the session, the total amounting to about \$11,000.

Even if Bro. Humphrey is absent, his report as Foreign Correspondence is here, and a good one, too.

OREGON—1931

WISCONSIN NOT TO BE TOLERATED

The official address of Grand Master Otto C. Hagmeier is printed at the front of the book, before the report of the opening of the Grand Lodge. In it are several items of interest to us. One of these, in the exordium, is the declaration of the Grand Master concerning law violators and other undesirable within our lodges:

It is the earnest conviction of your Grand Master, that true Masonry and good citizenship go hand in hand and that no man is a true Mason who wilfully violates the laws of his country. Inconscience to the law on the part of a Mason injures not only himself, but the Fraternity as well and by his example he leads others to look upon the law with a like disrespect.

In an address delivered in this city at a meeting of the eighth 8th district held October 2, 1930, in the Scottish Rite Temple stress was laid on this point, acts of Wisconsin by Masons while participating in the activities of another body, whose membership is made up entirely of members of the Craft, were noted and warning issued that Masonry of Oregon expected and demanded of its adherents a line of conduct and deportment that accorded with their profession and that recognition would be taken of any reputation on the part of its members.

To regain the prestige that was ours and again enjoy the respect of the world, we must not only guard our portals against the unworthy, but must urge a militant campaign to eliminate the undesirable that men from our ranks.

We are of the opinion that much of the loss of influence which is admitted to exist in fraternal circles is due to the presence in them of men who have no justification for being there. Some suggestions and timorously might in some places lessen a better era of Masonic prestige.

LEADERSHIP NEEDED

Another need of the hour is worth-while leadership. It is the right leadership will lessen the elimination of the undesirable. This speaks Grand Master Hagmeier.

One of the crying needs of Masonry throughout this Jurisdiction is reflected in the part of the Masters of the Dissident Lodges. The question is, are they not have gained

a foothold in the appointive line is a reprehensible one, and frequently results in men reaching the Master's Chair who are wholly unqualified, due to a lack of initiative and executive ability, to fill the station acceptably. Men should be selected for the elective stations not because they occupy an appointive position, not because they have proved themselves good Ritualists, but because they possess the ability to direct the affairs of the Lodge in a business-like manner, when they in due course of time are elected Worshipping Master.

THIRD DEGREE EXAMINATION

Oregon requires candidates to appear for examination on the third degree within six months after being raised. In a case where a man did not present himself for examination but soon died, the Grand Master rules that "a man is a Mason when he has received the Third Degree." This being true, it is directed that a certificate of membership be forwarded to his family. This is good law, in spite of the fact that some jurisdictions have tried to say that he is not a member, nor a lawful Master Mason in good standing, unless and until he shall have passed that examination. Such is pure Masonic foolishness.

"HUMAN ASIMMETRY"

Writers and senders of chain letters get told by the Grand Master:

CHAIN LETTERS

Old men in their dotage, young men in romage, fools and the insane, are not supposed to be admitted into our order, yet when I view the accumulation of Chain Letters that have come to my attention during the past year, I sometimes wonder if we have not paid too great attention to the physical qualifications and lost sight of the mental.

Men who comply with the requests conveyed in these letters, either suffer from a fear and superstition complex or are examples of human asymmetry, that in itself is prima facie evidence that the investigating committee were correct in their duty. It behooves us all to destroy every letter of this type that comes to our attention.

He broke a custom of some standing, that the O. E. S. Grand Master should be presented at the Annual Communication of the Oregon Grand Lodge. He says this is in "accord with what I believe to be the sentiment of this body."

He disapproves public installations. Here is another who would make the installation as dignified and solemn as it should be. We are with him.

NONE SHOULD HOLD TWO OFFICES

He makes a recommendation which we quote in full, though it did not pass:

I will admit that such sacrifice of time and effort is a matter for the individual to determine; yet I contend that in taking upon themselves simultaneously the duties of office in numerous organizations, men may assume responsibilities beyond their capacity to conveniently carry and inasmuch as there are in this Jurisdiction many capable men to whom an office in any of the bodies affiliated with Masonry, would be an honor, I would recommend that an amendment to the Code be presented prohibiting the Junior Grand Warden, Senior Grand Warden, Deputy Grand Master and Grand Master during their incumbency as such, from holding an elective so-called line office in any Grand body affiliated with Masonry.

Our only question is, Why did he leave out the Deputy of the Supreme Council, A. & A. S. R., along with "elective so-called line officers in a Grand Body affiliated with Masonry?"

GUILT ADMITTED: VERDICT, "NOT GUILTY"

The Appeals and Grievances Committee reports a case where a man was tried in his lodge on account of some charge (driving while intoxicated, we believe, for which he was punished in the courts by fine and imprisonment) and plead guilty. The Trial Commission brought in a verdict "not guilty". The Grand Lodge suspended him indefinitely.

WROTE OUT SECRET WORK

Here is another appeal:

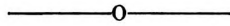
The accused was convicted on a charge of having committed to writing parts of the secret work which were used by him in coaching the candidates and having disclosed to another person who was applying for membership certain secrets of the order.

The investigation of the committee discloses that the practice of committing secret work to writing has been frequently indulged in by members of the craft, drastic action should be taken to stop this practice. We feel however, that a sentence of expulsion is too

severe in the face of the practice apparently sanctioned by the officers of some of the lodges, we therefore recommend that the judgment of conviction be affirmed and that the sentence be modified to that of indefinite suspension.

The Grand Lodge adopted this. It also acted to prohibit public installations, and approved the cessation of the practice of introducing the O. E. S. officers.

Past Grand Master David P. Mason again submits the Foreign Correspondence Report, reviewing North Carolina with rare insight and discernment. He quotes and reviews the Grand Orator, Bro. Britt.



THE MUSIC OF THE HEART

There is a melody deep and abounding
 'Mid the strangely wrought chords of the heart;
The wind may not pass, but 'tis sounding
 A music unrivaled by art.

At times 'tis the wailing of sorrow,
 From the depths of its being it brings;
Again, wildest joy on the morrow
 Comes bursting away from its strings.

The presence of each passing stranger
 May draw from its tissue a tone;
That too often, alas! there is danger
 May sound when that stranger is gone.

Not e'en from the light breath of fashion
 It's music is wholly concealed;
But alone to the warm touch of passion
 Will the heart its true melody yield.

To Love—Love alone, is given
 Most exquisite music to make;
Such tones as re-echoed from Heaven
 The rapture of seraphs awake.

ROBERT STRANGE.

SOUTH CAROLINA—1931**GRAND LODGE WORKS IN FIRST DEGREE**

There are several special communications of the Grand Lodge during the year: some to lay cornerstones, for which the Grand Lodge is opened on the first degree. We have had given to us somewhere an explanation of why they do it this way, but the explanation has escaped us. Anyhow it's that way.

GOVERNOR: GRAND MASTER

The Grand Master is Bro. Ibra C. Blackwood, who is re-elected; and incidentally, just about the time he began to serve his second term as Grand Master, he took the oath of office as Governor of South Carolina.

Grand Master Blackwood tells us that the most of the requests for decisions were answered without anything more than reference to law. But here is a case where a man is present at a regular communication of his lodge, who cannot in person go to the ballot box and cast his ballot. In fact, he cannot cast it at all, except by the intervention of some person who will know the nature of it. Question: can some other member cast his ballot for him? The Grand Master rules the secrecy of the ballot must not be violated, even in this case; if he cannot vote secretly, he may not ballot at all. This is good law.

South Carolina is the only southern member of the Masonic Service Association. It maintains constant contact with the Association. It is decided to keep that membership.

MASONIC EDUCATION THROUGH DISTRICT ORGANIZATIONS

We are quite interested in the report of the Committee on Masonic Education. It is reported that South Carolina Masonry had come to the conclusion that it did not want a paid Educational Field Secretary; therefore this office was abolished. Thereafter, so far as we can de-

termine, the Educational Committee's work depends upon district organizations. The following is the comment upon this plan:

We are delighted to report that the brethren throughout the Jurisdiction manifested the deepest interest in the survey that was being made. There was practically no speech-making anywhere. It was our purpose to let the brethren do the talking, and we are pleased to report that they did so without let or hindrance. There was no hesitancy on the part of the officers and members of the Craft to express themselves freely according to their interest and convictions. Needs were pointed out and answers to them were sought. Criticism was invited. The relationship of the Grand Lodge to the Districts and the Lodges was freely discussed. Local conditions were carefully investigated by the members of the Committee present, and offers were freely made to assist the local officers and Lodges in any and every way possible. The resources of the Educational Committee were placed at the disposal of the Craft wherever needed and desired. The atmosphere was wholesome and friendly, and we believe that there has been created a point of contact, understanding and cooperation such as has not existed and which greatly is to be desired. We believe that a foundation has been laid for a greater day in Freemasonry in South Carolina.

Your Committee is encouraged to believe that the future for us is big with promise. We are full of hope and enthusiasm. The work cannot be judged always by immediate results. Inspirational and instructional processes are slow and their fruitage can be revealed only by time. We firmly believe that this work should be continued, and, if you should concur with us in this belief, we wish to assure you that our coats are off and that we have just begun.

The committee in charge, composed of those two modest youths, the Rev. George T. Harmon and the Not Rev. Frank Hart, asks for an appropriation of \$3,000.00 and gets away with it.

THE WAR STORY

The following incident in the life of Past Grand Master R. Furman Divver, who died during the year, will interest our reader. It begins by telling of the three Divvers brothers:

Soon after the bombardment of Fort Sumter they found themselves on Virginia soil, proud privates under the gallant command of General (then Colonel) Joseph Kershaw. General Kershaw's

Brigade was sent into upper Virginia, near Fairfax. In the battle of Bull Run, and in the seven days fighting around Richmond, these three brothers got their first intimation of what real war meant. On September 16, in an engagement at Falls Church, near Washington, Furman Divver was stationed in a skirmish line deployed along a lane. He had taken a recumbent position behind a post, when a large man named Scruggs, pushed in between him and his coveted shelter. Scarcely had he wriggled back of Scruggs, when a shell struck the post, shattering it and completely tearing Scrugg's head from his body. A fragment of the bursting shell grazed Furman Divver's neck and knocked him senseless. Thinking him killed, his two brothers rushed to him. Cold water on his face and neck soon revived him, and despite his brothers' protest, with a wet handkerchief wrapped around his throbbing throat he plunged back into the thick of the fight. Later his neck stiffened in a twisted position and gave him considerable trouble. A rugged scar was the lifetime souvenir of this close call.

He became a close friend of President Hayes, and was offered a political appointment, but remained faithful to the practice of medicine, for which he fitted himself after the war.

We note that the Report of the Necrology Committee, which committee is composed of Bros. Funderburk, Solomons, Toole, Demosthenes, and Pate, reports that a Grand Master of North Carolina by the name of Dr. Bole, had died during 1930. Evidently there is some mistake. Either he is in another state, or the reference is to Dr. R. J. Noble.

HARMON ON THE ADDRESS OF PHOENIX

Referring to the official Address of Grand Master Phoenix, Reviewer George T. Harmon has this to say, which is so good that we desire our readers to have the opportunity to study it:

Grand Master Phoenix begins his address by stating the conviction that Masonry is facing a crisis in North Carolina and throughout the nation. He bases his conclusion on three incontrovertible facts.

(a) Loss of interest in meetings and complaint of the high cost of Masonry.

(b) Large suspensions for non-payment of dues.

(c) Careless methods of subordinate Lodge finances and inability to meet Grand Lodge obligations promptly.

He is of the opinion that these conditions may be rectified by making it possible for the Grand Master to maintain close supervision over the Craft. He says: "The Grand Master should be adequately financed so that he can devote considerable time to the Grand Lodge work during his term of office." He believes that if the Grand Master and Grand Secretary could visit every subordinate Lodge for five years, a great change would be witnessed in the progress of Freemasonry.

Now, brethren of the Round Table, here is something that might be worth while for discussion. Grand Master Phoenix has put his finger upon it and named it. He simply means that the office of Grand Master should mean something. If he is the head of a great organization, let him really function as such. But how can he do so when no adequate provision has been made whereby he can carry out a great purpose? To read the report of some Grand Masters with reference to visitations, you would think that the uppermost thing in their minds was to impress upon the minds of the brethren that they have observed every possible means of economy in order to use just as little as possible of an already meager appropriation. They go so far, oftentimes, as to enumerate the many times they have spent a night with some brother, eaten with another, and traveled with some one in his car thereby saving the funds of the Grand Lodge. Some of them seem to take pride in having a large balance in their appropriation to turn back to the Finance Committee.

The scribe has been struck with this tendency that seems to be a characteristic of so many Grand Masters. Does this mean that they are all of a parsimonious and niggardly turn of mind? This scribe does not think so. He is of the opinion that these Grand Masters are laboring under a parsimonious Finance Committee that is being intimidated by a niggardly minded Grand Lodge. Certain members of the Grand Lodge are obsessed with the importance of certain funds under their supervision and they are not willing for any appropriation to be made that might jeopardize their interest. They want certain appropriations to be made with a secret understanding that the least possible part of them shall be used. Ofttimes the Grand Master's expense appropriation is made with just such an understanding. He therefore feels restrained in the use of it.

It is a well-known fact that an army travels upon its stomach, and any half-witted general knows that if he can cut off the enemy's supplies, he has him whipped to start with. So, this scribe concludes that the average Grand Master is defeated before he begins his administration. Shylock was no fool when he said, "You take my life, when you do take the means whereby I live."

This scribe is ready to say to any Grand Lodge that has a Grand Master who is willing to really spend himself: "Loose him and let him go." Try it and see if the hen does not begin to lay some golden eggs. Perhaps some of the obsessionists will begin to realize that if some thought is spent upon the Craft at large the Craft will begin to think more about them.

The entire report is well written and extremely worth while.



THE CHILDREN

No more of work! Yet ere I seek my bed,

Noiseless into the children's room I go.

With its four little couches all a-row.

And bend a moment over each dear head.

Those soft, round arms on the pillow spread.

Those dreaming lips babbling more than we know.

One tearful, smothered sigh of baby woe—

Fond words of chiding, would they were unsaid!

And while on each moist brow a kiss I lay.

With tremulous rapture grown almost to pain.

Close at my side I hear a whispered name:—

Our long lost babe, who with the dawning came.

And in the midnight went from us again.

And with bowed head one good-night more I said.

BENJAMIN SLADD.

TENNESSEE—1931

MANY DOINGS AND SYMBOLS

This book seems to have been printed by the same firm which prints the folders and other time tables of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad: there are so many different kinds of reference-marks in the text of the Grand Master's Address to indicate what disposition was made of the various items, that we feel as if we were looking into a combination of a zodiac, a book of the stars, and an armory.

The formal address of Grand Master E. R. Burr tells of some very successful "group meetings", throughout the state. This seems to be the most successful of the plans of the hour to stimulate outstanding interest.

SOME CONSOLIDATIONS NECESSARY

As opposed to the views of the Grand Master of Georgia, expressed in the Georgia review in this volume, Grand Master Burr thus speaks:

While making my visits, I came in contact with many of the weaker Lodges, and I was thoroughly sold on the idea of consolidation, and fully realized that such unions would be not only a benefit to the individual Lodge, but to the Fraternity as a whole. I have not only suggested, but I have urged such consolidations, realizing that Lodges only a few miles apart, in this age of automobiles and good roads, could accomplish much more united than separated.

ENTERED APPRENTICE MAY NOT HAVE EXPOSÉS

Among his rulings is one to the effect that when an Entered Apprentice is found, after initiation, to possess some exposés that fact is no bar to his advancement. But the exposés must be destroyed. This is good law.

THE MOON WENT WRONG

Many Tennessee lodges hold meetings on the Saturday before the full moon, or some other day related to OLD LUNA's weakness for getting full once in a while. Well, it seems that Old Luna didn't get full at all last

December in Tennessee. They couldn't have any meeting on a day before the full moon in December, 1930. Sore was their perplexity. The Grand Master granted numbers of dispensations to hold meetings on some day not specified in the by-laws; for the laws of Tennessee Masonry prescribe that the elections and installations shall be held in December, and at a regular meeting unless otherwise by dispensation. But along come the "Old J. P's", or the Jurisprudence Committee, and say that when the by-laws say that the meeting is on Tuesday before the full moon in December, and there isn't such a day, then what the by-laws really meant was, the Tuesday, or what-have-you, before the full moon immediately after the last day of December. And that's that.

FIVE DOLLARS FINE

They have a law in this Grand Lodge that if the returns go to the Grand Secretary with omissions or defects there shall be assessed a fine of five dollars. Twenty nine lodges thus lost a five-spot: for anything from omission of seal, to omission of date of charter or of the time of meeting; and the Grand Lodge made \$145.00. We're strong for new sources of revenue: we've got to have the money, yes?

COUNTY SCHOOLS NEED SUPPORT

There is a Standing Committee on Education. This committee deals not only with problems of Masonic Education, but also with the relation of Freemasonry toward public education. Thus the following is the opening of the report:

We are aware of the great depression in all enterprises, that has swept our country during the last year, and the Educational uplift has shared in this unfortunate condition. While we bring to you the assurance that the public and private schools have maintained their standards of excellency and proficiency, we must also tell you that several schools and academies, operated and fostered by the various sectarian organizations, have been compelled to close their doors; especially is this true of some of the very best Mountain schools, and there are others to follow in their wake, unless this financial depression shall end very soon. We are more than ever impressed with the value of the rural schools which are

operated by and through our public school system. We are constrained to urge every Mason to give wholehearted support to the country schools, for it is here that the training in all the walks of life must begin.

The "Little Red School-House" has almost vanished from our land and country, but we are justly proud of the Grade and Elementary schools which have been established in their stead, by the many small schools being consolidated, with better and modern buildings, modernly equipped.

More competent and better paid teachers have given better teaching.

From the inception of our efforts to wipe out illiteracy,—back in about 1921, the advance has been slow, but sure and certain until at present, our public schools are on a higher plane than ever before, and it is with satisfaction and pride that we tell you that we are gradually attaining our proper place among the outstanding educational centers of the states.

There remains much work to be done,—the task is incomplete, but let us go forward and do our best, and we will attain heights in the next ten years, that now seem all but impossible.

And then, switching over to scenes distinctly Masonic, the committee says that—

The time has now arrived when something more definite and constructive should be accomplished along the line of Masonic education. A wonderful field of opportunity spreads out before the student of Masonry. This great fraternity of ours, with all its complexity of tradition, its ritualistic symbolism,—its peculiar system of jurisprudence and philosophy,—its remarkable line of officers,—many of whom were intellectual giants,—the variety of its manifold activities, to say nothing of its concordant organizations and ramifications,—surely, somewhere, in all this wealth of material, must lie some ONE thing, to attract and hold each one of us.

AN ERROR OF SENTENCE

In the civil law, there is a constitutional guarantee that no man shall twice be placed in jeopardy for the same offense. This does not hold in Masonry. If a man be tried by the lodge or commission having jurisdiction, and be acquitted by his lodge, any member thereof may appeal to Grand Lodge. If the member is convicted and a sentence of reprimand or suspension be inflicted, the right of appeal from such sentence still rests with any member. If on the other hand the convicted member himself is not satisfied with the result of the trial, he al-

so may appeal to Grand Lodge. In a case before us, a brother was tried in Meridian Sun Lodge, and convicted. The lodge then by vote set out to determine the degree of punishment. The vote being taken on definite suspension, a majority less than two-thirds voted therefor. The Master, in error thinking a two-thirds majority necessary to inflict that penalty, determined that his was lost and a few days later discovered his error. What should be done? The Grand Master ruled that the brother should be tried again *de novo*. In this the Jurisprudence Committee held that he had erred. He should have caused that Master of the lodge to have the lodge summoned to assemble to fix a time of definite suspension, and let the conviction as such stand.

RIGHT WORSHIPFUL

Reviewer John T. Peeler gives us a very excellent document, according to North Carolina very courteous review—and withal very careful and thorough. He called the Rev. Creasy K. Proctor “R.:W.:C. K. Proctor”. It was in Sudan Temple, and not in the Grand Lodge, that Bro. Proctor was “started in Line” some time ago. He may yet be Right Worshipful—or Right Reverend either, for that matter, though those shouting Methodists don’t indulge in Right Reverends. Our father-in-law is a minister of that church of considerable information, as well as the wife. Hence we are informed.

TEXAS—1930

MISFORTUNES

There was a cyclone at Frost, Texas, on May 8, 1930, in which the whole town was destroyed, including the Masonic lodge property. The families of thirty Masons, or "thirty Masonic families," as the book puts it, were left destitute. Grand Master Hiram F. Lively ordered relief to be provided for them from the treasury of the Grand Lodge to the extent of three thousand dollars, for which there was no authorization in law, but which was approved, of course, by the Grand Lodge. As an aftermath we discover that these brethren later ask the Grand Master for permission to circularize the lodges of Texas with an appeal for aid to rebuild their Masonic building. Another lodge, located at Quinlan, Texas, owned a building which was so hazardous a risk that the insurance company canceled the insurance on it. The building then burned with all contents. The lodge requested, and obtained, permission to circularize the Texas lodges in an appeal for aid to rebuild the Masonic building. Somehow we never followed this sort of thing very sympathetically; it is so very easy for a small lodge to live prosperously for years without owning any sort of building; in fact, three fourths of the lodges in North Carolina do not own their meeting places. As a matter of fact, such property owned by the lodge is sometimes not a wise investment.

WHAT PHYSICAL PERFECTION MEANS

The law of the Grand Lodge of Texas with respect to the doctrine of the physical perfection of candidates is, that no man may be received who cannot give every sign, grip and so forth without the use of artificial means of whatever sort. The Grand Master grants permission, he says, to lodges to receive men with defects which did not "interfere with the candidate communicating without the use of artificial means." We infer, therefore, that if one has lost certain fingers, the Grand Master will

permit his initiation; but if he has lost certain other fingers, no dispensation will be issued, and a toe might not give serious trouble, but a foot undoubtedly would. This is of course not the practice in North Carolina.

MASONIC EDUCATION IN TEXAS

It would seem that the Educational Secretary, Wilbur Keith, has worked with the District Deputies in Texas. The following is the committee's account:

Our Executive Secretary, in compliance with the expressed wish and agreement of your Committee, accompanied the M. W. Grand Master on his several sectional meetings of the District Deputies and Lodge officers, where he was accorded the most effective and valuable opportunity to present the educational program, after which inspirational meetings were held in the Lodge room. At each of the meetings the Grand Master was the principal speaker. Your Committee is of the opinion that, even aside from the masterful content of these addresses, the very fact of their delivery by your M. W. Grand Master carried a value inestimable to the work in furtherance of the determination of the M. W. Grand Lodge to render possible a Masonically educated Craft throughout this Grand Jurisdiction. This acknowledgment your Committee would in simple justice here express.

As proposed and directed, "Street's Symbolism" of the three Degrees have been distributed. The Lodges receiving and using these books number more than 900 and we have distributed to the Lodges 3,763 sets this year. We regret to report that some few of the Lodges, for reasons unknown to us, have seen fit to deprive their newly made members of the use of these books.

After all is said and done, the District Meetings afford a valuable stage for Masonic Education. Lodge members do not desire to sit up in meetings and be preached at, "addressed" at, "hollered" at, as the Negroes say, or in general be made the goats in a speechmaking Marathon. We don't blame them. These old things have passed away. They like general discussions, where all have an equal chance with the leader. This is real Masonic education. Given a real authority to speak, and a message well delivered by an outstanding man, they will give him a hearing. Thus Bro. Melvin M. Johnson accompanied Secretary Keith in a tour of speeches in eight places and spoke to 20,000 Masons. His largest audience was estimated at 4,500, and the smallest at 600.

Bro. Keith's office has distributed the following during the year :

"Street's Symbolism" (bound books, sets of three) -----	3,763
"Preparation" (pamphlets) -----	2,093
"Swaddling Clothes" (pamphlets) -----	3,286
"What is Masonry" (pamphlets) -----	3,286
"Short Lessons in Masonic Philosophy" (single pamphlets) -----	46,685
"Ten Short Lessons in Masonic Philosophy" (bound books) -----	4,446
"Manual of Questions and Answers" (bound books) -----	4,223

Which is also a good species of Masonic Education.

SUPERVISING BUILDING PROJECTS

The Grand Master recommends that a committee be set up, whose members shall have long terms of office, not coterminous, to pass upon all Masonic building projects, whether owned and started by lodges, directly or by corporations in which lodges have equity. The Grand Master states it as his opinion that Lodge property cannot be dedicated as such if owned jointly by Lodge, Chapter and Commandery. While this is new doctrine to us, it's not any of our business, since we have nothing of this sort of thing here in North Carolina.

MASONRY IN FOREIGN LANGUAGES

Texas has trouble with spurious varieties of Mexican Masonry. There are reported to be more than a dozen lodges in the state, chiefly the border places and the larger cities, organized by Mexicans and working in the Spanish language. They are obviously irregular. But these places are full of Mexicans. What to do with these in relation to Masonry, is a question. The Grand Master suggests that they might be permitted to become constituent lodges under the regular Grand Lodge, working in Spanish and keeping their records in English. The Committee, however, is quite unwilling to do anything for them; it says that such a practice would retard their Americanization, by making their work in Spanish acceptable. Well, what is going to be done? Louisiana, New York and other states have lodges working in foreign languages—and we think this tends to keep down clandestinitism in these states. It's not our problem. Here

in North Carolina we have the Negro in the place of the Mexican, so to speak, as the unassimilated element; and in Masonry we don't bother him at all. He has his Lodges, Chapters, Shriners, and the like; they do good among the people of his race. If this writer suggests to some colored man that it would be a fine thing for his lodge to do so and so, it is usually done. In our county there are more Negro Masons than white. The two races do not fuss about this or other matters. As we see it, in Texas or North Carolina, the rule must be, a separate system for each race or amalgamation. The course is plain. We make no suggestions.

DECISIONS

Among the decisions of Grand Master Lively is one that a Scottish Rite Choir may not be permitted to give an entertainment in a lodge room and charge for the entertainment, proceeds to be for Masonic charity. Lodge room is no place for such entertainments.

He was asked whether the following letter could be sent to lodge officers:

11. Question: Is it permissible to send the following letter to the Lodges in Texas: "Dear Brethren: Will you please report to me any vacancy for a school teacher you may know of? I hold diploma and State permanent certificate from the Sam Houston Normal of Huntsville, Texas, and have 12 years' experience in teaching."

Held, that it would not be proper, and that permission could not be granted by me for such an appeal.

An insurance company called the "Mutual Life Association" asks permission to form one group of policy holders limited to Masons, but is denied the privilege.

Here is another question asked him:

14. Question: Can a Lodge hold ante-burial service over the body of a deceased Brother when it is known by the Lodge that his body was to be sent to another State where arrangements had been made, at the request of the deceased, for the Odd Fellows to bury him?

Held, that the lodge should not hold the ante-burial service under the circumstances; that when Masons begin the services of the burial of a Brother, that the Masons, either locally, or locally

and abroad, should continue the service until the body is finally interred.

Somehow we get rather weak about this Masonic burial business sometimes. It is subject to abuses, causes trouble. See the reviews of Massachusetts and Missouri, this book. Here is another question about it, which illustrates the point:

16. I was asked over the phone whether or not a Lodge would be authorized to hold a Masonic funeral over the body of A. D. P., who committed suicide after being indicted for the murder of his wife, and confessed his guilt of said crime. This conversation was confirmed by wire.

Held, that A. D. P., while under charges in his Lodge of murdering his wife, recently having confessed his guilt, and while under indictment for murder, took his life, was not entitled to a Masonic funeral.

NO MASONIC BURIAL FOR MURDERER

This was such an aggravated case that the committee, while they had to disapprove the decision, recommended an amendment to the law, which was adopted, giving the Master of the lodge broad powers in such cases. The absurdity of a law which makes it mandatory for a lodge to bury with Masonic honors a man who killed his wife and then committed suicide before he could be legally executed, the Masonic honors being on request of the family, is apparent. The committee says that—

While your Committee understands and sympathizes with the purpose of the Grand Master in making this decision, we feel compelled to withhold our approval. The Laws of the Grand Lodge of Texas presume a Mason to be innocent until he is found guilty by a tribunal of competent jurisdiction, as to the laws of the Commonwealth and the Nation.

Article 525 specifically declares:

"When charges are preferred against a member his standing as a Mason is unaffected thereby until he is found guilty by the Lodge."

Without going into a discussion of the many things which might throw a different light on this most deplorable matter, we are compelled to the conclusion that the Brother referred to, under the letter of our Law, was entitled to Masonic burial.

The extraordinary circumstances of this case, however, disclose the possibility of similar conditions arising in the future, and

we believe that our Laws should contain provisions which would make it legally possible to exercise that discretion which would protect *Masonry* as well as members.

We therefore recommend that the attention of the Committee on Revision and Codifications of Laws be called to this matter; and that they be requested to incorporate in their report, for our consideration at the next Annual Communication, appropriate amendments to the present statutes, which would give to the Worshipful Master of a Lodge powers of discretion and decision in the matter of requests for Masonic burial of members charged with grossly immoral or revolting crimes, similar to those he now holds in respect to non-affiliated Masons.

Another decision is that a brother who was duly elected to serve as Warden of his lodge, but was installed by proxy, is not eligible to be elected as Master. Somehow we are not at all impressed with this. Law or no law, it does not sound like good Masonic common sense or Masonic justice. It seems to go to prove, in the words of a certain wise statesman and jurist, that "the law is an ass."

"MOST WORSHIPFUL BROTHER ARTHUR"

The Grand Master of Texas received the telegram of felicitation from Prince Arthur, the Duke of Connaught and Strathearn, upon the two hundredth anniversary of the legal beginnings of Masonry in America (the commission to Daniel Coxe). He replied to the Duke of Connaught, who signed himself, in the manner of members of the royal family, "Arthur, Grand Master", by sending a letter to "Most Worshipful Brother Arthur, Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of England, Freemasons' Hall, London, England." It is presumed that Most Worshipful Brother Arthur got the letter. We looked through the pages for a reply to it, addressed to Most Worshipful Brother Hiram, Grand Master of Texas; but for some reason it seems to be missing from the official papers of the year. We have heard that the reigning family of Great Britain without exception have a sense of humor.

HOW DOES WAR BEGIN?

Speaking of a sense of humor, Bro. Nat Washer tells the Grand Lodge that the Superintendent of the Home

and his wife run the Home together without discord; and then tells this story:

I will tell you something about Mr. Fletcher and his wife. They may quarrel once in a while, just like everybody does, but I never was present when they did. I mention this to tell you a story of a boy who asked his father one time, "Father," he said, "How do wars begin?" The father said, "Well, I will give you an example. For instance, we will say England quarrels with France—", the mother, sitting nearby, spoke up promptly and said, "But England isn't going to quarrel with France." He said, "Well, I just mentioned that as an example. That is just a hypothetical case." The mother said, "Yes, but you are misleading the boy." He said, "No, I am not." "Yes, you are." "But I say I am not." "But you are," she said, and the boy then said, "Never mind, father. I know how wars begin now." (Laughter).

"THE MASTER MASON" SUSPENDS

The status of the magazine, "The Master Mason", comes in for discussion. It seems that they paid the block price for a year for all Texas lodges and the magazine soon thereafter suspended publication. They felt that they ought to have a refund. Later in the session Bro. Randell, the publisher, told them the suspension was on account of financial difficulties, and that it was hoped to resume after a year, in which case the subscriptions would be dated up. Bro. Randell died last spring.

We seem to gather that they withdraw from the Masonic Service Association, though this is not clear; they pay the M. S. A. assessment and "discharge the obligation in full"; and that is all that is said about it.

At the end of this big book is the remarkably good Report of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence, the committee being none other, no more or less, than Past Grand Master Washington Madden Fly, of Gonzales. He is a wonder; always ready to answer our questions, no matter whether he is stating facts or bluffing—it makes good reading either way. We rate him as one of the best of the country.

UTAH—1931

ALL FOUR RECOGNIZED

The Committee on Correspondence ran into something "different" during the year. Some time back, the Grand Lodge resolved to establish fraternal relations with the Eclectic Union Grand Lodge of Darmstadt, Germany. When the matter was mentioned to the officers of the Grand Lodge, in due time came a reply. But the reply was from the Hamburg Grand Lodge, which is the spokesman for a group of four Grand Lodges of Germany which work together. Utah wasn't expecting this: there had been some severing of relations among some of these Grand Bodies in the days of the war, and the Committee didn't see things as being exactly like they had expected them to be. The axiom of "the tail goes with the hide" didn't seem exactly what they wanted. But in the end, all went well. The Grand Lodge voted to initiate fraternal relations with this entire Humanist group of Germany, which we had done also on the same day, or the day before. So we are all together.

WORSHIPFUL MASTER EXAMINED

In Utah, they require the Worshipful-Master-Elect to show familiarity with the Masonic Code of Utah before he may be installed. Grand Master Charles Francis Barrett thinks that the Master-elect ought also to be required to show knowledge of "the unwritten customs and practices of Freemasonry." This is reinforced with the mention of a case in which a Master had his father, a visitor in the lodge, escorted to the East and saluted with the Grand Honors, being neither Master nor Past Master, nor yet having rendered any significant service to the fraternity. The Grand Master thinks that Masters should so know the customs of Masonry as to avoid "such a breach of decorum as the instance cited."

THIS LODGE INVITED A COMMUNIST

The Grand Master is not satisfied with the accomplishment of the lodges to the field of Masonic Educa-

tion. The committees have been active; but their activity has been erratic. He declares that they "are going far afield—seeming to lay more stress on entertainment than on instruction." One lodge had a communist to speak to it, expounding what communism stood for. The Grand Master wonders whether the Grand Lodge should not "select or supervise" material used for educational purposes. But this kills enthusiasm; ready-made educational programs simply don't go over as a general thing.

G. M. CONFERENCE "NO GOOD"

The Grand Lodge adopted a report by the Jurisprudence Committee to the effect that there be no provision for the Grand Master to attend the Conference of Grand Masters, on the ground of "insufficient benefit". The committee is of four, two of whom were Governor Dern and Fred C. Schramm. The expression of this sentiment is quite rare.

MASTER MUST LIVE IN JURISDICTION

A certain lodge in the northern part of the state had a Master who was transferred by the company which employed him, to a point twenty seven miles away from the lodge; and it happened that the place was across the line in Idaho. He stays in Oregon, Utah, and Preston, Idaho, spending about half of his time in each place. The same Jurisprudence Committee rules that "by clear implication of law", he is disqualified for the office of W. M. His family live in Idaho, and this would seem to be his legal residence. The report is adopted, and the lodge will have to get a new Master. But this brother is permitted to be ranked as a Past Master.

Here is a case of mixed considerations. On the whole, perhaps the disposition of the case as here recorded is the best; the lodge will get a dispensation to elect a new Master. These days, lodges and Grand Lodges, and all the rest, need the men who can and will give to them the closest, most careful and most intelligent attention.

JUNIOR GRAND WARDEN OR GRAND LECTURER?

A strange thing happened here in Utah. They elect-

ed a Junior Grand Warden, and he declined. He was the Grand Lecturer, and simply told them that he had already made his plans to accept that position again.

GOODWIN, INDISPENSABLE

Here is what the Grand Master said about Grand Secretary and Correspondent Sam H. Goodwin.

Masonry in Utah is indeed blessed in having the services of our beloved Grand Secretary, Sam Henry Goodwin. His labor, his patient research, his discovery of facts, incidents and events, his insistence on exact truth, his profound Masonic knowledge, his tireless energy, and his outstanding ability have all combined to display for our entertainment and education, a rich historical background which but for the splendid work of Brother Goodwin would have been lost in the dimming past.

DEBUNKING THE SIGNERS

Brother Sam is a historian of the first water; an investigator indefatigable. He and Librarian W. L. Boyden have set out to do an important service; namely, to debunk the myth that 52 of the 56 signers of the Declaration of Independence were Masons. In due course the 52 became 15. People are accustomed to shout from the housetops that big men who are Masons are much rarer than they used to be: 52 of 56 Signers were Masons, and so forth. Myths accumulate credibility as the decades and centuries pass, just as avalanches gather force as they slide downward.

RELIGION AND MASONRY: THE OXFORD SPEECH

In line with this seeking after truth, he has the following analysis of our Saint John's Day address of 1929, delivered at Oxford.

In the report of the Proceedings of a Special Communication called for the purpose of observing St. John's Day, June 25, 1929, the address of one of the speakers, a "D.D.", is given in full. The subject of this address caught our attention at once, it was: "Pure Masonry Is Pure Religion."

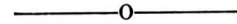
The speaker stated at the outset that a great many people would not agree at first with the asseveration of the subject, but he expressed confidence that he could show the accuracy of the affirmation of the same.

He first defines religion as "either righteousness or sin." That certainly is a new definition of religion—having in mind what is generally understood by the use of the word "religion." After a number of illustrations, he repeats: "So I say again, Religion is either righteousness or sin; sometimes it is the former and sometimes it is the latter!" But, what does he mean? Give it up!

We confess to being a little old-fashioned in some of our notions. For instance, we hold that a public speaker should use with caution any words in common use, to which he gives an entirely different meaning from that of general acceptance. Why? One very cogent reason is, so that he may readily be understood.

We have read this address carefully, twice, parts of it a larger number of times, and in the speaker's further defining and illustrating of what he understands to be "religion," we find no support or justification of the statement that "religion is sin." If the speaker meant that in the religious rites and ceremonies of the people of so-called pagan lands, customs and practices have place which judged by standards that are recognized in Christian lands, are sinful—he didn't put it that way, and his argument following manifestly parts company with this aspect of his definition of religion—that religion is sin.

Having set out to his own satisfaction what he conceives to be pure religion, he passes to a consideration of Pure Masonry. We cannot give space to this more than to say that his analysis of what he conceives to be Masonry does not accord with our understanding of the subject—but that is neither here nor there.



LIFE'S VICTORS

For these, the world applauded ones, the few
Who dream, and, waiting, realize the dream
In all fruition, finding all things true
In life; the seekers of the rainbow gleam,
Whose feet have trod the smooth and rose-strewn way
That lies through lands of joy, and leads along
The fields that bloom with everlasting May,—
For these, Life's favored ones, I have no song.

'Tis those who strive, and find the striving gall,
Replete with failure all the toiling years,
Yet face the blows and smile, knowing the fall,
And have no part with cravens or with tears;
The victors they of Life, counting the cost,
Who fight, unbeaten still, when all is lost.

SAMUEL HARLEY LYLE, JR.

VIRGINIA—1931

THE CORNERSTONE

The Grand Master presiding is the Rev. F. T. McFaden, D.D., minister of the First Presbyterian Church at Winchester, and one of the outstanding ministers and public men of the state. Queer enough it is that the Grand Junior Deacon is also a Doctor of Divinity. It is also queer to the casual observer, that Dr. McFaden should be the only Grand Master of Virginia at least for many years, to grant a dispensation to lay a cornerstone on Sunday. The cornerstone was that of a church. Of course he was thinking of this as a religious ceremony, which it is to the church. But the laying of a cornerstone is to Masonry, Masonic labor and as such it cannot be considered appropriate for the Lord's Day, the custom in Louisiana, Rhode Island and three or four other Grand Lodges to the contrary notwithstanding.

Dr. McFaden was a busy man that year: he gives us an account of his activities as follows:

It may be well to state that I did not neglect my own work as pastor. I preached 125 times, conducted 42 prayer meetings, delivered 35 miscellaneous addresses to Rotary, Kiwanis, Lions, Clubs, State Bankers, State Highway Commission, Daughters of the Confederacy, and so on. I attended 32 committee meetings, 19 church officers' meetings, addressed 7 Bible class banquets, officiated at 32 funerals, married 24 couples, and paid 1,200 visits and received 50 members into my church.

WINBORNE AND ANDERSON IN RICHMOND

Grand Master Winborne and Grand Secretary Anderson were present as visitors.

This scribe sent Dr. McFaden our 1931 book in January last. In part, he speaks of it as follows:

When I received Brother Allen's last report I had just finished lunch; I sat down in my easy chair and it was five o'clock before I stopped reading. There is a tie binding Virginia and North Carolina that nothing can ever break. I hope Brother Winborne will get this way often, and we just cannot get along without Brother John Anderson.

These visitors warm up to their hosts, and tell them things. If you don't believe it, read Grand Master Winborne's speech to the Virginians. We are of the opinion that if he had told them much more he might have disqualified himself as to residence for election as Grand Master of North Carolina, and incidentally, got himself elected to office in Virginia. Here it is:

From my earliest boyhood I have felt very close to Virginia and have learned to love Virginians. Born and reared in the northeast section of my State, just over the line from Virginia, we felt we were as much a part of Virginia, if not more so, than North Carolina; for example, something over forty years ago I took my first train ride—it was out of North Carolina into Virginia. Some years later when I left home to enter preparatory school in central North Carolina, I had to ride a train out of my State into Virginia in order to get back into North Carolina, and later on, while a student at the University of North Carolina, I had the pleasure and good fortune to meet representatives of the University of Virginia and other colleges of your State on the football and baseball field. I found these men possessed the real spirit of sportsmanship; they knew how to give and how to take with a smile. I enjoyed meeting them. I have some happy recollections of contests had here some twenty five years ago at what was then Broad Street Park.

ANDERSON'S ADDRESS

Then Grand Secretary Anderson came to bat, with the following:

Most Worshipful Grand Master and Brethren, I was particularly delighted to hear Grand Master Winborne invite all the brethren of Virginia to our Grand Lodge; while we were never very particular about who came to see us, we are always pleased to have our neighbors meet with us. Another thing that was particularly pleasing to me were the remarks in regard to my coming up here to tell you how to run things (alluding to Brother Andrews' introduction). I am glad that it is thought I can advise somebody how to run a Grand Lodge; I cannot do this at home. I might add in passing, that this is the first time I have ever heard a Virginian admit that a North Carolinian could teach him anything. I have almost begun to believe that Virginians could not be taught. It gives me pleasure to be here with you; and I will try to keep Jim Clift straight while I remain.

And even after all of that barrage, Grand Master McFaden, charitable-minded preacher that he is, could say that it was "a pleasure to have those good brethren

with us." Having gotten this big one out of his system, he also said some very flattering things about the North Carolina Fraternal Correspondent. One sort of paved the way for the other: made it easier, you see.

THE BI-CENTENNIAL

The status of the George Washington Bi-Centennial came before the Grand Lodge for consideration. It was the prevailing opinion that this is not a function of the Grand Lodge of Virginia, although this Grand Lodge has a committee to cooperate with others at Alexandria. The Fredericksburg lodge asked for a thousand dollars to aid in celebrating fittingly the Masonic birthday of Washington in 1932; but the whole matter was referred to the committee, whose chairman is J. E. W. Timberman. All Grand Lodges were invited to hold communications within the jurisdiction of Virginia during the year; but no blanket dispensation therefor was voted: this is in the hands of the Grand Master, which is correct.

A GIFT OF A FARM

The Grand Lodge has donated to it, perhaps through the efforts of Past Grand Master John T. Cochran, of The Plains, a valuable farm of more than two hundred acres in Fauquier County, whose county seat is Warrenton. Then things seem to begin to happen. After a while a resolution is adopted, to refund to the Chamber of Commerce of Lynchburg some twenty-seven thousand dollars which was paid by it for a Masonic Home Site in or near Lynchburg; and that the Grand Lodge take title in fee to the property. The matter of designating a location for the Home went over.

ABOUT PRINTING THE ROSTER

The Grand Master tells the Grand Lodge that the printing in the Proceedings of the complete roster of Masons in Virginia is a source of trouble, since it is used as a source from which to obtain information for commercial mailing lists and other purposes of un-masonic solicitation; that it is, moreover, expensive. But the Grand

Lodge voted to continue printing it, because "many of the brethren, particularly the secretaries" want it and "feel that it is worth its cost in connection with their work". This is their affair. We have no disposition to argue about it. Of course there are two sides to the question. Personally we think the Grand Master's point of view is well worth considering. Since it is one for us to consider also, we feel justified in expressing the feeling that here in North Carolina the evils of commercialized uses of such a printed roster would be so great that it would be undesirable to print it; and moreover, we feel quite sure that if we should start the practice, those wishing it continued for their private use and convenience would exert much pressure to cause it to be continued if we should then seek to discontinue it. We suppose that such material as this costs them more than three dollars per page; and if so, here is an item of a thousand dollars which would be spent in printing something which is seen to be a subject of debate, if not actually of doubtful value.

THE LADY MAY USE HIS JEWELRY

The Grand Master decided that a Mason's female relative may use a Masonic emblem; and that pallbearers at Masonic funerals need not be Masons. He is asked to order the officials of the Masonic Home to receive a child 14 years old, which he refuses. The limit is, presumably, 12 years, as with us.

We are always glad to have the opportunity to read the Fraternal Correspondence Report of Bro. James M. Clift; he is one of the very best of them all.

WEST VIRGINIA—1931

A SPURIOUS GRAND LODGE

Perhaps every American Grand Lodge received the notice of the organization in West Virginia of a spurious group of organizations of Masonry. There was the Grand Lodge of Ancient Freemasons of West Virginia, and there was a Supreme Council of the Scottish Rite for the United States of America. It is ascertained, moreover, that these organizations are incorporated in West Virginia. The regular Grand Lodge starts civil action; but it is found that it will work better to take out warrants for obtaining money under false pretense, the several initiates having been duped being found willing to start such action in several places. A few instances of such prosecutions, each resulting in a night in jail for the paid organizer, broke up the selling campaign. It seems that this was just another of those rackets of which the country is full just now. Only a few days ago a man came to us selling some sort of fake auto club memberships, promising orally, no witnesses around, all sorts of things. When he had to come down to written guarantees, he wasn't there.

RECEIVED ON DIMIT

There is a small flood of spurious Masonry. Mississippi got some petitions for affiliation from men who turned out to be from spurious lodges somewhere in the Mississippi valley. Here is a West Virginia lodge which receives a petition for affiliation from a man claiming to hail from a certain Acacia Lodge No. 80, of Wellsville, Ohio. He was duly received as a member. Later the lodge discovered that this lodge No. 80, was spurious—clandestine. It may have been a Prince Hall lodge.

THEY CANNOT ASSESS

From the Grand Master's account of the George Washington Masonic National Memorial Association, we discover that the Grand Lodge of West Virginia has no "authority to assess any of the subordinate Lodges for

this Fund"; and consequently donations and drives have to be depended upon. Why do they not simply increase the per capita tax for a year, two, three, four years, and give the approximate proceeds of the increase to the Memorial, and close up this matter, as we did here in North Carolina? Why worry about assessments?

DUAL MEMBERSHIP

West Virginia seems to have some trouble with the dual membership plan used in Virginia. The following is the comment:

The Grand Lodge of Virginia recognizes and practices dual membership. Recently they have elected two members from our Subordinate Lodges without the said members having received demits from their Lodge. This matter was adjusted with the Grand Master of Virginia who requested these Brethren to pay their back dues and secure demits.

I do not feel that our Grand Lodge should continue to tolerate this practice by our Brethren, because, to my mind, that constitutes a Masonic offense and should be accordingly so dealt with.

In order to try to prevent any of the Subordinate Lodges in Virginia from entertaining a petition of a member of a Lodge in West Virginia, we have asked the Grand Secretary of Virginia to notify the Subordinate Lodges that they cannot entertain a petition from any Mason from West Virginia without its being accompanied by his demit.

We do not seem to have had this trouble on the other side of Virginia; and our lodges are in pretty close contact with some Virginia lodges. Lodges in this county go to certain Virginia lodges almost under their noses, and help in degree work.

LODGE DUES \$15.00 PER YEAR

Here is an instance of the after-effects of a too-ambitious building program:

I recently had a letter from a Worshipful Master of one of our Subordinate Lodges in which he stated that the amount of back dues owing in his Lodge was \$3,800.00. This, no doubt, is caused by the fact that some time ago this Lodge erected a Temple, and not having sufficient funds with which to finance it, raised the

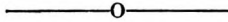
dues to \$15.00 per year. This probably accounts for the amazing amount of dues owing to the lodge.

Brother Lewis N. Tavenner again gives us a very fine report on Correspondence. We greatly enjoy reading his reviews: when we get to one like this we like to linger.

May we quote the following?

Of course space allotted does not permit a more thorough report on the proceedings of this wonderful Grand Lodge of which Bro. J. Edward Allen, Correspondent, is the illuminating star. He furnishes reviews so full of information as to world wide conditions and historic matter, as well as the great field for Masonry in this day, when they say they can boast of one of, if not the most, effective school systems as a result of his efficiency in that line.

His report is not limited to reviews of proceedings alone, and he informs us that the compilation of statistics from Proceedings of Grand Lodges is the work of Mrs. Allen, and some very charming young ladies, as he himself administers a complex school system and to it his duties come first.



WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY

'Tis splendid to live so grandly
That, long after you are gone,
The things you did are remembered,
And recounted under the sun;
To live so bravely and purely
That a nation stops on its way,
And once a year, with banner and drum,
Keeps its thought of your natal day.

'Tis splendid to have a record
So white and free from stain
That, held to the light, it shows no blot,
Though tested and tried amain;
That age to age forever
Repeats its story of love,
And your birthday lives in a nation's heart
All other days above.

MARGARET E. SANGSTER.

WYOMING—1931

HOW THEY PAY MILEAGE

This Grand Lodge pays its members henceforth, on the following basis: Officers, Past Grand Masters, members of Finance Committee, and two accredited representatives of the lodge actually in attendance are allowed six cents per mile for distance traveled going and coming.

WELCOME STORY

The Grand Master of Odd Fellows in Wyoming was presented to the Grand Lodge in his official capacity and welcomed. Then there were some addresses of welcome. One of these was on behalf of the local lodges; and in it was a Mark Twain story. It was not inappropriate, and perhaps some of our readers might like to read it:

I greet you here this morning. If I am able, I wish to express the feeling that has been expressed in this story of Mark Twain. It is told of Mark Twain that he was somewhat of an addict to the use of profanity. On this particular occasion his wife realized he was in the act of shaving, when she heard one of those voluminous outbursts of profanity, whereupon she decided to try to break him of the habit. She planned, as soon as he had finished his task of shaving, to retire to an adjoining room and repeat the words he had said. As he finished his shaving and came from the room where he was shaving and sat down, she stepped into another room and reiterated the same profane blast. He came in quietly and in his friendly and lovable way said, "Ollie, you've got the words all right, but you just ain't on the tune." We want to get on the tune here welcoming you, we want to show that you are welcome here by the expression of our hearts, for any words we may say will be soon forgotten.

SOME DECISIONS

The official address of Grand Master Elwood Anderson starts with decisions. A member of Lodge A wishes to prefer charges against a member of Lodge B. He is asked whether Lodge B must act on such charges. His decision is that it must. He decides that a lodge should not as such contribute to a Red Cross Fund. Masonry, he says is not primarily a charitable organization.

A certain brother was tried, and sentenced to public reprimand. He refuses to come and get his reprimand. What to do about it? He answers that they should prefer charges for failure to appear for reprimand.

SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR CHURCHES

He is asked whether it is proper to solicit contributions for the Washington Cathedral, Protestant Episcopal. In reply, he cites the following:

However in 1927, Brother Marion A. Kline who was then Grand Master sent a circular letter to the Masonic Lodge of Wyoming, containing the following paragraph.

"My attention has also been called to a circular letter which has been sent to the various Lodges soliciting for the building of a Baptist Temple opposite the George Washington Masonic National Memorial at Alexandria, Virginia. I do not believe that this letter should be read in open Lodge or that the Master should appoint any committee to solicit funds as requested. See section 346 and 767 of the Masonic Code of Wyoming."

But there seems to have been some sort of pull behind this present case, and the powers that be behind Grand Lodge scenes said it was proper to make the appeal for the Episcopal edifice. In North Carolina it is probable that both the Baptist House and the P. E. House would have passed without comment. It is not the custom for the Grand Lodge of North Carolina to dabble in outside matters like prohibiting its members from joining the Ku Klux or the Eastern Star, prohibiting its lodges from donating funds to local causes, prohibiting ground-floor lodge rooms, and so forth.

DEGREE NOVELTIES

There are some improper practices in the degree work in some Wyoming lodges, if we judge correctly from the following:

Reports have come to me that some Lodges go back to their old method of doing work and inject novelties or changes when I am not present. Naturally, these would not be done when I was present. Such practices, if they are being done, should be discontinued, not only because they are a violation of Section 255 of our Masonic Code, but for the simple reason that it tempts the younger members to add further innovations to our work and

mar its impressiveness. I was told by an officer of one Lodge, where a visiting Lodge had put on third degree, that the work in the second section was nothing but a farce owing to the way the candidate was handled. These things make it hard work to maintain uniformity and destroy the lessons we teach. I have visited a few Lodges unexpectedly, when the officers were conferring a third degree. I wish I had the time to describe to you the twentieth century paraphernalia that was used to put on a scene that took place some thousand years before Christ was born. I sometimes wonder why they do not have a "police ambulance," a "mortician" and use an up-to-date "auto hearse" in that part of the degree work.

The practice of some members scaring candidates for the degrees and making them believe they have to go through some awful ordeal, should be severely condemned. It ruins the impressions that candidate should get out of the work, as his mind is more on what is to happen than on paying attention to what is being said, and the Senior Deacon has to drag him from one station to another. There is no place in our organization for foolishness or the joking of candidates and any attempt in so doing should be dealt with very decisive measures.

This is really something to think about. All of us have seen some horse play and some merriment where it should not have been.

RAY SHUTE'S LODGE GETS NOTICE

Under the head of "Timely Topics", in the book before us, we find the following:

TIMELY TOPICS

The Grand Lodge of North Carolina has issued a charter to a Lodge to be known as the North Carolina Lodge of Research, No. 666, Monroe, North Carolina. It is claimed to be the first of its kind in the United States. It will meet twice a month when original papers will be read on important subjects of Masonic research.

OUR REPORT NOT ADOPTED

Grand Secretary Joseph M. Lowndes writes a fine Correspondence Report, which reviews North Carolina in three pages. We note that accidentally he says that "The Report of Brother Allen, Foreign Correspondent, was submitted and adopted." The Grand Lodge adopted some resolutions by which it recognized certain Grand Lodges: but it has never adopted our report, and we do

not think it will do so. We confess to such wildcat tendencies that perhaps no Grand Lodge would ever "adopt" our report. Being wildcatty, we provide food for thought which, in disagreeing with it, provokes good conclusions in the mind of the reader. We aspire to be a stimulant, a tonic—which isn't far from being an irritant or irritating.

GOULD'S HISTORY

Brother Alfred J. Mokler is one of the best Grand Historians in the country. He has written a delightful book, a copy of which he has kindly placed in our possession. We clip the following:

An American edition of that far-famed Masonic work, Gould's "History of Freemasonry," is soon to be published by Charles Scribner's Sons, of New York. It will be edited and revised by Brother Dudley Wright, an English Masonic scholar and writer. This history will be published in six volumes, two of which will be devoted to the United States of America, with the other four to the rest of the world. Most Worshipful Melvin M. Johnson of Boston, thrice Grand Master in Massachusetts, and an author of high degree, will be the editor-in-chief. He will be assisted by that well-known writer, J. Edward Allen, of Warrenton, North Carolina, Foreign Correspondent and Reviewer of Masonic Lodges. Three months ago Brothers Johnson and Allen requested your Grand Historian to prepare the material concerning the history of Freemasonry in Wyoming for this new edition, which will have a circulation throughout the entire Masonic world. Our Jurisdiction was limited to 3,000 words, and it was necessary that the copy be forwarded to the editor-in-chief by the first of August. I accepted the responsible and honorable commission. Wyoming is so rich with Masonic history that 50,000 words could have been furnished, but after revising and re-revising the copy, I forwarded to the editor 5,000 words. When it is published I hope it will meet the approval of this Grand Lodge. Had more time been allotted me, I would have submitted the copy to the Grand Master and the Jurisprudence Committee, but on account of lack of time this could not be done. As it is Wyoming's Masonic history, thorough, accurate and instructive, although brief, will be included in this valuable work, which will have more than a million circulation. It is the hope and belief of your Grand Historian that our history will be interesting and informative to the Craft in other jurisdictions as well as in Wyoming.

PART TWO

The British Empire

ALBERTA	1931
BRITISH COLUMBIA	1931
MANITOBA	1931
NOVA SCOTIA	1931
CANADA IN ONTARIO	1931
ENGLAND	1931

ALBERTA—1931

BANQUET SPEECHES

This is the twenty-fifth anniversary of the organization of the Grand Lodge of Alberta. A special communication was held at Calgary for the celebration, at which there were distinguished visitors from all the Grand Lodges of Western Canada. The representatives of the eighteen lodges which formed the Grand Lodge twenty-five years ago were given a special reception. In the evening there was a banquet at which the several customary toasts were proposed and good feeling and fellowship were the order of the day. The speeches on such an occasion are characterized by wit rather than by weight, as certain typical specimens will show. First was the speech by the Deputy Grand Master in response to the toast "our distinguished visitors". Of course he told a story. Incidentally he pitched the key note of the occasion in the following:

The man who thinks all the time is as cold as a dog's nose, and as Shakespeare said, is dangerous. The man who cries all the time is like a grave yard. The man who laughs all the time is a fool. But the man who does all these in due proportion and with proper balance, and when related to a worth while objective, is the highest type of a man—a Mason or a Christian.

The historians tell us that the Christians of the first century won their great victories over Paganism largely because of these qualities of Confidence and Cheerfulness. And because of the same qualities, Paul became the most influential personality in the Roman Empire of his day. Paganism is the religion of despair and gloom. Christianity is the religion of hope, joy and gladness.

Then he told the story, which is as follows:

One of the peripatetic psychologists, who occasionally visits our cities and takes away a few thousand dollars with him, said on his opening night, that he could tell the religious persuasion or denomination of any man in the audience by his facial expression. This statement was doubted, but he offered to put it to the test, and did so. Pointing in one direction he said, "The man sitting over there is a Baptist." He was right. Pointing in another direction he said, "The man sitting over there is a Methodist." He was right again. Pointing in still another di-

rection he said, "The man sitting over there is an Anglican." He was right for the third time. Pointing in still another direction he said, "The man sitting there is a Presbyterian," and his statement was challenged. The man referred to arose to his feet and said, "I am not a Presbyterian. It is indigestion makes me look like this." (Laughter). Please understand that no reflection is meant on the Presbyterian or any other religious denomination.

Whatever is the cause, whether it is, indigestion or false views of life, that produces such an expression, we must get at the cause and remove it. In days gone by, there were bitter controversies between religious bodies. Bigotry, jealousies and religious prejudices too often produce facial expressions that lack both Confidence and Cheerfulness, but great progress has been made since the time when the Baptist used to sing about the Methodist:

*"I'd rather be a Baptist
And wear a shining face
Than be a shouting Methodist
And fall away from grace."*

And when the Methodist sang about the Presbyterian:

*"I'd rather be a Methodist
And talk about free grace
Than be a hard-shelled Calvinist
And damn near half the race."*

And when the Presbyterians sang about all others:

*"We are the faithful few.
Let all the rest be damned.
There's lots of room in hell below
We can't have heaven jammed."*

But every true Mason can sing:

*"No, He liveth, He heeds, He hears.
God is alive in the world.
Faith can see Him through pain and tears.
God is alive in the world.
"He will help in His own good time.
God is alive in the world.
Truth shall win on a day sublime.
God lives on in the world."*

SCOTCH STORY

Then the representative of the Grand Lodge of Manitoba responded to the toast "the Grand Lodge of Alberta"; and of course since a very large fraction of the Protestant population of Canada is Scotch and he is too,

he has to tell a Scotch story. It may be old, as most of the Scotch stories are, but we have not heard it before and here it is:

Now I am just going to tell you a story for the sake of telling one. You see I am a Scotchman. I have to tell you that because otherwise you would not know it. (Laughter). But this Scotchman was not a Scotchman in the old country, he was in Ontario, in the early days, when they didn't have much money and used to trade and barter for everything they wanted. The guid wife was darning Sandy's stockings and she broke the darning needle. So she said, "Sandy, you had better go down to the store and get me a package of darning needles." So Sandy took an egg, went down to the store and asked for an egg's worth of darning needles. He got a little package and traded in his egg. Then he said to the storekeeper, "You promised a treat to all the customers that deal in your store this week?" "Well, yea," the storekeeper said, "but you cannot expect much of a treat on buying a package of darning needles." "Oh, well, you see a customer is aye a customer. You canna dra' the line." So the storekeeper poured him out a thimble full of whiskey, but Sandy didn't reach for it. He said, "Do you no put some sugar in it?" "Oh, yes, I will put some in," said the storekeeper, but still Sandy did not drink, and the storekeeper said, "What are you waiting for?" "Well," said Sandy, "I would like an egg in it". (Laughter). So the storekeeper turned around and took the identical egg which Sandy had just traded in, and as he broke it on the side of the cup, and poured it into the whiskey, behold it was a double yolked egg, and as Sandy firmly gripped the glass, he said, "I am thinking, Mr. Storekeeper, that there is another egg's worth of darning needles coming to me." (Laughter).

The Annual Communication was held on June 10, 1931, with Grand Master Sylvester M. Snedden, of Edmonton, presiding in his home town and in the new Masonic Temple. We are very fond of the city of Edmonton; being the Grand Representative of the Grand Chapter of Alberta, we hope to visit these good Masons at some time in the near future.

DISPENSATION REFUSED

The Grand Master was asked for a dispensation to confer the first and second degrees at the same meeting, but refused the dispensation. He states his reason thus: "I believe the brother could not be properly instructed nor would he bring credit to himself, his lodge or this

Grand Lodge in Foreign Jurisdiction". We think the Grand Master acted very wisely; such a dispensation is not at all necessary because the second and third degrees can be conferred upon him by courtesy in a lodge in any foreign jurisdiction, and without such haste as tends to cheapen Masonry.

ABOUT NON-RESIDENT BRETHREN

The Grand Master refused to approve the by-laws of a certain lodge in case where the following clause was to be included:

"If the Senior or Junior Warden moves or discontinues residence in district tributary to the lodge during year in office, he shall hand resignation to Secretary, and, in event of resignation not being received within thirty days, the Secretary shall write to Brother and request the same."

He also had submitted to him by-laws of a lodge which attempted to require that a part of the initiation fee should be used to purchase for the candidate a share of stock in a Masonic Temple. His reason is that the lodge "cannot coerce the newly initiated brother to buy stock. Any action of his in that direction must be voluntary". He very gently takes a dig at those Masons, who, when they leave the city in which they keep their membership, do not move that membership but allow themselves to be placed upon half dues as non-resident by their lodges. Of course the reason for the half dues is the fact that these lodges have free suppers when they have meetings, and the non-resident members are not there to eat; but the effect of this plan is to put a premium upon the act of the man who fails to move his membership to his new residence. This means that he is actually encouraged to be a non-resident Mason and therefore either a very inactive Mason, or else one who gets all of the privileges that Masonry offers in his new home town without paying for any of them. Now Masons are as a rule of such high type that they simply become inactive rather than get something for nothing. It is our opinion (1) that dual membership should be permitted for those who can afford it as a matter of

sentiment, and (2) that there should be no smaller dues for non-resident members, and (3) that every lodge should put on a campaign to get into its own fold all Masons who live within its jurisdiction but still keep their membership elsewhere.

MORE RULINGS

Among his rulings is one that the Senior Warden cannot confer degrees. This looks queer, but we do not know the law about it in Alberta. Another was that a member of a lodge cannot be disciplined for continuously absenting himself from his lodge meetings. He rules that a lodge cannot receive an application from a candidate of foreign birth unless he is able to understand clearly in English "the nature and meaning of his undertaking." We venture to remark that we have seen some who understand no foreign language and who still in our judgment after being initiated were unable to understand "the nature and meaning of their undertaking".

In one case the Master canceled a regular meeting of his lodge. A candidate for a degree did not receive the message and presented himself for passing. Without consulting the Master, a number of the brethren held a meeting and conferred the degree, a visiting Past Master presiding. The Grand Master ordered the lodge to confer the whole degree over again.

FINANCIAL ABILITY OF CANDIDATES

Grand Master Snedden believes that a candidate's financial circumstances are a proper subject for investigation. His view is as follows, having arisen from certain special cases like one of a man who was raised in the middle of March and was stranded and an object of Masonic charity on April 24th. next:

As an organization, Freemasonry has no obligation to those outside the Craft, other than, of course, an obligation to moral and social rectitude, but we have a very definite obligation to our members. Consequently, I see no reason why a candidate's financial circumstances should not be fully investigated.

Freemasonry is not an insurance or benefit society as these are understood. It is not a necessity, but rather it is a luxury. Therefore, I believe that Grand Lodge, as the governing and directing body within the jurisdiction, might quite reasonably and justly, to protect our members, so direct that a candidate for membership must be able to give evidence, not only that joining fees shall be no hardship, but that he is able to fully provide for himself and has made reasonably suitable provision for those who may be dependent upon him.

In spite of these precautions, the unforeseen circumstances of misfortune and calamity incidental to life provide ample opportunity for the exercise of unstinted benevolence.

A DISUNITED ORGANIZATION

He sees a need for greater Masonic unity and expressed his thoughts as follows:

As I see the things of life today, we are a lamentably dis-united organization, each jurisdiction a separate unit, without any collective influence whatsoever. Individualism as a theory of democracy is a failure unless that individualism be collectively effective when developed. It may then be made an influence in correcting bad habits or customs of civilization and in directing modern thought in such manner as will most largely conduce to the welfare of the people. This, I believe, applies to lodges and jurisdictions, as well as to individuals and what a quiet influence the Masonic organization might have if the idea were enlarged to international scope. What an effect we might have upon the physical economy of the world if our Freemasonry definitely established its thought toward directing the minds of peoples to peace.

The Foreign Correspondence report is prepared by a committee of eight, of whom Past Grand Master F. S. Selwood is chairman. He is assisted by Brother V. H. McCauley, one of whose comments on North Carolina is as follows:

Many will regret to learn of the decision of North Carolina to abandon the Masonic Education work as carried on by a full time field secretary, owing to expected results not having been accomplished. A peculiar side of human nature on the part of many is a complete willingness to remain in "darkness." If "more light" is the desire of a true Mason, then there are many who do not work very hard at it. Education is only appreciated when it comes as the result of long and ardent toil. So we suppose that many such well conceived ideas of Masonic education must also fail because of the inertia of unwilling minds.

BRITISH COLUMBIA—1931

THE CARIBOO ROAD

The Grand Master begins some reminiscing, and extends this backward into some history. He brings to us recollections of our own stay in British Columbia in the following:

We see those pioneers, human as we, bringing here the old customs of their far-off England. Their maypoles were decked with wild red currant blossom for lack of English may. We see them bringing to the immense task of surveying and constructing the Cariboo Road no lack of adaptability, but through it all there runs the indomitable spirit that characterized all our early pioneers.

This Cariboo Road soon became the "wonder and pride" of the new colony. To show the immediate use to which it had been put, let me quote an honoured New Westminster resident, one of British Columbia's most able historians—

"If we look back into the past along that mighty highway what a strange scene we should behold—pack animals, freight wagons, six-horse passenger coaches, and an army of men, some going, some returning, all sorts and conditions of men, a motley crowd, men drunk, men sober."

Such was the Cariboo Road in the palmy days of greatness that is past. Little did its builders dream that it was destined to become part of a great Trans-Canada Highway, attracting an ever-increasing number of motor tourists to scenic wonders unexcelled on this Continent.

FREE ADVERTISING

If you want to have some delightful experiences, go to British Columbia. We are not asking Dr. W. A. De-Wolf Smith for any pay or compensation in kind for this advertising of his home province. No matter whether one wishes to enjoy the metropolitan atmosphere of Vancouver, the English atmosphere of Victoria, the mountains of the east, the varied experiences of the north, water and the steamboats, roughing it, or what not, it is not at all difficult to find something to please one's passing fancy, afford recreation, and in general provide a new lease on life. We're for B. C. And as for that Cariboo Road—See the transformation into the new highways of the province! Field, Revelstoke, Prince Rupert, all, too, are interesting.

We note that one of the visitors to the Annual is Grand Master Dargavel, of the Grand Lodge of Canada in Ontario, who was charged by his Grand Lodge to make contacts with all Canada and to promote the best possible feeling among all parts of the Dominion. Such visits do much good. We invite our friends to the north to come down here to the Land of the Long Leaf Pine, and pay us a visit of good will. Perhaps they would enjoy our climate for a change. Here it is January seventh, and there hasn't been a single hour when the ground was frozen this winter.

PAST RANK TO D. D. G. M.'S

We like the District Deputy system as it is in use in British Columbia. If the District Deputy has been faithful, his acts, being reviewed, entitle him to the recommendation that he be called Right Worshipful; but we have known of D. D. G. M.'s in one of the provinces that did not get that recommendation.

PAST RANK, HONORARY

Then there is the further recommendation that—

"Agreeable to the requests of the various lodges interested, we further recommend that the title of Right Worshipful be granted the following brethren—" and then follows a list to be so honored, in addition to the District Deputies. We are here moved to ask, Why not confer the *Honoris Causa* rank of Past Grand Warden or Past Grand Deacon, etc., upon those who have served the Grand Lodge well but who cannot hope to pass through the Grand Master's chair here in North Carolina? We brethren of Symbolic Freemasonry in North America have of a truth been too infrequent with this sort of thing, with the result that our brethren have had to go outside of Symbolic Freemasonry for their honorary decorations—and don't believe that they have not done this, either! The Grand Lodge can hope to honor but one new man among its active officers each year unless tradition receives violence. Many there be therefore, who deserve much at the hands of Grand Lodge but feel

perhaps a bit discouraged when it seems to them that its honors come to them all too tardily. Small wonder it is that they set out to do those things which will bring to them the decorations of the Scottish Rite, or the Red Cross of Constantine, or the Allied Degrees of the York Rite, so called. What Symbolic Freemasonry needs is that which will further tend to concentrate the efforts of its devotees upon its own fields of work; for it needs that work.

THE COMMITTEE RESIGNED

Here was a Committee on Grievances which we admire. It reported a recommendation that a certain member be suspended indefinitely because of some sort of unmasonic conduct. Grand Lodge heard its report and "instructed" it to change its recommendation from suspension to expulsion. The committee retired and considered. Thereupon it returned and reported that it is "of the same opinion and request that the Grand Lodge accept our resignation". Grand Lodge chewed the rag about this matter quite a while, and concluded this exercise by adopting the original report of the Committee.

THE LODGE MUST BE NOTIFIED

Grand Master Donald E. Kerr rules that when a man is elected to the degrees, and the lodge is notified to come and initiate him on a certain night, and he is not initiated that night, he cannot thereafter be initiated unless and until the lodge is notified to come at a certain time to initiate him. We don't do things that way. With us, every member of our lodge is expected to be present at the stated communications thereof; and if he is, no mention of the name of the petitioner in a notice of meeting is at all necessary: in fact such notice, giving names of petitioners or candidates is contrary to the practice of Masonry as we know it in North Carolina. Further, we assume that once a person is elected to the degrees, our members will be present at stated communications thereafter and, if they desire to exercise any Masonic right with respect to any transaction, they are at liberty to do so. Their absence from such commun-

ications works forfeiture of such right. With respect to any called communication, the members have a right to expect due notice thereof, without which no called communication is permitted; nor may it transact any other business than that for which it is called.

ONE WHO COULD NOT MEMORIZE

The Grand Master is asked what to do about a man who has taken the first degree "and he simply cannot *memorize* the work—what would you advise in the matter?" His answer is that "a further effort—might be productive of good results. It is suggested that your lodge devote a little more time to this brother's education." We like the tone of this advice. Now "education" is not a term synonymous with "memorization"—some of the most poorly educated people whom we ever met, could do rote memory work beautifully. This will not be denied. If we had the case of this brother in hand, we should certainly give him the first volume of Street's "Symbolism of the Three Degrees;" or Claudy's "Introduction to Freemasonry", and require him to read it carefully. The first volume of each is about the Entered Apprentice Degree. We should then invite him to our private study, where we are now writing with no other company than that of a Persian kitten which likes to sleep beside our typewriter while it clicks, and we should calmly discuss the book with him. At the end of the discussion we should be able to tell whether he knows some Masonry for a beginning, or whether he is a hopeless case. One who can neither memorize nor read intelligently, we should give up, but if he had read intelligently and manifests interest therein, he deserves to be permitted to pass.

HE APPROVED THE LIQUOR BILL

Last in this review we note the following statement:

Zarthan Lodge, No. 105; March 18th, 1931.

At the regular meeting of Zarthan Lodge held on January 8th, 1931, an account "Entertainment", D. D. G. M., \$32.65 was received and referred to the Finance Committee, and if in order, an order for the amount to be drawn on the Treasurer. The

account was duly passed for payment and has been paid from Lodge funds. The expenditure was for the following items—

Liquor -----	\$28.50
Napkins -----	2.75
Cigarettes -----	1.40
	<hr/>
	\$32.65

A certain member protests the payment of this bill, because the bylaws state that "The stewards _____ shall have the arrangement and ordering of refreshments provided always that no intoxicating liquors be allowed in connection with the same."

But the W. M. ordered that the bill be paid when approved by the finance committee; his order was based on the fact that the liquors were ordered by "the Board of General Purposes on the occasion of the visit of the District Deputy and others, and not by the stewards"; and that the lodge by-laws direct that lodge funds are—"to be paid, applied and disposed of as the majority of the brethren shall from time to time, in due form, direct." Everybody voted to pay for the liquors except the one brother who objected. Doubtless the liquors were good liquors. The W. M. wants the ruling of the Grand Master "for our future guidance," he declares; they expect to have the District Deputy there again, and the boys want him entertained, we doubt not.

The Grand Master does not waste words. Says he, "The Master's ruling was correct."

The Grand Master visited that lodge, too.

—O—

OUR WASHINGTON

O son of Virginia, thy mem'ry divine
Forever will halo this country of thine.
Not hero alone in the battles' wild strife,
But hero in ev'ry detail of thy life.

MANITOBA—1931

MOVING NORTHWARD

The Annual Communication was held at Brandon, the buildings of the State Normal School located there being used for this purpose. The official address of Grand Master George Hunter gives us further indication of the fact that the frontiers of civilization are being gradually pushed farther and farther north; for he tells how on September 10, 1930, a group of officers of the Grand Lodge went to Flin Flon, where the mines are, to constitute a new lodge. We doubt not that ere long there will be a lodge at Churchill, as little by little the conquest of the Great North is accomplished.

OUR RESPONSIBILITY TOWARD THE NOVITIATE

The Grand Master feels a keen responsibility for the problems of Masonic Education. The following paragraph is as good as any we have found anywhere pertaining to this subject:

We have a serious responsibility towards the Novitiate. He stands on the one hand at the door of the Lodge seeking something; on the other hand stands the Great Fraternity. Only teaching and guidance can bridge the gap. Supply him with Masonic Literature, give him a deep appreciation of the spiritual aspects of Freemasonry, and be more concerned with teaching our principles than raising large numbers of Candidates. Look well to the outer door and do not overlook the fact that it should swing outward as well as inward. An investigation into the apathy of such a large percentage of our members might reveal the fact, that it is, in a large measure, due to the lack of comprehension of the philosophy of Freemasonry. In our Lodges, time should be found for an explanation of the meaning of many things which every Freemason should know, because so many have no chance to participate in the ritualistic work, they become indifferent and remain away. No one who has any comprehensive conception of Freemasonry ever loses interest, but, on the other hand, as his knowledge progresses his interest grows.

• The most successful W. M., is he who can draw out and put to work the greatest number of members of his Lodge. There is talent to be found in every Lodge. It may be latent but it can be found and it should be tried. Give the members something to do and watch your attendance grow.

WHAT IS IT ABOUT?

Grand Master Hunter believes that our greatest trouble concerning Masonic Education has been that we did not know where we were going in this work. Many people have supposed that Masonic Education concerns itself chiefly with origins, whereas the opposite is true; it concerns itself chiefly with our aims, goals and objectives, as Grand Master Hunter points out in the following:

Let me commend to your earnest consideration the work of the Committee on Masonic Research and Education. From personal observation and experience, I feel convinced that without teaching and guidance, without study of Masonic literature, without an appreciation of the spiritual aspects of Freemasonry, the mere recital of the ritual, however beautiful, or the carrying out of its ceremonies, however impressive, can never advance our ideals. We need an educational objective. It is only through an enlightened membership that the Fraternity's objective can be obtained. The world will always need the things for which Freemasonry stands. After all, our most pressing concern is not so much the origin as the objective in matters Masonic.

MASONRY AND RELIGION

This is a very thoughtful officer. He attempts to define for us the relation between Masonry and religion in the following paragraph:

Masonry is not a Religion, but Masonry and Religion should join hands. Both make a tremendous appeal, each supplements the other. Masonry backs up Religion. Religion is the foundation of Masonry. Religion is fundamental in the spiritual. Masonry is fundamental in the Fraternal. It is the superlative expression of a common Fraternity. Here we "meet on the level and part on the square." Religion builds civilization; Masonry works on the Civilization already built. It picks out good men and makes them useful and should imbue them with the spirit of service. Masonry is a defense. Religion is an aggressive power: the one is no substitute for the other. It believes in the Church, the Schools, in the supremacy of the Law, and lays its foundations on life's fundamental virtues. A real Mason can look the whole world in the face and owe not any man save in co-operation, brotherly love, and charity. An inspiration to the young, a fortress to the aged. Older than any religion, the most universal of all orders of men; uniting them with solemn vows, building freely after the divine design, and making at all times for social beauty, national greatness and human welfare.

UNPAID DUES PILING UP

The Report on the Condition of Freemasonry observes that the amount of unpaid dues is growing in Manitoba. It is pointed out that in 1928, 1739 members were in arrears; but in 1930, there are 2353 members in arrears to the amount of \$24,624.00, this being approximately 20% of all the members in the Grand Lodge of Manitoba, which fact closely correlates with a net loss of 505 in membership. It is regretted that the Grand Lodge of North Carolina does not require its lodges to include such a statement of their financial condition in the annual returns; because such information would enable us to take corrective steps in the matter of unpaid dues and thus assist in cutting down suspensions.

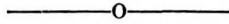
DENMARK RECOGNIZES MANITOBA

We have a very interesting item in the report of the Committee on Foreign Relations. This committee made overtures two years ago to the Grand Lodge of Denmark for mutual recognition. Now the Grand Lodge of Denmark is much older than that of Manitoba; therefore it would be a breach of diplomacy for Manitoba to recognize Denmark. We find a reply from the authorities in Denmark stating that the Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Denmark, who is none other than His Majesty King Christian X of Denmark and Iceland, "had decided to recognize the Grand Lodge of Manitoba and to enter into friendly relations with the same." But at the same time they gave our brethren in Manitoba a full history of the regularity of the Grand Lodge of Denmark, which they did not have to do. Each recognizes the other as a lawful and sovereign Masonic Lodge.

ABOUT UTAH

The Proceedings of North Carolina 1931 are reviewed. The Chairman of the California committee is Bro. H. L. Adolph; his assistant, Professor J. C. Cross, being the reviewer of North Carolina. Professor Cross ventures the suggestion that in North Carolina "there seems to be war with Utah." Not so, Brother; Utah is one of

our very best friends. A year ago we thought our Brethren in North Carolina desired to see a little variety and Utah happened to be the goat. We hope our good friend Sam Henry Goodwin of Utah took no offense. We enjoyed a very happy dinner with him in Washington not long ago. He is probably the only man in Utah who reads our book.



WASHINGTON

Our Nation's birth gave history your name,
Recording on its pages your great deeds.
No hesitation marred when duty came,
No clouds obscured from you your country's needs.

Pure were the thoughts you planted in man's heart,
Nor is your harvest fully garnered yet;
Still grows and thrives the tree that had its start,
In hallowed ground with honest purpose wet.

Each passing day your wisdom is revealed,
Each added year some richer promise gives;
Your presence led our fathers in the field,
Your spirit leads us still to that which lives
In Liberty and Peace, for which you fought
To gain Eternity, the goal you sought.

JOHN A. PRENTICE.

NOVA SCOTIA—1931

THE GRAND MASTER OF P. E. I. DIED

A special communication of this Grand Lodge was held at Stellarton on May 15, 1931, for the purpose of giving Masonic burial to the late Grand Master H. T. Begg of the Grand Lodge of Prince Edward Island. It is not stated whether Grand Master Begg accidentally happened to be in Nova Scotia on a visit, or was there for other reasons at the time of his death.

The Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge began with a sermon by the Grand Chaplain, his text being, "And the house when it was in building, was built of stone made ready before it was brought thither; so that there was neither hammer nor axe nor any tool or iron heard in the house while it was in building,"—1 Kings, 6 Ch., 7 Verse.

THE LAW ABOUT RAFFLES

Grand Master Martin Luther Fraser presents an official address along much the usual lines. After disposing of the routine subjects he reports to the brethren that he has obtained from the Attorney General of the Province of Nova Scotia a statement of the law concerning lotteries and that this has been transmitted to the lodges, as follows:

"You will notice that all lotteries or raffles are illegal. The only exceptions are those on Page 3, of the pamphlet, and the particular exception apply to prizes of small value where permission to hold the bazaar at which they are offered has been obtained from the City or other municipal council, or from the Mayor, reeve or other chief officer of the City, town or other municipality, wherein such bazaar is held, and the articles have been first offered for sale and are not of a value exceeding \$50.00."

Now that there can be no misunderstanding as to the fact that the conducting of lotteries is illegal and a violation of our own Constitution I am confident that no attempt will be made to raise money for Masonic purposes in this way.

CONVICTED MASON

He also reminds the lodges of that clause in the Masonic law which requires that a lodge must prefer charg-

es against any Mason who has been convicted under the criminal code of any crime involving moral turpitude. In such a trial by the lodge it will be sufficient to show that he has been convicted in the courts, which fact renders him subject to a Masonic penalty. The Grand Master concludes that "he has by the civil conviction brought shame upon the Craft and for this he shall be punished."

QUESTION OF ELIGIBILITY

The Grand Master is asked several times whether a person connected with the Nova Scotia Liquor Commission is eligible to become a Mason. For many years Nova Scotia had a prohibition law, and under it the Masonic law made those connected with the liquor business ineligible to become Masons. On the day after this scribe left Halifax in 1930 the stores operated by the Nova Scotia Liquor Commission were opened. The Grand Master ruled that persons connected with these stores are not debarred from Masonry.

DRAMATIST AND HISTORIAN

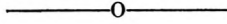
An outstanding member of the Grand Lodge of Nova Scotia is the Hon. Reginald V. Harris, who is the Grand Historian, and one of the best on the continent. An interesting item in his report this time is as follows:

In the course of my investigations respecting Eastern Star Lodge, No. 37, at St. Andrew's, N. B., I came across what I believe to be the record of the notorious Wm. Morgan. I made further investigation and the result of my researches will be published shortly in the New York Masonic Outlook. I regard this as a particular fortunate discovery as this information respecting Morgan has been much sought after everywhere during the past one hundred years. I have made use of the information discovered in the writing of a play referred to below.

One of Brother Harris' hobbies is amateur dramatics; particularly dramatics connected with Masonry. He has written a number of such plays, one of which has been presented for the Masons of Nova Scotia each year in the annual meeting for several years. One of the most recent of these is entitled "Brothers in Arms," which sets forth the events connected with the organization of the first lodge in Prince Edward Island in 1781,

which play was written to be presented at Charlottetown by brethren of the lodge at Montague. He has just written another play called "The Turn of the Tide," which apparently deals with events about 1830, when Freemasonry in Nova Scotia was at a very low ebb.

The Foreign Correspondence Report is again prepared by Secretary James C. Jones, whom we had the pleasure in meeting in Halifax. Brother Jones reminds us of the fact that Grand Historian Reginald V. Harris is not yet a Past Grand Master, but adds that it is an honor "to which our distinguished brother is fully entitled." The report before us is remarkably well done.



I'M THE LITTLE RED STAMP

I'm the little red stamp with George Washington's picture;
And I go wherever I may,
To any spot in George Washington's land;
And I go by the shortest way.
And the guns of wrath would clear my path,
A thousand guns at need,
Of the hands that should dare to block my course,
Or slacken my onward speed.

Stand back! Hands off of Uncle Sam's mail!
Stand back there! Back! I say;
For the little red stamp with George Washington's picture
Must have the right of way.

SAM WALTER FOSS.

CANADA IN ONTARIO—1931

“CREATING A BETTER UNDERSTANDING”

Grand Master Roderick B. Dargavel tells us what he set out to do in the following words:

At our Annual Communication in 1928 it was suggested that Canadian Masonry had a mission to discharge in creating a “better understanding among the various parts of our far flung Dominion,” and it was decided “that nothing should be left undone to promote a more intimate relationship and a regular interchange of visits between the Canadian Grand Lodges.” I have felt that this was one of the most important obligations I was called on to discharge during my term as your Grand Master, and I am pleased to advise you that since 1928, through your Grand Masters and Past Grand Masters, we have with one exception visited all of the Canadian Grand Jurisdictions. During this year I again renewed our very intimate associations with our brethren and nearest neighbours in the Province of Quebec, and I have recently returned from a journey to our two far Western Grand Jurisdictions—Alberta and British Columbia. This trip has been a happy, delightful, and worth-while experience. It has been a fitting climax to my two years in office which have not only broadened my Masonic vision, but given me the advantage of a truly liberal Masonic education.

In carrying out this plan he tells us of four trips to what he calls “New Ontario;” which includes the country recently developed in the Northern part of the Province. He says that these trips required about five thousand miles, but he felt amply repaid. Our own two visits to this country in 1929 and 1930 enable us to corroborate his statement. We still carry very vivid pictures of the scenes which greeted us in that great country. The mineral wealth there, the forest resources, the tremendous water power, and the rich agricultural lands of the Clay Belt, are interesting indeed. He also tells us of visits to the Grand Lodges of the other Provinces, and to several in the States. On December 29th he attended the meeting of the Grand Lodge in Massachusetts and was much impressed by the dignified and impressive ceremony of the installation of the officers. This is as it should be; but we wonder if he would be impressed favorably if he should attend the Annual Communica-

tion of the Grand Lodge of North Carolina, where only a small handful ever witness the installation, and too often the dominant idea is to get through with it as soon as possible.

MAKING MASONRY "TOO ATTRACTIVE"

He is "somewhat concerned," to notice that many lodges are reducing the initiation fees, saying that he gave his approval to this change in every case "only reluctantly"; but the Grand Lodge having made no legislation to prevent this reduction he cannot prevent the reduction. His view is thoroughly sound, as we see below:

Our lodges are still active in legislation judging by the numbers of amendments to By-laws which have been submitted for my consideration. I have been somewhat concerned during the past few months, in reviewing these amendments, to notice that some of our lodges are reducing the Initiation fees, and I have reluctantly given my approval to these changes. Grand Lodge has always refrained from dictating the policy of the constituent lodge, and it is difficult for the Grand Master to make a recommendation without a knowledge of the local situation.

We all realize that there is a financial stringency, and that Masonry is a luxury, but we must discourage any propaganda which attempts to make it too attractive. It is expected under present conditions that there will be fewer applications but our lodges should maintain a balanced budget by sane and practical economy, and avoid any methods which may ultimately reflect on the credit and honor of the craft. Freemasonry at this time should be stable, and not panicky, and it will continue to attract to its ranks men of right mental and moral fibre from whatever station in life they may come. Let us remember that ours is a goodly heritage, and our first obligation is to maintain it pure and unsullied that we may keep the faith with our brethren of old with a hope and confidence in the ultimate survival of its cherished ideals of charity and brotherly love.

THE FEE MAY BE TOO HIGH

But on the other hand it is also true that in times like these, initiation fees which ordinarily would be none too high are prohibitory. We might mention fifty lodges in North Carolina which are located in communities in which no candidate will for some time to come be able to pay the present minimum initiation fee of North Caro-

lina. With us therefore the question is, Shall we reduce the fee or make it prohibitive in a considerable number of lodges. After all it is not a high fee but a high morale, which keeps out undesirable candidates. To say that a high fee guarantees candidates of a high quality is to say the same thing as that the amount of ready cash which a man happens to have is the true measure of the Masonic level of his character, and of his ability to appreciate the real beauties of Freemasonry. As to this, any person who is intellectually honest will have to admit that the correlation between the two criteria is extremely limited, to say the least!—nil, we hope.

DEMAND FOR MASONIC EDUCATION

Always in the proceedings of this Grand Lodge the Board on the Condition of Masonry gives us something to think about. This time it points out that there is a distinct need for Masonic Education as follows:

Your Committee has been much impressed by the evidence contained in its correspondence during the year, of the need and demand for some system of Masonic education. Where an attempt has been made to meet that demand, it has been eagerly welcomed; obviously there is a desire to probe into the history and meaning of Masonry; to understand its symbolism; to give body and force to its teaching; to mark it off from imitative Clubs and Societies which have sprung up on all sides; and make it more and more significant in the lives of its members and the communities in which they live. In some way this demand should be met; perhaps it is part of a movement by which the world, tired of incessant jazz and eroticism, is returning slowly to a saner and steadier, and so a happier, way of life.

THE EASTERN STARS

The committee takes pains to answer the statement that the Grand Lodge of Ontario "displays antipathy towards the Eastern Star," in the following words:

Grand Lodge has no antipathy towards them. It is ready to believe (and there is evidence to support the belief) that they are doing much good work, charitable and other. But Grand Lodge cannot accept the responsibility of allowing bodies which are not under its control to be represented or to be understood in the public mind as being Masonic. Nor (except in the case of certain Societies specially recognized pursuant to resolution of Grand Lodge) is it permissible that any brother shall join any

such body in his character as a Mason, thus giving a pseudo-Masonic character to its organization and activities. May these bodies go on and prosper in good works! but let it be distinctly understood that they live by their own merits, that they have no association, even the most remote, with Freemasonry, which, in all amity, must maintain its own course, carrying its own responsibilities, preserving its ancient traditions and landmarks.

The Grand Lodge hears a large number of discipline cases. In Ontario no subordinate lodge has the right of expulsion; it suspends, but if necessary, the Grand Lodge notifies the offender to show cause why he should not be expelled. A vast majority of the offenders never appear. One of the cases is as follows: "A charge was laid by the Senior Warden and his lodge against this brother for soliciting money and receiving same from an applicant for initiation into Buchanan Lodge in order to insure his admission into the lodge". He is summoned to show why he should not be expelled. In another case one Brother Wellington Dunn was convicted before Magistrate Bull at Brampton of stealing some chickens. He too will have to show cause why he should not be expelled.

SOME OFFENDERS

In still another case one ambitious gentleman was imprisoned for bigamy. Evidently his lodge did not think it a very serious crime for him to have taken unto himself two wives; for they suspended him from the rights of Freemasonry for three months. The Grand Lodge did not agree with this and adjudged that any man who had two wives would be too busy to give any time to Masonry. He too will have to show cause why he should not be expelled. Meanwhile, the suspension continues.

In another case one Bro. W. J. Buttery stole \$22.00 from one Nora Jones and the court sentenced him to serve six years and "to receive ten straps", which we interpret to mean a flogging under the supervision of the judge. Since the records show that this was a bad man before he became a member of a Masonic Lodge, it is recommended that he be expelled forthwith.

HE WROTE A BOOK

The queerest case of them all is that declaration of one Brother Ford of Toronto to the effect that some men made statements in University Lodge, his lodge, which were equivalent to charges; but that the lodge failed or refused to prefer any charges; instead, they just let him alone. But here Brother Ford got in trouble. He set out to explain his position by publishing a book, and in the book he made some statements which were very offensive. He is therefore going to be tried for what he had previously complained about, and also the book containing the offensive statements will have to be satisfactorily explained, which it appears will get him in trouble.

AN EXPERIMENTAL PROGRAM

In the matter of Masonic Education the special committee on Masonic Education prepared an experimental program which worked as follows:

On the suggestion of the Deputy Grand Master, with the cordial co-operation of the Past Grand Masters' Association of Toronto, and with the efficient assistance of R. W. Bro. C. B. Murray, Manager of the Masonic Temple on Yonge Street, your Committee arranged an experimental demonstration of the scheme above outlined on April 29th of this year. To this gathering came approximately eight hundred brethren of four types, entered apprentices, fellowcrafts, young master masons and others of longer masonic experience. University Lodge, Tuscan Lodge and Wellington Lodge held emergent meetings to facilitate the arrangements. Three classes were formed. R. W. Bro. J. G. McDonald of Aurora taught the class of entered apprentices. R. W. Brother H. J. Alexander of Weston taught the fellowcrafts, and R. W. Bro. W. E. Hopkins took charge of the master masons' class. In each room there were many spectators. The three lessons were taught concurrently for thirty-five minutes; questions were asked and answered. The lessons having been finished, all re-assembled in one room for a general lecture intended to be of interest to all masons.

The only adverse criticism was voiced by some of the past masters, who said that they wished to hear all three of the lessons but could not do so when all were taught at the same time.

Others of various kinds tried with equal success.

The Imperial Council of the Mystic Shrine held its 1930 Session at Toronto. At this time the Shrine dedi-

cated a great Peace Monument. The Proceedings of 1930 give us the Canadian reaction to the Shrine Meeting at Toronto as follows:

CANADIAN COMMENT ON THE SHRINE

The Order in Ontario and particularly in Toronto has just passed through a novel experience, to which, it is not unfair to say many brethren had looked forward with concern. Grand Lodge has given official recognition to the serious danger involved in the association with Masonry of bodies which are not strictly Masonic (though admitting none but Masons to membership) and are not under the control of Grand Lodge or the Grand Master. Inevitably, when such bodies attract public attention by spectacular displays, involving huge expenditure, the uniformed multitude regard their proceedings as exhibiting Masonry in some at least of its aspects, and so a wrong impression may be given of the aims and ideals of the craft. Masonry at its best has always been reticent—not seeking publicity and indeed shunning and prohibiting it. Thus the Masonic regalia is never to be worn in public except at Masonic funerals or by special dispensation. It is a long march from this ascetic reserve to the gorgeous pageantry on which Toronto eyes have just been feasting; with its magnificent massed bands, its flashing scimitars and the oriental splendour of its costumes. This is not a development of English or Canadian Masonry as we understand it. Whether its association with Masonry adds to the influence and dignity of the Craft or commends the Craft to the good judgment of the soberminded must remain a matter of opinion. But as those attending the Convention are all our brethren in Masonry we may at all events congratulate them on the success it achieved. The attendance was large, though much below extravagant forecasts; the public demonstrations made a great impression upon vast throngs of spectators and there was much light-hearted foolery which for the most part stopped far short of offensive license. We may congratulate them also upon their benevolence, particularly in relief of crippled children; and on their declarations in furtherance of universal peace.

The Grand Representative of North Carolina near the Grand Lodge of Canada in Ontario is the present Grand Master, M. W. Bro. W. S. Herrington, K. C., of Napanee, with whom this scribe has had very pleasant correspondence during the past few months.

The Foreign Correspondent and Reviewer is our friend William Nisbet Ponton, Past Grand Master, who always does the job well and this time seemingly better than is usual.

ENGLAND—1931

We do not have before us any volumes of Proceedings of this Grand Lodge; but literature available presents some facts of interest.

The Duke of Connaught is again Grand Master, having been elected to that office in 1901 to succeed Edward, Prince of Wales, who became King Edward VII. On June 5, 1930, he sent cablegrams of congratulations to all of the Grand Lodges in the United States, this being the two hundredth anniversary of the signing of a warrant empowering a brother to constitute a provincial Grand Lodge in America; in other words, this was the bi-centenary of American Freemasonry.

American Masons mourn the death of Sir Alfred Robbins, President of the Board of General Purposes, who is pleasantly remembered by a number of Grand Lodges in the United States that he visited.

We have before us the Year Book of this Grand Lodge for 1932, from which much information of interest may be obtained. We learn that there are 4622 lodges under the English constitution; of these 1126 are in London, 2789 are lodges in England outside of London, 2 are military lodges and 705 are located outside of England. Among these latter are 81 in Bengal, 49 in Bombay District, 6 in British Guiana, 255 in Africa, 5 in Japan, 21 in China, 11 in Newfoundland, 26 in South America (outside of British Guiana), 7 in the Barbados Islands, 13 in Jamaica, and 41 in New Zealand. There are only three English lodges, apparently, in Australia; the Grand Lodge of Scotland still clings to a large number in this commonwealth.

The Year Book gives us a summary of the "Points of Procedure" adopted by Grand Lodge 1916-1931 from which we quote some matters of law as they apply to British Freemasonry, believing that these will be of interest to our North Carolina reader.

First is a reminder that the membership of every lodge has to be made annually a matter of public record with the Clerk of the Court, as follows:

CLERK OF THE PEACE

Attention has been called by official authority to the fact that a number of Lodges fail to comply with the strict regulations under 39 Geo. III, chap. 79, directing the Master and Secretary of every Lodge to transmit, before the 25th March in each year, to the Clerk of the Peace for the County, Stewartry, Riding, Division, Shire, or Place where the Lodge is usually held, a certified statement of the Names and Description of the members of the particular Lodge acting under the authority of the United Grand Lodge of England. A copy of the form necessary for this purpose is forwarded every year to the Secretary of each Lodge in England and Wales in sufficient time for it to be filled up; and, as official note has now been taken of the omission in certain cases, the Board urges on Masters and Secretaries of every Lodge to fulfill their obligations under the Statute named, which included a special provision for the protection of Members of Masonic Lodges in this Jurisdiction. (As above, June 5, 1929)

Next is the Masonic Law of England concerning the use of intoxicants with relation to Masonic meetings:

INTOXICANTS IN LODGE ROOMS

When the Licensing Act of 1902 was passed, an undertaking was given to the Home Secretary by the Grand Register that the Masonic authorities would condemn the practice of consuming any intoxicating liquor in Lodge, or on premises directly associated with a Lodge, in connection with the ceremony of Installation. This undertaking was carried out in instructions issued from Freemasons' Hall, and confirmed by Grand Lodge, with a direction from them to be read at the next meeting of each Lodge. The Board condemns the practice; and continues to enjoin that neither directly nor by any colourable evasion shall it be indulged in at any period during the meeting of a Lodge when engaged in the Ceremony of Installation. (As above, March 3, 1926)

The following would seem to apply to the Order of the Eastern Star:

WOMEN AND FREEMASONRY

No Freemason is entitled to attend any non-Masonic meeting at which Masonry by direct implication is introduced, or to participate in any Ceremony which is quasi-Masonic or is held under some pseudo-Masonic and unauthorized auspices. The Secretary or any member of a Lodge who gives to anyone outside,

and particularly to a non-Mason, information on Masonic matters known to him because of his Masonic connection, commits a breach of discipline which, when proved, will be severely dealt with. (As above, September 7, 1921)

We gather that the quotation below is intended to stop certain forms of horseplay in connection with lodge meetings:

RITUAL

No form of ritual shall be used at any meeting of the Members of a Lodge held immediately or shortly before the opening of or after the closing of the Lodge, unless such ritual has been previously sanctioned by the Grand Master. (As above, June 6, 1917.)

The attitude of British Freemasonry towards publicity for Masonic affairs is much more strict than that in the United States of America, as we see below:

MASONIC SECRETS

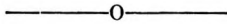
In view of the increasing number of publications purporting or affecting to give particulars of the secrets and inner proceedings of the Craft, the Board desires to notify that the preparation, publication, sale, or circulation of such works is a Masonic offense, and that when reported and proved, the offending Brother will be dealt with by disciplinary methods. The Board would add a strong warning to Brethren generally to be extremely cautious in any allusions, whether spoken, written, or printed, to Masonic matter which may thus come into the possession of unqualified persons. (Extract from Report of Board of General Purposes, adopted June 2, 1926. See also March 7, 1928, and September 1, 1928.)

English Freemasonry does not sanction the commercialization of anything pertaining to Masonry, as we here read:

EXHIBITION OF MASONIC CERTIFICATES

The Board emphatically deprecates the exhibition in public of Masonic Certificates, often shown on business premises for what can be considered only trade purposes; and it urges Brethren generally to take every means to stop the use in connection with the Craft of advertisement or appeal in any form which is for private advancement. It states its opinion that it is in the highest degree undesirable that endeavor should be made in this way by circular, personal solicitation, or newspaper advertisement to secure professional, commercial, or sectional advantage, while all attempts to associate Freemasonry with business de-

velopment are deeply deplored. Further the Board recommends that circular appeals of this type should not be read in Lodge, and that the firms or individuals concerned should at once be informed of this admonition against such practices more than once pronounced by Grand Lodge. As in some cases the appeal is signed as if by a Member of the Craft, it is desirable to make it clear that such conduct is deemed unmasonic, and will be brought before the Board as a matter of discipline. (As above, March 3, 1926. See also Dec. 7, 1927.)



WASHINGTON

He played by the river when he was young,
He raced with rabbits along the hills,
He fished for minnows, and climbed and swung,
And hooted back at the whippoorwills.
Strong and slender and tall he grew
And then, one morning, the bugles blew.

Over the hills, the summons came,
Over the river's shining rim.
He said that the bugles called his name,
He knew that his country needed him,
And he answered, "Coming!" and marched away
For many a night and many a day.

Perhaps when the marches were hot and long
He'd think of the river flowing by,
Or, camping under the winter sky,
Would hear the whippoorwill's far-off song.
Boy and soldier, in peace or strife,
He loved America all his life!

NANCY BYRD TURNER.

PART THREE

Jurisdictions Chiefly Using Languages Other Than English

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC

BRAZIL—Grand Lodges

MEXICO—Grand Lodge Del Pacifico

SPAIN—Grand Lodge

URUGUAY

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC

Freemasonry in the Argentine Republic has for generations been a puzzle: there was a Grand Orient, which was under the domination of the Supreme Council of the Scottish Rite, Thirty-Third Degree: there were English lodges, in their own organization: there was a Grand Lodge Hispano Americano, under the control of that perniciously busy Grand Orient of Spain, which is now being pressed with considerable force to quit its foolish practice of invading the jurisdiction of other bodies. Then there is a Gran Logia Nacional, which is in the Argentine known as irregular, and includes a half dozen lodges.

Within the past twelve months the Grand Orient and the Supreme Council have separated. The Supreme Council agrees that the Grand Orient shall have supreme control over its internal affairs. This is in accord with the policy that all of Symbolic Freemasonry in the Americas shall meet the North American standards, which were generally broadcast in these countries for several years past.

The New Age Magazine carries Bro. John H. Cowles' account of conditions there, written after personal observations. It is as follows:

ARGENTINA

In nearly all, if not every one of the South American Republics, much has been said and written about the Lautaro Lodge, No. 1, and in Buenos Aires, Argentina's largest city, no exception is found. A book of 400 pages has been published here, with the title *Lautaro Lodge and the Independence of America*. Whether it was a Masonic lodge or a political lodge of all Masons will not be discussed in this article. Suffice it to say that it existed in Buenos Aires, fulfilled its mission and long ago ceased to exist. General San Martin, its head, was an ardent Mason, a fact beyond legendary stories, though his body rests in the Roman Catholic Cathedral of the diocese.

GENERAL PIKE'S STATEMENT

General Pike reported to the Supreme Council (1873) that an article in the *Revista Masonica Americano*, April 1, 1873, stated that from the Supreme Council of Argentine sprang the oldest lodge in the Republic, Asilio da la Virtud. Some, however, are

skeptical as to the statement made in the *Revista Masonica*. There was such a named lodge under the obedience of the Grand Lodge of Uruguay. Now the "Supreme Council and Grand Orient" as one organization, Brethren in Buenos Aires claim, was organized at the same time. The old records show that Uruguay instituted a lodge named "Union del Plata" No. 1, which still remains on the Register. It is stated, also, that it was the oldest lodge and is still so considered.

The records of the next six lodges are lost but from them, or a part of others, the Grand Body above named springs.

The Grand Orient of France, then recognized as regular, established a lodge in 1858, "the days of Rosas the Tyrant," but there seems no mention of it ever being or taking part with the Argentine Grand Body. It may be admitted that the "Supreme Council and Grand Orient" became a working power in 1858, sponsored by Uruguay, though it may be true that in the previous year there was an organization under the Supreme Council of Brazil. In 1860, an agreement was made between the Grand Lodge of England and the Supreme Council and Grand Orient of Argentina, which is still in force, though it has not always been strictly kept. A photostatic copy of the agreement is in our archives. It specifies the conditions under which lodges under the English Constitution could work conferring the Blue Degrees, including the Holy Royal Arch.

This agreement was ratified in 1861. Today there are twenty-six Symbolic Lodges, forming a District Grand Lodge under the Mother Grand Lodge, with a District Grand Master and a corps of officers; also nine Lodges of Instruction, a District Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons, with eight Chapters and two of instruction, fully officered, a District Grand Lodge of Mark Masters, five lodges and one of instruction, with its complement of officials, a Royal Arch Mariners Lodge, a Provincial Priory with two Preceptories of Knights Templar, and this with a perfect official line. One of these and one of the lodges is named Santa Rosa in honor of the wife of Ill. Bro. F. H. Chevallier Boutell and the mother of his illustrious son, Chevallier Boutell. They total about 2,200 members in the Blue Lodges.

ALTRUSTIC WORK

The altruistic work conducted by these organizations, or by members of them, consists in the Trevor Mold Memorial Fund. (Deceased District Grand Master.) It now amounts to \$35,000 gold, which is now educating fourteen children from the income.

The Supreme Council and Grand Orient has had its ups and downs, its hopes and fears, struggling along under adverse conditions and in hostile surroundings, gradually forging ahead until now it has sixty-one lodges with 1,500 members. One of these uses the English language; one the French; several the Italian;

the rest, "Argentine," which the patriotic citizens say is a bit different and a bit better than Spanish. All use the Scottish Rite Blue Degrees, though the Third Degree, as I saw it, differs quite a bit from ours. Nevertheless, it should settle forever the absurd charge that no regular Grand Lodge ever had a Scottish Rite origin. This one was recognized by the Grand Lodge of England 70 years ago and is in amicable relations with many of the Grand Lodges of the United States, and there are others.

Schisms have occurred. A Grand Lodge National was organized by some rebellious and seceding lodges, six in number, with a few individual members of other lodges, and then the Grand Lodge Symbolica Argentina arose, played out in a brief period and its members generally returned to the Grand Lodge National. Now many of these have returned to the Grand Orient and others are seeing their error and there is a hopeful possibility that all will come back into the true fold, as about half of them have, but at present let it not be forgotten that the Grand Lodge National is *irregular*.

There is another Grand Lodge Hispano Americano, composed of about twenty lodges under the Grand Orient of Spain. The Argentine Masons consider their existence an invasion of their jurisdiction. The matter has been taken up with the Spanish Grand Orient, and maybe they will come into regular Argentine Masonry.

The "Supreme Council and Grand Orient," as indicated by the name was one government but I am happy to say that in the last few months they have separated and each became Sovereign and Independent. The Grand Master of the Grand Orient is Illustrious Brother Fabian Onsari, a very able man and a big, broad man, formerly a Senator and of course a national character. The Grand Secretary is Brother Ricardo Carasco. Illustrious Brother Alejandro Sorondo, who resigned a few years ago, has been called back as Grand Commander, while the Grand Secretary is Illustrious Brother Wm. H. Pott, who has borne Masonry's burdens for many years. Both the Grand Master and the Grand Secretary are also members of the Supreme Council. The address of all is at the Masonic Temple, 1242 Cangallo, Buenos Aires. There are eighteen active members of the Supreme Council, about twenty who have received the 33°, but they are not called honorary members. Four Rose Croix Chapters total members nearly two hundred. The Grand Commander is elected for terms of five years, the other elective officers for four-year terms. The Grand Secretary General is appointed by the Grand Commander, but the appointment must be approved by the Supreme Council.

SUPPORT FINE MASONIC HOME

The Masons of these two Bodies, as well as the Bodies, support a Masonic Home at Banfield, ten miles out, which, at the present time, has forty-two boys, orphans of Masons, being educa-

ted. The older ones attend the public schools. No girls are admitted. A movement is on foot to enlarge the Home to enable it to care for destitute and old Masons. A yearly per capita, a tax on patents, 33rds bring ten *pesos*, the highest, stamps on other Masonic documents and voluntary donations, support it.

In the Temple is a Library, mostly Masonic books, numbering 20,000 items. The Government donates 2,000 *pesos* annually to its support, for it is deeply interested in education. No opposition of the Government here to Masonry openly, though some officials may be. The Temple property is in the name of La Filantropia Argentine, all shares being owned by Masonic Bodies or Masons. It is forever to be used strictly for Masonic purposes, and if not it goes to the National Councilors of Education.

Since the separation between the Supreme Council and the Grand Orient, the workings of the Supreme Council are going along without confusion and in accord with the ideal mapped out by the International Conference. But it is a little different matter between the Grand Orient and Grand Lodge.

The Grand Lodge is composed of two delegates from each of its constituent Bodies. They meet twice a year. It elects the Grand Master and Deputy Grand Master of the Grand Orient. The Grand Master appoints his four ministers and that makes up his cabinet. The Grand Master of the Grand Orient does not preside at the Grand Lodge sessions; that is the duty of the Deputy Grand Master, whose position is something like that of the Vice President of the U. S. A. The Grand Lodge has no permanent Secretary, but chooses him at each session. The Grand Master of the Grand Orient reports his acts, decrees, etc., in writing to the Grand Lodge, which does the legislating. In other words, the Grand Master of the Grand Orient and his ministers occupy a similar position to the Board of General Purposes in the Grand Lodge of England. Our Argentine brethren are able, far seeing and efficient, and they may be depended upon to work out their complexities satisfactorily and correctly. They are regular men and regular Masons.

BRAZIL—GRAND LODGES

We have before us requests for recognition from the following:

The Grand Lodge of Rio de Janeiro (Federal District).

The Grand Lodge of Parahyba (State).

The Grand Lodge of Sao Paulo (State).

The Grand Lodge of Bahia (State).

The Grand Lodge of Amazonas (State).

The Grand Lodge of Minas Geraes (State).

The Grand Lodge of Para (State).

These Grand Lodges are organized in and for the several States of Brazil which bear their respective names. The history of the organization of these Grand Lodges was foreshadowed and to an almost certainty announced by us in our report for two years previous to this. We have had a number of statements concerning the progress of events in Brazilian Masonry since that time. Perhaps the most concise statement of the case that we have is from the Proceedings of New York, 1931, which is in part as follows; the report being written by Bro. Ossian Lang:

The formation of these independent bodies came as a result of a desire to have a Grand Lodge in each of the great States of the Brazilian Republic.

Up to 1927 the Grand Orient of Brazil was the only body of legitimate origin which could lay claim to the title Masonic. Whatever its earlier intentions may have been, it had developed after the War more along anti-clerical and political lines rather than working in strict accord with the Ancient Landmarks of Freemasonry. In order to strengthen its numerical strength, great leniency was shown to hold together groups representing various Rites, favoring particularly the so-called "Modern Rite" inaugurated and practiced by the Grand Orient of France.

The whole organization was under the absolute control of the Supreme Council. Among the officers of this body were some who felt the need of a change to reestablish the work on a truly Masonic foundation. Their outstanding leader was Dr. Mario Behring. He believes that the only hope for a thorough restoration of Masonic principles was to separate the Supreme Council and the Symbolic Lodges. By this measure the Lodges would be given a chance to get in line with the practice of Masonry as exemplified in English-speaking Lodges, with the working of which they had become acquainted.

As a first step toward this end Dr. Mario Behring insisted that the election of Sovereign Grand Commander and that of Grand Master be conducted separately. Therefore the practice had been to invest both offices in one man. The opposition came especially from the political members, and the "Modern Rite" Lodges generally. But the rank and file were won over to the new departure. As a result Dr. Behring was elected Sovereign Grand Commander and Dr. Fonseca Hermes the first Grand Master.

That point won, Dr. Behring moved to have the Grand Master made independent of the overlordship of the Supreme Council. The opposition quietly set to work to have Dr. Hermes retire from office.

Before Dr. Behring heard anything about the matter, the opposition elected and installed Dr. Octavio Kelly as Grand Master of the *Grand Orient of Brazil*.

Dr. Kelly's first act was to void the former treaty, thereby making his election as Grand Master create him automatically also Sovereign Grand Commander of the Supreme Council, whereupon Dr. Behring immediately broke all relations of the Supreme Council with the Grand Orient.

Seven Lodges which were bent upon the separation from any and all connections with "Modern Rite Lodges". (which refuse to recognize the existence of a Supreme Being) also broke away from the Grand Orient and voted to follow the ideas upheld by Dr. Behring. They at once moved out of the Grand Orient Building, abandoning all vested interests therein, and looked for meeting places elsewhere. The guiding thought was to establish the independence of the Symbolic Degrees of the Lodge.

In accord with a suggestion by Dr. Behring the seven Lodges came together on June 22, 1927, and formed the Grand Lodge of Rio de Janeiro. Their example shortly after was followed in other cities where seven or more Lodges were in existence, among them the States of Sao Paulo, Bahia, Parahyba, and Amazonas. A like movement got under way in the States of Minas Geraes, Rio Grande do Sul, Ceara, and Matto Grosso. Present indications are that there will soon be at work independent Grand Lodges in at least twenty States of the Brazilian Republic.

The distinguishing mark of the new foundations is that all candidates are required to profess belief in a Supreme Being, to have no connection of any kind with any body claiming to be Masonic but not acknowledging the existence of God, or not lawfully constituted, and to abstain from all meddling with religious and political questions and discussions. The Bible is required to be present and open at every meeting, and all other requirements established by the Grand Lodge of New York as essential to recognition, appear to be met fully by the five Grand Lodges which have applied for recognition. Constitutions, regulations and Rituals of the Grand Lodges of Rio de Janeiro and Parahyba appear to meet fully our requirements for recognition.

In like manner the Grand Lodge of California in 1931 heard the following account of Brazilian Masonry from its Committee on Jurisprudence:

1923, so far as we knew, there were no Grand Lodges in Brazil that were not under the control of the Grand Orient, except the clandestine body known as "The Grand Orient of Rio Grande do Sul"; but a great change in the Masonic conditions in that republic has occurred during the past eight years. At the annual communication of 1930 your committee reported that it had received requests for recognition of five Grand Lodges in Brazil and indicated its sympathy with the justness of the claims of these bodies for recognition. In order to accord such recognition it would be appropriate, if not necessary, to withdraw the recognition heretofore granted to the Grand Orient of Brazil; because these five bodies are not a part of the Grand Orient and probably are not recognized by it. The new Grand Lodges abandoned the Grand Orient "to follow the regular trail of Masonry and base their constitution and work upon the ancient landmarks, the constitution of Anderson and the symbolism of Mackay." It is represented to us that each of these Grand Lodges is absolutely independent and sovereign and works only with the symbolic degrees. There are eight of these State Grand Lodges in the Republic of Brazil.

Last year your committee was of the opinion that five of these Grand Lodges above named would be entitled to recognition in due time but that they should be allowed to demonstrate their stability and the allegiance of their membership to the policy and organizations newly adopted. We have now received additional information from sources which we believe to be authentic and reliable and think that the time has come when we can safely and justly recognize these bodies. Such recognition will be helpful to them in the development of ancient Craft Masonry in Brazil.

It is interesting to note that full recognition of the applicants from Brazil was accorded by California, and provisional recognition was also so accorded by the Grand Lodge of New York, both in 1931.

It is interesting to note that the "principles" adopted as a part of the fundamental law of each of these Grand Lodges, include the declaration of the Standards of Recognition promulgated by the Grand Lodge of North Carolina; in fact, we are advised by some of their leaders that these standards were before them when they were organized; and it is also a fact that our Standards were translated into Portuguese, the language of the country, by the leaders of these Masons, and copies were forwarded to us with their compliments.

These principles, incorporated into their fundamental law, are as follows:

It is an independent, responsible and self-governing organization, with undisputed and exclusive dogmatic and administrative authority over the Symbolic Lodges within its Jurisdiction. It is not, in any sense whatever, subject to, or dividing its authority with any other Body claiming Ritualistic or other supervision or control.

It makes Masons of MEN ONLY.

It considers necessary and indispensable to admission of any lodge under its Jurisdiction:

A—The belief in GOD, styled T·G·A·O·T·U·

B—Secrecy.

C—The symbolism of operative masonry.

D—The division of Symbolic Masonry into the Three Degrees, universally adopted by all regular Grand Bodies:—E. A., F. C. and M. M.

E—The legend of Third Degree (H. A.)

F—Its dominant purposes are—Charitable, Benevolent, Educational and for the worship of GOD; and forbids expressly controversial politics and sectarian religion from all activities under its auspices.

G—The Sacred Book of DIVINE law, chief among the Three Great Emblematic Lights of Masonry, must *indispensably* be present and open in the lodges under its Jurisdiction, while at work.

It occupies exclusively its territorial jurisdiction and does not presume to extend its authority into, or to establish lodges in a territory occupied by another lawfully constituted *Grand Lodge*.

And the declaration of the Grand Lodge of Rio de Janeiro speaks for all in the following declaration.

1. By the solemn Act of Union between the two Grand Lodges of Freemasons of England, in December 1813, it was "*declared and pronounced that pure Antient Masonry consists of three degrees and no more, viz; those of the Entered Apprentice, the Fellow Craft and the Master Mason, including the Supreme Order of Holy Royal Arch.*"

THE GRAND LODGE OF RIO DE JANEIRO, founded and constituted to follow the regular trail of Blue Masonry, adopts and incorporates the above DECLARATION AND TAKES NO HEED OF ANY Degree above the H. e S. Degree of M. M.—***

2. *The Grand Lodge of Rio de Janeiro*, founded in the city of Rio de Janeiro (F. D.) on June 22, 1927, is a sovereign Symbolic Grand Body, that has by object the preaching and propagation, among the Freemasons of its Jurisdiction, of the sound principles of Respect, Tolerance and Brotherhood, in order to obtain that Mankind reaches, peaceably, the Ideal of its HOLY PATRONS—STS. JOHN—*The Universal Brotherhood*.

3. The Grand Lodge possesses the supreme superintendent authority, either liturgic, dogmatic and administrative, and alone has the inherent power of enacting laws and regulations for the government of the Craft, and of altering, repealing and abrogating them, always taking care that the Antient Landmarks of the Order shall be preserved. * * * *

10. The Grand Lodge of Rio de Janeiro is composed of all regular Scottish Rite Blue Lodges in the *City of Rio de Janeiro*, which are of its EXCLUSIVE jurisdiction.

N. B. The new organization of Blue Masonry in Brazil, is similar to United States Masonic Organization, and, according to evolution and progress of Blue Masonry in our country, shall be founded one sovereign Grand Lodge, in every State of Brazil.

Concerning Freemasonry in Brazil, Past Grand Master John H. Cowles, of Kentucky, in his official capacity as the head of the Supreme Council of the A. & A. S. R., Southern Jurisdiction of the U. S. A., who paid a personal visit to Brazil and remained there with leaders for some time, gives the following information as authentic and vouched for by him:

MASONIC SUPPORT NEEDED

All this is pure, unadulterated Freemasonry, and it is on the right footing in Brazil to be of vast benefit and helpfulness to the country and its people. What it needs most is the moral support that can be given it by being welcomed and recognized by all the regular Symbolic Grand Masonic Powers in the world. Brazil is a great country with tremendous possibilities. Now it has twenty states, and a Federal District, the seat of its capital. At present, in addition to the Grand Lodge in its capital, seven of the states have a Grand Lodge, with the same laws, customs, usages and principles, with only such changes to suit local conditions as the Grand Lodge of Rio de Janeiro. There is also one in process of organization, which will follow in the steps of those in existence. These other Grand Lodges are the following:

Grande Loja da Bahia (17 lodges). Grand Master, Joao da Costa Chagas Filho. Address: Grande Secretario: Sadi Carnot Brandão, Rua: Carlos Gomes 21, Bahia, Brazil.

Grande Loja Rio Grande do Sul (12 lodges). Grand Master, Dr. Manoel Serafim Gomes de Freitas. Address: Grande Secretario: Alipio Baptista de Oliveira, Caixa Postal 263, Pelotas, Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil.

Grande Loja da Parahyba (5 lodges). Grand Master, João Arlindo Correa. Address: Grande Secretario: M. de Almeida Barreto, Caixa Postal 44, Joao Pessoa. Parahyba do Notre, Brazil.

Grande Loja de S. Paulo (28 lodges). Grand Master, Dr. Carlos Reis. Address: Grande Secretario: Benjamin Reis, Caixa Postal 2611, S. Paulo, Brazil.

Grande Loja de Minas Geraes (11 lodges). Grand Master: Manoel dos Reis Corrêa. Address: Grande Secretario: Alvaro Cavalcanti de Oliveira, Caixa Postal 121, Bello Horizonte, Minas Geraes, Brazil.

Grande Loja do Para (8 lodges). Grand Master: Dr. Apolinario Moreira. Address: Grande Secretario: Antonio da Silva Areas, Av. São Braz 53-H, Belem, Para, Brazil.

Grande Loja do Ceara (5 lodges). Grand Master: Alvaro Weyne. Address: Grande Secretario: Rodolpho Ribas, Rua Barao do Rio Branco 210, Fortaleza, Ceara, Brazil.

The addresses of other officers are as follows:

Grand Lodge of Rio de Janeiro: C. L. de Azeredo Coutinho, Rua do Carmo, No. 64—18, Rio de Janeiro.

Grand Lodge of Para——

Grand Lodge of Amazonas——

Inasmuch as these Grand Lodges took particular care to respect especially that which this Grand Lodge required, and inasmuch as your Committee, following the aid of Past Grand Master A. B. Andrews, was in correspondence with their leaders, and inasmuch as we follow the lead of two of the Grand Lodges which we must consider, along with Massachusetts, to have probably the most nearly correct plan and policy with respect to foreign Freemasonry, we offer the following:

Resolved, that the Grand Lodge of North Carolina do recognize as true and worthy the seven Grand Lodges reported upon in this report for Brazil, and request the Grand Secretary to arrange for fraternal intercourse, and the Grand Master to arrange for the exchange of Grand Representatives.

MEXICO: GRAND LODGE DEL PACIFICO

We have been requested to recognize the Grand Lodge Del Pacifico of Mexico. We have been holding this Grand Lodge under observation for some time, in the hope that it would be possible for this writer or for some other person who understands the basic principles of the extension of recognition and fraternal intercourse, to go to Guyamas, Nogales, Mazatlan, Culiacan, Mazatlan and perhaps other places to make personal observation of conditions. This scribe accepted an invitation to go to Mexico more than a year ago, partly for this purpose; but unavoidable necessities forced the cancellation of these plans, and our only trips thereto have been too brief to permit of the necessary study.

Fortunately, this has been done carefully by others within the past year. The account of the findings has been printed in the Proceedings of the Grand Lodge of California, of its session on October, 1931, and we quote as follows from pages 713 and 714 thereof:

The chairman made a trip to Mexico for the particular purpose of examining into the merits of the application for recognition of the Grand Lodge of the Pacific and visited several of the cities where are located subordinate Lodges of that Grand Lodge. He had the privilege of inspecting several Lodge rooms and of meeting officers and members of a majority of the Lodges. He also conferred with the Grand Master Octavio A. Serrano, Past Grand Master R. H. Fernando F. Dworak and other officers of the Grand Lodge. His impression was most favorable. He found those Masons with whom he came in contact to be mostly men of prominence and standing in their respective communities and his inquiries and observations induced him to believe that they were good Masons and that they were loyal to the tenets of our profession and were doing a splendid work in their jurisdictions. At Nogales, Hermosillo, Mazatlan, Los Machis, Navajoa, Culiacan and Cuidad Obregon he found Americans who had been raised in the United States and had cast their lot with the Masons of the Grand Lodge of the Pacific and without exception the expressions of these Masons were commendatory of the work and the spirit of their Mexican brethren and their lodges. There is a strong American spirit on the west coast of Mexico and the influence of the American Masons there is evident.

The Grand Lodge of the Pacific confines its authority to the states of Sonora and Sinaloa and the central district of Lower California. It exercises its right and authority over the three degrees of symbolic Masonry only. It requires of its initiates a belief in God and the immortality of the soul and displays the Great Light upon its altars. In 1923 the Grand Master Dworak represented to this Grand Lodge that the then newly created Grand Lodge of the Pacific had no treaty or other connection with the Supreme Council of Mexico, nor any other Masonic body, but that it was sovereign and absolutely independent. The application for recognition has been before us from that time until this and the same representations have been repeatedly made to us.

We find that the Grand Lodge of the Pacific has fourteen Lodges with more than fourteen hundred members and that all of the Lodges in its territory are of its obedience except a Lodge at Cananea, which is a subordinate of the York Grand Lodge of Mexico. Recognition of the Grand Lodge of the Pacific has been deferred until this time because the York Grand Lodge of Mexico, with which we are in amity and concord, claims exclusive jurisdiction throughout the Republic of Mexico and we were not disposed to take any action that might be objectionable to that Grand Lodge. It appeared to your committee that the only reason for denying the application for recognition would be an objection from the York Grand Lodge and that otherwise the Grand Lodge of the Pacific was justly entitled to our fraternal regard and recognition. With this in mind, we asked the Grand Master of the York Grand Lodge to give us a frank statement of his disposition in this matter, assuring him of our desire to work in full harmony and accord with the York Grand Lodge of Mexico and its members. We have now a reply to our inquiry made by the Grand Master through Brother M. A. Loeby, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations of the York Grand Lodge, in which we are advised that it cannot and will not embarrass or hurt York Grand Lodge for the Grand Lodge of California to enter into fraternal relationship with the Grand Lodge of the Pacific.

We therefore find that upon comparison of facts as established by all of the necessary sources, with our Standards of Recognition, the Grand Lodge Del Pacifico satisfies our requirements as set forth in our Standards of Recognition, published in a dozen languages and transmitted to the officers concerned in Spanish. We offer the following resolution:

Resolved, that the Grand Lodge of North Carolina do recognize as true and worthy the Gran Logia Del

Pacifico, of the states of Sonora and Sinaloa and certain Territory of California Bajo, and whose address is:

Apartado Postal 20, Guyamas, Sonora, Mexico.

and that the Grand Secretary be requested to arrange for fraternal communication therewith, and the Grand Master of this Grand Lodge be requested to arrange for the exchange of Fraternal Representatives.

— O —

THE TWENTY-SECOND OF FEBRUARY

Pale is the February sky,
And brief the midday's sunny hours
The wind-swept forest seems to sigh
For the sweet time of leaves and flowers.

Yet has no month a prouder day,
Not even when the summer broods
O'er meadows in their fresh array,
Or autumn tints the glowing woods.

For this chill season now again
Brings, in its annual round, the morn
When, greatest of the sons of men,
Our glorious Washington was born.

Lo, where, beneath an icy shield,
Calmly the mighty Hudson flows
By snow-clad fell and frozen field,
Broadening the lordly river goes.

* * * *

Thus' mid the wreck of thrones, shall live
Unmarred, undimmed, our hero's fame,
And years succeeding years shall give
Increase of honors to his name.

WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT.

SPAIN, GRAND LODGE

The whole world has watched with great interest the political changes that have occurred in Spain within the past few years, and particularly within the year 1931. The birth of a government radically different from any in Spain in the past, has occurred: there is a complete separation of church and state, and there is a complete protection for all people without regard to religion. It will be remembered that two years ago at Barcelona, in connection with the great Exposition there, it was expected to have a Hispano-Iberian Masonic Congress, and the Masonic world was invited to be represented. The Congress never occurred. It seems that news of its inception went to certain quarters, and that a Jesuitical demonstration was put on at the time; and that the authorities under the control of the Dictator of Spain stopped the Masonic Congress. Whatever meetings were held, were held in secret.

There is a Grand Orient in Spain, whose see is in Madrid. This body has caused much trouble throughout the world: so much that it has been outlawed by all sorts of Masonry. The Scottish Rite people made certain suggestions to it; for it had set out to maintain organizations in the Philippines, where is a working and going Grand Lodge, and all North American Masonry outlawed it; it went into some of the West Indian Territory, and got into trouble there: it has an organization in the Argentine Republic which is *persona non grata* there. In obedience to the inevitable, it has so changed its organization that one could not identify the original; but after all, this seems to be so weak as to offer no great indication of force at present.

In Spain today, there is permitted marriage not Roman Catholic: Protestant churches may worship, whereas in the past the ringing of a Protestant church bell, for instance, was not tolerated. The future appears bright for Masonry, and the word comes to us that regular Masonry in Spain needs our support.

Where it is *known* that Masonry is regular, it should have our support—particularly as a means of suppressing the undesirable sort which we have not even admitted to be Masonry, but sometimes obtains support from questionable sources and grows. Fraternal recognition by North Carolina should never be used to bolster up the status of any weakling or questionable organization—we should never be called upon to play the wet nurse to any infant or ailing Grand Lodge, or one in trouble with its neighbors. Nor should we ever recognize any Masonic Power as such when it is playing hide-and-seek with the bare edges of our minimum requirements for regularity. To do this would stultify those requirements and cheapen worth while Masonry.

Here, in the Grand Lodge of Spain, is a body whose status is thus described, by a personal investigator, Bro. Ossian Lang, of New York, in the Proceedings of the Grand Lodge of New York for 1928:

GRAND LODGE OF SPAIN

At our Annual Communication in 1926, Grand Lodge extended limited recognition to the independent and autonomous Grand Lodge of Spain, the headquarters of which are in the city of Barcelona and whose Grand Master was then, and is now, M.W. Bro. Francisco Esteva. The resolution was adopted, provided that we shall recognize as regular Masons and in good standing all who are thus accredited by the Said Grand Lodge of Spain, and welcome these Brethren to the right of visitation and affiliation in the Lodges of our Jurisdiction, under the usual Masonic restrictions.

Your Committee held, at that time, that all documentary evidence presented for examination appeared to establish that the Grand Lodge of Spain is of legitimate origin and lawful formation and constitution, that its membership is composed of men exclusively, that it refuses to recognize as Masonic any so-called Co-Masonic bodies which admit both men and women to their membership, that its Lodges adhere to the Ancient Landmarks and confine themselves to the three symbolic degrees of the Craft. Our hesitation, two years ago, to recommend the establishment of full fraternal relationship and an exchange of Representatives, was caused by questions which could be settled only by personal conference with the Grand Master and officers of the Grand Lodge of Spain and by direct inquiry into the working of its Lodges. The secretary of our Committee, by direction of the Grand Master, on our recommendation, went to Barcelona, con-

ferred with the Grand Master, the Grand Secretary and other officers and members of the Grand Lodge of Spain, inquired into the operation of their Constitution and Regulations, acquainted himself with the character of the membership, and attended a regular communication of one of the Lodges in the Ateneo Humanidad, in the city of Barcelona, and reported his findings to us. He also submitted to us a brief historical statement concerning Spanish Freemasonry and particularly the Grand Lodge of Spain, which, we are informed, will be presented as part of the Grand Historian's report to Grand Lodge this year.

With the body of information now in our possession, we are prepared to recommend the establishment of fraternal relations and exchange of Representatives with the Grand Lodge of Spain, which meets in all respects the tests which the Grand Lodge of New York considers essential to qualification for admission to our fellowship.

I therefore move the adoption of the following resolution:

"RESOLVED, That the Grand Lodge of New York hereby extends fraternal recognition to the Grand Lodge of Spain of which M.W. Bro. Francisco Esteva is the Grand Master and Bro. Louis Gertsch the Grand Secretary, and it authorizes an exchange of representatives."

In the Proceedings of New York, 1925, Judge Sawyer reported for the Committee on Foreign Correspondence that——

"all evidence examined thus far would appear to establish clearly that these two bodies (The Grand Lodge of Spain at Barcelona and the Grand Orient of the Argentine Republic) were formed lawfully and constituted, that their membership is composed of men exclusively, that they adhere to the ancient landmarks, and particularly also the tests which this Grand Lodge considers essential to Masonic regularity——" and then recommends the exercise of the right of intervisitation until full recognition shall follow a personal visit of the committee to Barcelona, recognizing its members as regular Masons.

In the same year the Grand Master, M.W.Bro. William A. Rowan, wrote as follows:

Gradually our old dream of a universal brotherhood of Freemasons begins to take shape. After a long gestation period during which all manner of experiments have been made in all parts of the world we have reached a stage where we can clearly see at least two of the principles absolutely fundamental to universality:

First, the right to confer the Three Degrees of Masonry in Lodges rests on the authority of Grand Bodies that have derived directly or indirectly from the Mother Grand Lodge organized in London, England, in 1717; and there never can be universality until that fact is everywhere recognized.

Second, there can never be universality until the fundamental principles on which Freemasonry was originally organized are everywhere accepted by all Grand Bodies claiming to be Masonic. Among those principles the most important are belief in the Sovereign Grand Architect of the Universe, the open Bible on the altar, and a strict observance of the Landmarks against participation in matters of political, racial, or religious controversy.

The Proceedings of the Grand Lodge of New York for 1931 contains the following comment on Masonry in Spain:

A considerable part of the annual communication of the Grand Lodge of Spain, and also the Grand Master's recommendations have to do with the anomalous conditions under which Masonry in that country has been laboring in recent years. Many Lodges suffered greatly from persecution, especially during the last months of the Primo de Rivera dictatorship. Hundreds of Masons were imprisoned.

The, Grand Lodge of Spain, despite adverse conditions labored on valourously, but with little success so far as changing the state of affairs is concerned. The minutes of the Proceedings are full of references to acts of persecution.

And yet, during the ten years of its existence, as a national Masonic Body, the Grand Lodge of Spain has made very encouraging progress. Aside from having under its Jurisdiction no less than fifty Lodges, it promoted the creation of a Grand Lodge in the Canary Islands. It maintains fraternal relations with forty-five Grand Lodges. The official bulletin of the Grand Lodge has assumed the aspect of a national Masonic magazine. Because of the wide-spread interest it has attracted also among non-Masons, the tendency appears to be not only to make it an organ of Masonic activities in Spain and elsewhere, but a journal of philosophical, economic, and social discussion. Whether the ambitious program will succeed remains to be seen. There is no lack of enthusiasm and zeal. Keeping a proper Masonic balance will be the big problem.

Grand Lodge is in fraternal relations with forty-five Grand Jurisdictions.

* * * * *

A report by M.W. Bro. Francisco Esteva, Grand Master, contains many items of interest with regard to Spanish Freemasonry

in general. The following notes have been gathered from it and are presented here, with such additions as appeared desirable to give the story a proper setting:

In October 1922, the Grand Orient of Spain was dissolved in response to certain demands made upon it by the Northern and Southern Jurisdictions, A.A.S.R., of the United States of America. The Grand Orient had established Lodges in American territory. The two American Jurisdictions protested, when the Convention of Supreme Councils of the World was held at Lausanne, in 1922, and insisted that the Supreme Council of Spain should not be admitted to the Convention under the circumstances.

The Spanish Supreme Council in control of the Grand Orient dissolved the Grand Orient and retained only its authority as Supreme Council. The federation of Symbolic Lodges was dissolved into regional Grand Lodges. In other words, they destroyed the house which had sheltered both the Supreme Council and the Grand Lodge, in an endeavor to be counted among the participants of the Convention at Lausanne.

The dissolution no doubt was prompted also by other considerations. The Lodges in America have been a source of considerable financial support. Money had been collected from them also on the plea that a great Masonic temple was to be erected in Madrid. Furthermore, steps were under way to have the legality of the invasion of America tested in courts of law. It is immaterial which was the most deciding factor: the Grand Orient was dissolved.

After the dissolution, the Supreme Council arrogated to itself the right to intervene in the affairs of the Symbolic Lodges, holding to the policy that the control of all the Masonic degrees is vested in the Supreme Council.

The Grand Orient still has Lodges in the Philippine Islands and in Porto Rico, despite its protestations that it has withdrawn from American territory altogether.

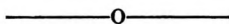
When the delegates of the Supreme Council signed a compromise of Lausanne, promising to withdraw their protection from all Lodges in America, they little calculated that they were taking a disastrous step. The regions they abandoned represented their chief income, without which the budget could not be met. Shortly after Bro. Linera issued a circular to all Masonic Jurisdictions and Supreme Councils giving a detailed account of all that occurred and explained while he finds himself in possession of Charter and Patent, the Seals, the Archives, etc., of the Supreme Council of Spain (founded in 1811). On the basis of those possessions they considered themselves to be the head of the A.A.S.R., in Spain.

Therefore we offer the following resolution:

Resolved, that the Grand Lodge of North Carolina recognize the Grand Lodge of Spain, whose see is at Barcelona, as in all respects regular and a true Body of Masonry; and that the Grand Secretary be requested to arrange for the exchange of fraternal relations; and that the Grand Master be requested to provide for the exchange of Grand Representatives.

Grand Master: M. W. Francisco Esteva, Barcelona.

Grand Secretary, R. W. Louis Gertsch, Diputacion 172, Barcelona, Spain.



WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY

'Tis splendid to live so grandly
That, long after you are gone,
The things you did are remembered,
And recounted under the sun;
To live so bravely and purely
That a nation stops on its way,
And once a year, with banner and drum,
Keeps its thought of your natal day.

'Tis splendid to have a record
So white and free from stain
That, held to the light, it shows no blot,
Though tested and tried amain;
That age to age forever
Repeats its story of love,
And your birthday lives in a nation's heart
All other days above.

MARGARET E. SANGSTER.

URUGUAY

We have recently been notified of the divorce of Symbolic Freemasonry in Uruguay from the Supreme Council. Constitutions similar to those of the other new Grand Lodges have been announced as having been adopted; and if this is true, they follow the standard requirements for recognition.

If this is true, the cause of regular Freemasonry is to be congratulated. When Uruguay, Paraguay and the Argentine Republic shall have been found to have entered the fold of acceptability in Masonic circles, the Masonic map of South America will, Brazil having been reorganized, look far better than it has in the past; and the dissemination of true Masonic Principles of regularity, with particular reference to governmental, ritualistic and dogmatic independence of action, respect to the G. A. O. T. U. and displaying the V. S. L., freedom from political intermeddling and the omission of intercourse with organizations admitting women, will be nearly as it ought to be according to North American standards.

Past Grand Commander Cowles, of Kentucky, head of the Supreme Council, A. A. S. R., Southern Jurisdiction, has reported from personal observations and gathering of facts the following, which we give our readers as information, while regretting that our information is not now adequate so that we could make any commendation with respect to recognition.

URUGUAY

The Uruguay brethren date their Masonry and ascribe its origin to a Lodge Asilo de la Virtud, established in 1830 by the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania. This lodge may also be considered the Father of Masonry in Argentine. In 1832 another lodge was founded, Constance Amistad, of which little else is known. This was a Scottish Rite Lodge, and in this same year Asilo de la Virtud adopted the Scottish Rite system.

The Grand Lodge of Brazil established several lodges and there may have been others during the next twenty years, but they had fitful lives and, as no known records exist, possibly had all ceased by 1850, or a little later.

The next lodge on the roll of Uruguay, and put down as

No. 3, was Perseverancia followed by a few others in the same year, one as No. 4 Union del Plata de Buenos Aires and, to 1927, a total of one hundred and five lodges appeared altogether. Of these, there are now, with those established since 1927, forty-six lodges at work with a membership of approximately 6,000. Notwithstanding, there was an interregnum from 1907 to 1913 when Masonry passed through a crisis something like that in the U. S. A., along about 1830.

As in all Latin countries, the Roman Church has been and is the ever persistent, inveterate enemy of Masonry, that Masonry which believes in Light—education for the advancement of the human race. Masonry in such countries has adopted the Scottish Rite system and form of government as the best adapted to meet the onslaughts of the Roman hierarchy.

PARALLEL HISTORIES

The history of Uruguayan Symbolic Masonry is also a history of the Supreme Council and Grand Orient. In 1855, a new spirit animated Masonry in Uruguay and the Masons set about to organize a governing authority, resulting in the Grand Orient of Montevideo, which failed to get recognition from the Grand Orient of Brazil and soon passed out of existence.

In the same year, evidently an appeal was made to the Supreme Council of Brazil and, through the labors of Gabriel Perez, the Uruguay Consul in Rio de Janeiro, received the charter of constitution for the Supreme Council of Uruguay, and he became the first Grand Commander.

In perusing documents and other material relative to Masonry in Uruguay, it is difficult to differentiate between the titles that appear from time to time and it may not be worth while, for Grand Orient and Supreme Council, and Supreme Council and Grand Orient, or with just Supreme Council or Grand Orient alone, seem to be used synonymously.

In the organization above mentioned, three lodges under the obedience of Brazil joined and became a part of the new Masonic power in Uruguay, of course with Brazilian approval.

Masonry, by the end of 1856 then, seemed to be well established and regularly so, and ready for work. It was not long in coming, true Masonic work outside of natural and routine lodge business. The following year, 1857, a terrible epidemic of yellow fever swept the country. Masons volunteered, nursed, doctored, and buried the dead, hundreds losing their own lives in the sacrificial work. Again, in 1873, the dread disease ravished the country and the lodges again sent forth their members to perform their merciful mission. Then, in 1887, the cholera appeared and, Moloch-like, claimed its victims, yet again the Masons were in the forefront of relief. After Argentine had suffered from war's devastations, Brother Paullier was sent with a sum of money

and other necessities as aid to those stricken people. After the disaster at Camation in Paraguay, the Masons of Uruguay lent aid and assistance to their fullest abilities. On other occasions, help was given Brazilian immigrants in 1894, a revolution in Quebracho, the grippe epidemic, and always the Mason of Uruguay has kept the faith. He can be credited with other altruistic work. An Orphans' Home for boys was reported by Brother Goodall, of the Northern Masonic Jurisdiction, U. S. A., in 1856 when he visited here, which home had two hundred and fifty boys it was rearing and educating; the celebrated Escuela Filantropica (Philanthropic School) which may be the one Goodall wrote about, from which graduated many who afterwards became prominent in their country; other schools, some claim as many as four, and continued for sixteen years when the Government adopted compulsory education laws.

RESPONSIBLE FOR MASONRY'S GROWTH

The Masonic powers in Uruguay are largely responsible for introducing Masonry into Argentina and Paraguay, which has resulted in the spread of our Institution, a thing always desirable.

The Grand Orient of Uruguay is recognized by the Grand Lodge of England, but by few, if any, of those in the U. S. The regularity of the Supreme Council is unquestioned, but the Grand Orient and Supreme Council are not separate and independent Masonic Grand Powers. The promise is out that the constitution will shortly be changed, making each a sovereign, independent body. If it does so, then the Grand Orient or Grand Lodge, if it then so styles itself, is entitled to be recognized by every regular Grand Lodge.

In General Pike's day, the National Grand Orient of Uruguay appeared on the scene but from where it is long since dead. The Grand Orient of Italy established some lodges from time to time, one of which it named Garibaldi, in 1879, but, receiving no recognition, applied in 1881 to the Grand Orient of Uruguay to be made regular, and was admitted to its fold and is now a very strong lodge with a large Italian membership. In 1888, another lodge was instituted by Italy and it later withdrew and joined Uruguay, since which the Italian Grand Orient seems to have behaved itself, at least it has no lodges in Uruguay now.

Lastly, there was founded in 1827 a lodge, Les Enfants du Nouveau Mond, by French immigrants, under authority of the "Grand Orient of the Rio Grande," irregular itself. In 1842 it changed its name to Les Amis de la Patrie and the Grand Orient of France gave it a charter in 1844. It is claimed by some that Garibaldi was a member of this lodge. Until 1867, the Grand Orient of France was generally recognized in the Masonic World as regular, but in that year it removed the Volume of the Sacred Law from its altars, and, of course, ceased to be regular Ma-

sonry. This lodge claims continuous existence since its reorganization in 1844, but other information (not proven) is that it ceased to exist for quite a period along in the 50's or 60's. Be that as it may, the fact remains that it acknowledges allegiance now to the Grand Orient of France and hence is outside the pale. Neither the Grand Orient of Uruguay nor the English lodges in Montevideo have aught to do with it.



WASHINGTON MONUMENT

For him who sought his country's good
 In plains of war, 'mid scenes of blood;
 Spent the warm noon of life's bright day
 Who in the dubious battle's fray,
 That to a world he might secure
 Rights that forever shall endure,
 Rear the monument of fame!
 Deathless is the hero's name!

For him, who, when the war was done,
 And victory sure, and freedom won,
 Left glory's theatre, the field,
 The olive branch of peace to wield;
 And proved, when at the helm of state,
 Though great in war, in peace as great;
 Rear the monument of fame!
 Deathless is the hero's name!

* * * *

But why for him vain marbles raise
 Can the cold sculpture speak his praise?
 Illustrious shade! we can proclaim
 Our gratitude, but not thy fame.
 Long as Columbia shall be free,
 She lives a monument of thee,
 And may she ever rise in fame,
 To honor thy immortal name!

ANONYMOUS.

PART FOUR

Statistical Tables

TABLE 1.—TIME, PLACE AND PERSONNEL

STATE	YEAR	PLACE	TIME	GRAND MASTER	CORRESPONDENT	GR. REP.
Alabama-----	110	Montgomery--	December 1----	Robert F. Lovelady	William B. Clemmons, Geneva----	Present-----
Arizona-----	49	Tucson-----	March 8-----	Clarence V. Gully	Lloyd C. Henning, Holbrook-----	Present-----
Arkansas-----	90	Little Rock--	November 15----	Andrew J. Russell	Clarence Webb, Powhatan-----	Present-----
California-----	82	San Francisco.	October 12-----	Robert B. Gaylord	Jesse M. Whited, San Francisco----	No Exchange--
Colorado-----	71	Denver-----	September 20----	Casper S. Desch----	Stanley C. Warner, Denver-----	Absent-----
Connecticut-----	143	Hartford-----	February 3-----	Howard A. Middleton--	George A. Kies, Hartford-----	Present-----
Delaware-----	126	Wilmington--	October 5-----	D. Raymond Keefer----	Thomas J. Day, Wilmington-----	Present-----
Dist. of Columbia--	120	Washington----	December 27----	C. Fred Cook-----	James A. West, Washington-----	Present-----
Florida-----	102	Jacksonville--	April 19-----	Samuel Pasco-----	Ely P. Hubbell, Bradenton-----	Present-----
Georgia-----	144	Macon-----	October 25-----	W. G. Meador-----	Raymond Daniel, Atlanta-----	Absent-----
Idaho-----	65	Moscow-----	September 13----	Percy Jones-----	Percy Jones, Blackfoot-----	Present-----
Illinois-----	92	Chicago-----	October 11-----	Edward C. Mullen-----	Delmar D. Darrow, Bloomington-----	Present-----
Indiana-----	114	Indianapolis--	May 24-----	Ira H. Church-----	Elmer F. Gay, Indianapolis-----	Absent-----
Iowa-----	88	Sioux City----	June 14-----	Charles S. Percival----	Louis Block, Davenport-----	No Exchange--
Kansas-----	75	Topeka-----	February 17----	J. Forest Ayres-----	Albert K. Wilson, Topeka-----	Absent-----
Kentucky-----	131	Louisville----	October 19-----	John X. Taylor-----	W. W. Clarke, Owensboro-----	Present-----
Louisiana-----	120	New Orleans--	February 1-----	Ernest E. Sykes-----	Edwin F. Gayle, Lake Charles-----	Present-----
Maine-----	112	Portland-----	May 3-----	Cyrus N. Blanchard----	Rev. Ashley D. Smith, D.D., Bangor-----	Absent-----
Maryland-----	144	Baltimore-----	November 15----	George R. Gorsuch----	John L. Sanford, Baltimore-----	Present-----
Massachusetts-----	197	Boston-----	December 27----	Herbert W. Dean-----	No Correspondent-----	Present-----
Michigan-----	87	Saginaw-----	May 24-----	Albert J. Young-----	Rev. William H. Gallagher, Allegan-----	Present-----
Minnesota-----	78	Saint Paul----	January 20-----	Joseph L. Mitchell----	Edmund A. Montgomery, Minneapolis-----	Absent-----
Mississippi-----	113	Meridan-----	February 16----	Walter G. Grayson----	Henry C. Yawn, Lumberton-----	Present-----
Missouri-----	111	St. Louis-----	September 27----	Ray V. Denslow-----	Rev. Dr. Corona H. Briggs, Springfield-----	Absent-----
Montana-----	67	Helena-----	August 17-----	LeRoy A. Foot-----	H. S. Hepner, Helena-----	Present-----
Nebraska-----	83	Omaha-----	June 7-----	John R. Tapster-----	Edward D. Orites, Chadron-----	Present-----
Nevada-----	67	Reno-----	June 9-----	Scott E. Jameson-----	V. M. Henderson, Carson City-----	Present-----
New Hampshire-----	142	Concord-----	May 18-----	Allen M. Wilson-----	Harry M. Cheney, Concord-----	Present-----
New Jersey-----	144	Trenton-----	April 20-----	W. Stanley Naughtrie----	Ernest A. Reed, Trenton-----	No Exchange--
New Mexico-----	53	Las Cruces----	March 21-----	Wilbur L. Elser-----	John Milne, Albuquerque-----	Absent-----
New York-----	150	New York-----	May 4-----	Charles H. Johnson----	S. Nelson Sawyer, Palmyra-----	Absent-----
North Carolina-----	144	Charlotte-----	January 20-----	J. W. Winborne-----	J. Edward Allen, Warrenton-----	Present-----

TABLE 1—TIME, PLACE AND PERSONNEL—Continued

STATE	YEAR	PLACE	TIME	GRAND MASTER	CORRESPONDENT	GR. REP.
North Dakota	42	Grand Forks	June 21	Charles D. Milloy	Walter H. Murfin, Fargo	Present
Ohio	122	Canton	October 19	Harvey F. Ake	O. P. Sperra, Ravenna	Absent
Oklahoma	23	Shawnee	February 9	Claud M. March	Thomas Chauncey Humphrey, Hugo	Present
Oregon	80	Portland	June 15	Herbert L. Toney	David P. Mason, Albany	Present
Pennsylvania	145	Philadelphia	December 27	William S. Snyder	William Dick, Philadelphia	No Exchange
Rhode Island	140	Providence	May 17	J. Irving Shepley	William H. Scott, Providence	Present
South Carolina	194	Charleston	March 9	I. C. Blackwood	Rev. George T. Harmon, Sumter	Present
South Dakota	57	Huron	June 14	Alton C. Kingsbury	A. H. Tufts, Sioux Falls	Absent
Tennessee	117	Nashville	January 27	R. V. Hope	John T. Peeler, Huntingdon	Present
Texas	95	Waco	December 2	J. W. McClendon	W. M. Fly, Gonzales	Absent
Utah	60	Salt Lake City	January 19	Burt H. Hunt	Sam H. Goodwin, Salt Lake City	Present
Vermont	138	Burlington	June 15	Aaron H. Grout	Archie S. Harriman, Burlington	Present
Virginia	153	Richmond	February 9	A. M. Showalter	James M. Clift, Richmond	Present
Washington	74	Tacoma	June 21	Thomas M. Askren	Edwin H. Van Patten, Seattle	Present
West Virginia	66	Fairmont	October 6	Wm. Turner Morris	Lewis N. Tavenner, Parkersburg	Absent
Wisconsin	87	Milwaukee	June 14	William R. Graves	Aldro Jenks, Dodgeville	Absent
Wyoming	57	Rawlins	August 25	Lewis H. Holliday	Joseph M. Lowndes, Casper	No Exchange

TABLE 2—ATTENDANCE OF GRAND REPRESENTATIVES
NEAR OTHER GRAND LODGES

In the following Grand Jurisdictions of the United States, the Grand Representative of North Carolina was present at the Annual Communication under review:

Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Georgia, Idaho, Illinois, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Mississippi, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Jersey, New York, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Oregon, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Tennessee, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, total, 30.

In the following jurisdictions, the Grand Representatives were not reported present: Colorado, Florida, Indiana, Kansas, Maine, Minnesota, Missouri, New Hampshire, Ohio, South Dakota, Texas, West Virginia, Wisconsin—total 13.

California, Iowa, New Mexico, Pennsylvania, Wyoming—total 5—do not exchange Grand Representatives with North Carolina.

The Grand Representative of North Carolina near the Grand Lodges of Florida and South Dakota have not been listed as present in eight years.

Sixty-nine per cent of the Grand Representatives appointed to represent us near other Grand Lodges were in attendance upon the respective Annual Communications, and thirty-one per cent were absent—as against sixty-seven and thirty-three per cent, respectively last year.

TABLE 3—SYNOPSIS OF MEMBERSHIP, WORD-WIDE
MASONRY

A.—English speaking Grand Lodges:		Lodges	Members
Continental United States of America-----		16,356	3,262,995
The Philippine Islands-----		103	6,452
Canada:		Lodges	Members
Alberta -----	158	14,226	
British Columbia -----	116	15,455	
Canada in Ontario -----	568	116,998	
Manitoba -----	105	12,477	
New Brunswick -----	43	6,058	
Nova Scotia -----	81	9,973	
Prince Edward Island -----	15	1,248	
Quebec -----	90	15,823	
Saskatchewan -----	198	14,941	
		1,374	207,361
British Isles (Estimates)			
England -----	4462	342,000	
Scotland -----	883	86,000	
Ireland -----	690	56,000	
		6,120	486,000
Australia:			
New South Wales -----	582	69,229	
New Zealand -----	300	26,954	
Queensland -----	350	22,000	
South Australia -----	148	15,043	
Tasmania -----	44	4,024	
Victoria -----	462	50,725	
Western Australia -----	134	8,897	
		2,020	193,295
Mexico: York Grand Lodge-----		14	937
Grand Total of Masonry Using English----			
Language, 70 Grand Lodges, all recog- nized by North Carolina-----		25,987	4,157,040
B.—Other Masonic Bodies recognized by North Carolina:			
Western Hemisphere (Estimates in most cases)			
Chile -----	77	5,000	
Cuba, Grand Lodge Isla de-----	144	13,320	
Costa Rica -----	6	363	
Panama -----	9	485	
U. S. of Venezuela -----	24	1,600	
Colombia, at Barranquilla-----	10	1,600	
Colombia, at Bogota -----	3	200	
Colombia, at Cartagena -----	4	250	
Guatemala -----	18	612	
Peru -----	25	900	
Ecuador -----	8	536	
Salvador, G. L. Cuscatlan -----	4	210	
Honduras -----	7	300	
Porto Rico -----	50	2,365	
* Santo Domingo -----	13	1,000	
		404	30,124
Africa:			
Egypt, National Grand Lodge-----		73	6,500
* Provisional Recognition Only.			

Europe:

Czechoslovakia, National Grand Lodge_	11	500
Lessing zu den Drei Ringen_	24	1,034
Austria, Vienna _	23	1,667
Denmark _	21	7,156
Finland _	8	308
France, National Grand Lodge_	30	1,472

Germany:

Saxony _	45	6,728
Drei Weltkugeln _	176	22,400
Grosze Landesloge _	177	21,005
Freundschaft _	108	10,563
Zur Sonne _	43	3,800
Eklektische Bund _	25	3,000
Hamburg _	65	4,500
Eintracht _	10	853
Bruderkette _	10	1,803

659 74,652

Greece _	51	5,700
Holland _	128	7,750
Jugoslavia (Serbs, Croats, Slovenes _	22	900
Norway _	28	10,000
Sweden _	44	23,101
Switzerland, Alpina _	39	4,060
Turkey _	21	2,000

1,109 140,300

Total of non-English-speaking Masonry
recognized by North Carolina_

1,586 176,924

Add total of English-speaking Masonry

Grand Total in 107 Grand Lodges and
Grand Orients recognized by N. Car.

27,573 4,333,964

MASONRY NOT RECOGNIZED BY THE GRAND LODGE OF NORTH CARO.

The figures given below are for the most part approximations, obtained from many sources. Their accuracy is not guaranteed, and we are not willing to vouch for the completeness of the list given.

Europe:

Germany: Symbolic G. L.	12	300
France: Grand Orient_	462	40,000
France: Grand Lodge_	136	8,000
Spain: Grand Orient _	28	3,200
Spain: Gr. Lodge. Barcelona	50	1,800
Luxembourg:		
Supreme Council _	1	200
Norway:		
Norske Polarstjernen _	4	804
Bulgaria _	10	530
Roumania:		
Grand Lodge (Pangal)_	8	300
Roumania: Grand Orient_	19	930
Portugal:		
Grand Lodge Lusitania_	50	3,000
Belgium: Grand Orient_	24	4,000
Poland _	17	500

Total for Europe_

821 63,564

Africa:

Egypt: Gr. L. (schismatic)	15	2,000
Liberia _	9	250

19 2,250

Total Outside the Western Hemisphere

840

65,814

STATISTICAL TABLES

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South America :

Venezuela: G. L. of the East	6	500
Uruguay -----	18	600
Paraguay -----	10	500
Argentine Republic:		
Grand Orient -----	57	1,500

Brazil:

Rio Grande do Sul	10
Grand Orient -----	55
Symbolic G. L. of	
Bahia -----	17
Rio de Janeiro--	9
Sao Paulo -----	28
Parahyba -----	5
Minas Geraes ---	11
Para -----	8
Ceara -----	5

Total for Brazil, estimated 160 12,200

Total for South America ----- 251 15,300

Central America and West Indies:

Nicaragua -----	6	150
Cuba, Oriental Grand Lodge	10	1,200
Haiti, Grand Orient-----	19	2,000

Total ----- 35 3,350

Mexico:

Valle de Mexico-----	15	1,500
United Mexican, Vera Cruz	30	1,500

Local Gr. Lodges of States:

Del Pacifico, Sonora--	
Cosmos, Chihuahua --	
Bentio Juarez, Torreon,	
Coahuila -----	
Occidental, Guadala-	
ra, Jalisco -----	
Nueva Leon, Nueva--	
Leon -----	
Oaxaca, Oaxaca -----	
Pueblo, Pueblo -----	
El Potosi, San Luis	
Potosi -----	
Tamaulipas, Tampico,-	
Tmps. -----	
Peninsula, Merida, --	
Yucatan -----	
Guadalupe Victoria,--	
Durango Dgo. ----	
Restauracion, Villher-	
mosa, Tabasco ----	
Campeche, Campeche-	

Estimated Total for
State Grand Lodges 60 4,400

Mexican Total ----- 105 7,400

Total, 32 Grand Lodges in Americas----- 391 26,050

Add total outside of Americas, 14 Grand---
Lodges and Grand Orients----- 840 65,814

Total, all Masonry not recognized by North
Carolina 46 Bodies ----- 1,231 91,864

Add total of Masonry recognized, 107-----
Grand Bodies ----- 27,573 4,333,964

Grand Total, All Bodies listed, 153 in all---- 28,804 4,425,828

Group 1—Conform to North Carolina Standards

Gran Logia Espanola, Spain---1,800
 Gran Logia Del Pacifico, Mex.---1,400
 Grand Lodge of Uruguay-----600

Brazil:

Grand Lodge of Minas Geraes
 Gr. Lodge of Rio de Janeiro
 Grand Lodge of Parahyba---
 Grand Lodge of Sao Paulo---
 Grand Lodge of Bahia-----
 Grand Lodge of Para-----6,000

 9,800

Group 2—Under Investigation

Bulgaria: Grand Orient -----530
 Roumania: Grand Orient -----930
 Roumania: Grand Lodge -----300
 Poland: Grand Lodge -----500
 Mexico: Valle de Mexico-----1,500
 Paraguay: Grand Orient -----800
 Argentina: Grand Orient -----1,500

 6,060

Group 3—Information Insufficient or Unsatisfactory

France: Grand Lodge-----8,000
 France: Grand Orient -----40,000
 Belgium: Grand Orient-----4,000
 Portugal: G. L. Lusitania-----3,000
 Spain: Grand Orient-----3,200
 Norway: Norske Polarstjernen 804
 Luxembourg, Supreme Council 200
 Liberia -----250
 Egypt, National -----2,000
 Venezuela, Eastern G. L.-----500
 Paraguay -----500
 Cuba, Oriental, Santiago-----1,200
 Haiti, Grand Orient -----2,000
 Mexican State Grand Lodges 3,100
 United Mexican, Vera Cruz-----1,500
 Nicaragua -----150
 Germany, Symbolic G. L.-----300
 Brazil: Rio Grande Do Sul-----400
 Brazil: Grand Orient-----5,600
 Brazil: Ceara -----200

 76,904

TABLE 4—THE NUMBER OF MASTER MASONS IN EACH
GRAND LODGE OF THE UNITED STATES
ARRANGED IN ORDER OF THEIR SIZE

Rank:			Rank:		
1	New York	345,986	25	Nebraska	42,027
2	Illinois	289,359	26	NORTH CAROLINA	40,244
3	Pennsylvania	214,592	27	Arkansas	37,509
4	Ohio	208,559	28	Maryland	34,215
5	Michigan	150,107	29	West Virginia	34,145
6	California	142,422	30	Colorado	33,962
7	Texas	134,552	31	Mississippi	33,804
8	Indiana	129,380	32	Louisiana	31,174
9	Massachusetts	124,705	33	Oregon	30,623
10	Missouri	111,172	34	Florida	29,892
11	New Jersey	97,080	35	South Carolina	28,092
12	Iowa	85,395	36	Dist. of Columbia	23,161
13	Kansas	80,938	37	Montana	20,695
	UNITED STATES AV.	66,639	38	South Dakota	19,843
14	Oklahoma	66,506	39	Vermont	19,706
15	Wisconsin	62,588	40	Rhode Island	19,060
16	Georgia	62,284	41	North Dakota	15,332
17	Minnesota	61,378	42	New Hampshire	15,323
18	Kentucky	58,457	43	Idaho	10,396
19	Tennessee	49,655	44	Wyoming	8,477
20	Washington	48,994	45	New Mexico	7,122
21	Virginia	48,577	46	Arizona	6,618
22	Alabama	46,554	47	Delaware	6,123
23	Connecticut	46,351	48	Utah	5,196
24	Maine	43,885	49	Nevada	3,105
Total					3,265,330

DISCUSSION

The total shown above is 30,688 smaller than that shown a year ago for the Grand Lodges in the United States of America. Accurate figures are not obtainable outside the United States and Canada except in a few countries.

North Carolina has about one forty-eighth of the total population of the United States, but only about one-eightieth of the total Masonic membership of the country, which means that we lack about 23,000 of having enough Masons to come up to the national average.

The United States has three-fourths of all of the Master Masons on the earth.

The percentage of the total population that are Masons in the United States is higher than in any other country on earth. Even after several years of losses as great as those of the present report, this would be still true.

TABLE 5—THE NUMBER OF MASTER MASONS PER
MILLION OF POPULATION

Rank:			Rank:		
1	Maine	54,856	25	Delaware	25,512
2	Vermont	54,738	26	California	24,353
3	Dist. of Columbia	47,171	27	Minnesota	23,817
4	Kansas	42,847	28	New Jersey	23,626
5	Indiana	39,662	29	Idaho	23,309
6	Montana	38,494	30	Texas	22,755
7	Illinois	37,491	31	North Dakota	22,448
8	Wyoming	37,179	32	Kentucky	22,230
9	Iowa	34,489	33	Pennsylvania	22,123
10	New Hampshire	33,811	34	Georgia	21,410
11	Nevada	33,750	35	Wisconsin	21,130
12	Colorado	32,561	36	Maryland	20,799
13	Oregon	31,668	37	Arkansas	20,144
14	Ohio	31,063	38	Virginia	19,990
15	Washington	31,028	39	Florida	19,848
16	Missouri	30,491	40	West Virginia	19,522
17	Michigan	30,441	41	Tennessee	18,822
18	Nebraska	30,366	42	Alabama	17,442
19	Massachusetts	29,136	43	Mississippi	16,685
20	Connecticut	28,541	44	New Mexico	16,640
21	South Dakota	28,469	45	South Carolina	16,117
22	Rhode Island	27,463	46	Arizona	14,939
23	Oklahoma	27,436	47	Louisiana	14,670
24	New York	27,123	48	NORTH CAROLINA	12,509
	UNITED STATES	26,175	49	Utah	10,148

DISCUSSION

The figures above are based upon the estimate of population by states for 1931, the total for the 48 states and the District of Columbia being 124,129,605.

There are 27,856 Masons per million of population in the Eastern states, 20,242 Masons per million of population in the Southern group of states; 33,264 in the Central, and 26,712 in the Western states.

The North Carolina ratio of 12,509 Masons per million of population is about half the prevailing ratio of the United States as a whole. In 1930, the ratio was 26,884 per million; in 1910, it was 14,544, or about half.

The ratio of Masonic membership to population is highest in sections in which the largest part of the population resides in cities, generally speaking, and lowest in agricultural sections. deserts and mountainous areas excepted. Lodges thrive where people are close together.

This table changes considerably this year because of the new revised estimate of the census, and net losses in many Grand Lodges.

TABLE 6—THE NUMBER OF MASTER MASONS PER HUNDRED SQUARE MILES, LAND AREA

Rank:		Population Per	Masons Per
		100 Sq. Mi.	100 Sq. Mi.
1	District of Columbia -----	685,730	32,621
2	Rhode Island -----	68,723	1,786
3	Massachusetts -----	53,170	1,551
4	New Jersey -----	53,707	1,291
5	Connecticut -----	33,431	961
6	New York -----	26,511	726
7	Illinois -----	13,585	516
8	Ohio -----	16,314	511
9	Pennsylvania -----	21,519	478
10	Indiana -----	8,960	358
11	Maryland -----	16,457	344
12	Delaware -----	12,546	311
13	Michigan -----	8,436	261
14	Vermont -----	3,946	215
15	New Hampshire -----	5,169	169
16	Missouri -----	4,746	161
17	Iowa -----	4,446	153
18	Maine -----	2,684	146
19	Kentucky -----	6,542	145
20	West Virginia -----	7,202	142
21	Virginia -----	6,018	120
22	Tennessee -----	6,271	119
23	Wisconsin -----	5,308	113
24	Georgia -----	4,944	106
25	Kansas -----	2,301	98
26	Oklahoma -----	3,446	95
27	South Carolina -----	5,699	92
28	Alabama -----	5,166	91
29	California -----	3,645	91
	UNITED STATES -----	4,113	91
30	NORTH CAROLINA -----	6,509	82
31	Minnesota -----	3,176	75
32	Washington -----	2,338	73
33	Mississippi -----	4,336	72
34	Arkansas -----	3,531	71
35	Louisiana -----	4,613	68
36	Florida -----	2,676	54
37	Nebraska -----	1,795	54
38	Texas -----	2,219	51
39	Colorado -----	999	32
40	Oregon -----	996	32
41	South Dakota -----	899	25
42	North Dakota -----	973	21
43	Montana -----	367	14
44	Idaho -----	535	12
45	Wyoming -----	230	8
46	Utah -----	606	6
47	Arizona -----	382	5
48	New Mexico -----	348	5
49	Nevada -----	82	2

TABLE 7—AVERAGE NUMBER OF MEMBERS PER LODGE

Rank:			Rank:		
1	Dist. of Columbia	539	25	Oregon	178
2	Rhode Island	423	26	Arizona	174
3	Massachusetts	387	27	Wyoming	173
4	Pennsylvania	377	28	Missouri	171
5	Connecticut	362	29	Montana	153
6	New Jersey	360	30	Iowa	150
7	New York	338	31	Oklahoma	146
7	Ohio	338	32	Nebraska	143
9	Michigan	296	33	Virginia	137
10	Illinois	285	34	Texas	136
11	Maryland	280	35	Nevada	135
12	Delaware	278	36	Idaho	128
13	California	245	37	New Mexico	125
14	Indiana	232	38	Florida	120
15	Colorado	229	39	North Dakota	119
16	West Virginia	204	40	Louisiana	118
17	Maine	203	41	South Dakota	111
18	Utah	200	42	Tennessee	106
18	Wisconsin	200	43	Kentucky	102
20	Minnesota	198	44	Georgia	101
	UNITED STATES	197	45	NORTH CAROLINA	100
21	Vermont	191	46	South Carolina	98
22	New Hampshire	189	47	Mississippi	91
23	Washington	184	48	Alabama	82
24	Kansas	181	49	Arkansas	73

AVERAGE MEMBERSHIP OF A LODGE IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES

The sizes of lodges in several countries were given as follows, four years ago, except as later corrected:

Sweden -----	499	NORTH CAROLINA -----	99
Norway -----	433	Latin America -----	73
Denmark -----	437	Ireland -----	105
UNITED STATES -----	201	England -----	75
Canada -----	150	Scotland -----	75
Switzerland -----	127	Czecho-Slovakia -----	50
Austria -----	66	Netherlands -----	58
Australasia -----	105	Germany -----	113

DISCUSSION

So far as we know, the largest lodge in the world is Palestine Lodge, Detroit, Michigan, which has more than four thousand members. More than a score of other lodges in various states have more than a thousand members.

The best Masonic thought is unanimous in the belief that a membership in excess of a thousand is not conducive to the best interests of Craft Masonry; the lodge ceases to be a "band of brothers", and becomes an impersonal institution.

TABLE 8—PERCENTAGE OF NET GAIN IN EACH GRAND LODGE DURING THE LAST MASONIC YEAR

Rank:		Rank:	
1	Pennsylvania ----- 2.28	26	Virginia ----- .587
2	Nevada ----- 1.50	27	Minnesota ----- .619
3	New Mexico ----- 1.06	28	Iowa ----- .716
4	Arizona ----- 1.02	29	North Dakota ----- .738
5	New Jersey ----- .959	30	Dist. of Columbia --- .817
6	Maryland ----- .635	31	Tennessee ----- .822
7	Utah ----- .425	32	West Virginia ----- .865
8	Wisconsin ----- .401	33	New Hampshire ---- .918
9	Maine ----- .267	34	Montana ----- 1.04
10	California ----- .25		UNITED STATES ----- 1.06
11	Vermont ----- .193	35	Michigan ----- 1.07
12	Idaho ----- .055	36	Arkansas ----- 1.52
13	Wyoming ----- .047	37	Kansas ----- 1.56
14	Connecticut ----- .00	38	Illinois ----- 1.58
	LOSS	39	Missouri ----- 1.76
15	Oregon ----- .039	40	Texas ----- 2.31
16	Colorado ----- .058	41	South Carolina ----- 3.23
17	New York ----- .123	42	Oklahoma ----- 3.43
18	South Dakota ----- .211	43	Kentucky ----- 3.77
19	Massachusetts ----- .261	44	NORTH CAROLINA --- 4.28
20	Washington ----- .286	45	Florida ----- 4.38
21	Nebraska ----- .291	46	Mississippi ----- 4.52
22	Delaware ----- .341	47	Louisiana ----- 5.07
23	Rhode Island ----- .376	48	Georgia ----- 5.64
24	Indiana ----- .469	49	Alabama ----- 7.08
25	Ohio ----- .547		

DISCUSSION

The records of gains for the United States are as follows: 1923, 5.44; 1924, 4.16; 1925, 3.44; 1926, 2.15; 1927, 1.74; 1928, 1.38; 1929, .6856; 1930, .900 loss; in 1928, six Grand Lodges showed net losses; in 1929, eleven; in 1930, 17, in 1931, thirty-five.

The average drop in the rate of gains per year for eight years has been about three-fourths of one percent. It is predicted that there will be a still further loss next year. The loss this year is 35,303.

TABLE 9—PERCENTAGE RELATION, DEATHS TO
SUSPENSIONS

Rank:		Rank:	
1	Vermont ----- 306.36	26	Iowa ----- 62.75
2	New Hampshire --- 169.32	27	Oregon ----- 59.75
3	Pennsylvania ----- 167.30	28	Washington ----- 55.49
4	Delaware ----- 150.00	29	Wyoming ----- 54.59
5	Maryland ----- 144.76		UNITED STATES --- 53.32
6	Colorado ----- 139.38	30	Illinois ----- 52.31
7	Connecticut ----- 137.73	31	South Dakota ----- 47.32
8	Massachusetts ----- 132.40	32	Tennessee ----- 46.41
9	Maine ----- 114.00	33	Missouri ----- 45.19
10	New York ----- 112.23	34	Dist. of Columbia -- 45.18
11	Utah ----- 104.05	35	West Virginia ----- 45.06
12	New Jersey ----- 100.88	36	NORTH CAROLINA -- 44.96
13	Ohio ----- 100.56	37	Montana ----- 42.85
14	Rhode Island ----- 94.67	38	Kansas ----- 39.36
15	Nevada ----- 93.44	39	Arizona ----- 32.51
16	Wisconsin ----- 92.42	40	Kentucky ----- 31.29
17	Indiana ----- 77.84	41	Arkansas ----- 27.59
18	Virginia ----- 73.69	42	Texas ----- 25.08
19	Minnesota ----- 72.60	43	South Carolina ----- 24.83
20	New Mexico ----- 72.34	44	Georgia ----- 21.54
21	Idaho ----- 71.57	45	Louisiana ----- 19.18
22	North Dakota ----- 68.23	46	Mississippi ----- 17.98
23	California ----- 66.80	47	Florida ----- 17.03
24	Michigan ----- 66.30	48	Alabama ----- 16.64
25	Nebraska ----- 64.86	49	Oklahoma ----- 15.61

DISCUSSION

This table is inserted because it provides some index of the abnormality of the suspension-rate in the several Grand Lodges. The death-rate varies comparatively little. The highest death rate is one and eight tenths per cent, and the lowest one and seven hundredths per cent. Thus the comparison of this as a control opposite the suspension-rate, in setting up the above table, indicates the abnormalities shown. For instance, the percentage of 15.61 in Oklahoma indicates that there were six times as many suspensions as deaths; while in Vermont, where the average age is higher, there are nearly three times as many deaths as suspensions. In the United States it is seen that there are twice as many suspensions as deaths.

In 1921, there were 36,492 deaths and 45,562 suspensions, etc.; in 1924, there were 33,908 deaths and only 25,999 suspensions. This year there were 43,545 deaths. This indicates a higher average age of membership year by year, which accompanies a receding rate of initiations and raisings.

TABLE 10—NUMBER OF SUSPENSIONS AND EXCLUSIONS
PER HUNDRED MASTER MASONS

Rank:		Rank:	
1	Alabama ----- 9.40	25	Wyoming ----- 2.05
2	Mississippi ----- 8.29	26	New Mexico ----- 1.98
3	Florida ----- 7.60	27	Nevada ----- 1.96
4	Louisiana ----- 7.42	28	California ----- 1.86
5	Oklahoma ----- 7.40	29	Idaho ----- 1.83
6	Georgia ----- 6.92	30	Virginia ----- 1.82
7	Arkansas ----- 5.68	31	North Dakota ----- 1.81
8	South Carolina ----- 5.51	32	Minnesota ----- 1.70
9	Kentucky ----- 4.95	33	Indiana ----- 1.66
10	Texas ----- 4.75	34	Nebraska ----- 1.45
11	Arizona ----- 3.67	35	Maine ----- 1.42
12	Kansas ----- 3.26	35	Utah ----- 1.42
13	Missouri ----- 3.15	37	Wisconsin ----- 1.39
14	NORTH CAROLINA ----- 3.13	38	Rhode Island ----- 1.38
15	Dist. of Columbia ----- 3.10	39	New York ----- 1.28
16	Tennessee ----- 2.95	40	Ohio ----- 1.27
17	South Dakota ----- 2.64	41	New Jersey ----- 1.16
18	Montana ----- 2.57	42	Massachusetts ----- 1.09
19	Washington ----- 2.49	43	Colorado ----- 1.08
20	West Virginia ----- 2.43	44	New Hampshire ----- 1.06
	UNITED STATES ----- 2.34	45	Connecticut ----- 1.02
21	Illinois ----- 2.18	46	Delaware ----- .95
21	Iowa ----- 2.18	47	Maryland ----- .92
23	Oregon ----- 2.12	48	Pennsylvania ----- .82
24	Michigan ----- 2.07	49	Vermont ----- .56

DISCUSSION

The percentage of exclusions and suspensions for non-payment of dues increases as the rate of net gains decreases. The record is as follows for the past four years of suspensions per thousand Masons:

1924-25-----	.869
1925-26-----	1.103
1926-27-----	1.433
1927-28-----	1.491
1928-29-----	1.585
1929-30-----	1.944
1930-31-----	2.106
This year-----	2.34

This means that last year we suspended one out of fifty Masons, and that in the past seven years we have suspended one out of every nine members of every average lodge in the United States.

In the Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons the record is:

1925-----	1.32	1928-----	2.30
1926-----	1.62	1929-----	2.53
1927-----	1.90	1930-----	2.86

TABLE 11-A—MORTALITY: NUMBER OF DEATHS PER
THOUSAND MASTER MASONS DURING THE
FIVE YEARS 1924-1929

	Deaths	Average Age	Expectation of Life Years
1 New Hampshire -----	17.24	61	13.5
2 Vermont -----	16.92	61	13.5
3 Maine -----	16.31	61	13.5
4 Connecticut -----	13.48	58	15.4
5 Delaware -----	13.43	58	15.4
6 Colorado -----	13.92	57	16.1
7 Nevada -----	13.88	57	16.1
8 Kentucky -----	13.34	57	16.1
9 Alabama -----	12.50	56	16.7
10 Michigan -----	12.25	56	16.7
10 Texas -----	12.25	56	16.7
12 Massachusetts -----	12.89	55	17.4
13 New York -----	12.78	55	17.4
14 Iowa -----	12.6	55	17.4
15 Maryland -----	12.46	55	17.4
16 Tennessee -----	12.40	55	17.4
17 South Carolina -----	12.39	55	17.4
18 New Mexico -----	12.26	55	17.4
19 Missouri -----	12.16	55	17.4
UNITED STATES -----	11.872	55	17.4
20 Arkansas -----	11.87	55	17.4
21 Arizona -----	11.66	55	17.4
22 Pennsylvania -----	11.93	54	18.1
23 Mississippi -----	11.81	54	18.1
24 Georgia -----	11.73	54	18.1
25 Louisiana -----	11.43	54	18.1
26 Nebraska -----	11.29	53	18.8
26 Indiana -----	11.29	53	18.8
26 NORTH CAROLINA -----	11.29	53	18.8
29 Virginia -----	11.13	53	18.8
30 Rhode Island -----	11.09	53	18.8
31 Kansas -----	11.08	53	18.8
32 Wisconsin -----	11.04	53	18.8
33 Florida -----	10.86	52	19.5
34 District of Columbia -----	10.71	52	19.5
35 Minnesota -----	10.70	52	19.5
36 Ohio -----	10.68	52	19.5
37 South Dakota -----	10.62	52	19.5
38 North Dakota -----	10.47	52	19.5
39 Oregon -----	10.83	51	20.2
40 Washington -----	10.72	51	20.2
41 Montana -----	10.38	51	20.2

42	New Jersey -----	10.31	51	20.2
42	West Virginia -----	10.31	51	20.2
44	Idaho -----	10.25	51	20.2
45	Utah -----	10.24	51	20.2
46	Illinois -----	10.02	51	20.2
47	Wyoming -----	9.45	50	20.9
48	California -----	9.41	50	20.9
49	Oklahoma -----	9.22	50	20.9

DISCUSSION

The average Royal Arch Mason is two years older than the average Master Mason; and the average Knight Templar is four years older than the average on the lodge rolls.

The average age of a Master Mason in the North Atlantic, or Eastern States, is 57 years: in the Central States, 54 years: in the Southern States, 55 years: and in the Western States, 54 years.

The above tables are compiled from the deaths of all American Grand Lodges through a period of six years, and are therefore more reliable than those which we have hitherto given.

The death rate the past two years has been measurably higher than in the four preceding years.

TABLE 11—MORTALITY: NUMBER OF DEATHS PER
THOUSAND MASTER MASONS DURING LAST MA-
SONIC YEAR ONLY

Rank:			Rank:		
1	Nevada	18.35	26	Tennessee	13.67
2	New Hampshire	18.01	27	Virginia	13.38
3	Vermont	17.10		UNITED STATES	13.32
4	Maine	16.13	28	Maryland	13.32
5	Arkansas	15.67	29	Idaho	13.08
6	Alabama	15.65	30	Rhode Island	13.06
7	Kentucky	15.49	31	Indiana	12.95
8	Georgia	14.91	32	Florida	12.94
9	Mississippi	14.90	33	Ohio	12.86
10	Utah	14.81	33	Wisconsin	12.86
11	Colorado	14.69	35	Kansas	12.72
12	Massachusetts	14.41	36	Oregon	12.70
13	New York	14.39	37	South Dakota	12.49
14	New Mexico	14.32	38	California	12.40
15	Missouri	14.27	39	Minnesota	12.34
16	Louisiana	14.24	40	North Dakota	12.32
17	Delaware	14.20	41	Arizona	11.93
18	Connecticut	14.17	42	Texas	11.92
19	NORTH CAROLINA	14.08	43	New Jersey	11.78
20	Dist. of Columbia	13.98	44	Oklahoma	11.56
21	Washington	13.81	45	Illinois	11.42
22	Pennsylvania	13.78	46	Wyoming	11.20
23	Iowa	13.71	47	Montana	11.01
23	Michigan	13.71	48	West Virginia	10.95
25	South Carolina	13.70	49	Nebraska	9.39

DISCUSSION

The United States Mortality Tables show that the average age of a Master Mason as shown by the above, in the United States, is 57 years. The average age of a Royal Arch Mason is 59 years; and of a Knight Templar is 61 years, by the same tables.

In 1926, the average age of a Master Mason was shown by the same tables to be 54 years. The rise in average age accompanies the decrease in the number of raisings. It also suggests that the suspensions are not of the older members but of the men initiated in the past dozen years; men who are less than 50 years old.

Over the five year period 1924-1929, the average age of a Master Mason was 55 years, or two years younger than the 1932 table shows.

TABLE 12—PERCENTAGE RELATION, NUMBER RAISED
TO NUMBER ON ROLLS

Rank:		Rank:	
1	Arizona ----- 4.63		UNITED STATES ----- 2.66
2	Nevada ----- 4.21	26	Dist. of Columbia ---- 2.65
3	Arkansas ----- 4.10	26	Illinois ----- 2.65
4	Texas ----- 3.97	28	Iowa ----- 2.64
5	Oklahoma ----- 3.79	28	Louisiana ----- 2.64
6	New Mexico ----- 3.69	30	Vermont ----- 2.61
7	Florida ----- 3.57	31	North Dakota ----- 2.60
8	South Dakota ----- 3.29	32	Maine ----- 2.59
8	Utah ----- 3.29	33	Connecticut ----- 2.53
10	South Carolina ----- 3.19	34	Indiana ----- 2.47
11	Tennessee ----- 3.14	35	Rhode Island ----- 2.46
12	California ----- 3.13	36	New York ----- 2.45
13	New Jersey ----- 3.08	37	Michigan ----- 2.44
14	Georgia ----- 3.03	38	Massachusetts ----- 2.41
14	West Virginia ----- 3.03	39	Minnesota ----- 2.38
16	Mississippi ----- 2.98	40	Pennsylvania ----- 2.31
16	Wisconsin ----- 2.98	41	Colorado ----- 2.26
16	Wyoming ----- 2.98	42	NORTH CAROLINA ----- 2.23
19	Washington ----- 2.97	43	New Hampshire ----- 2.21
20	Maryland ----- 2.91	44	Alabama ----- 2.20
21	Oregon ----- 2.82	45	Montana ----- 2.18
22	Delaware ----- 2.79	46	Missouri ----- 2.14
23	Idaho ----- 2.70	47	Nebraska ----- 1.96
24	Kansas ----- 2.67	48	Kentucky ----- 1.94
24	Virginia ----- 2.67	49	Ohio ----- 1.93

DISCUSSION

In 1927, the percentage of raisings was 4.75; in 1924, it was about six per cent. In 1919 the figures exceeded twelve per cent. The number of knightings in Grand Commanderies last year was 2.76 per cent, declining from 11.49% in 1921; and in Royal Arch Grand Chapters last year, the percentage of exaltations was 2.45, contrasted with 18.29% in 1921 and a fifty-year average of 7%.

The percentage of raisings in North Carolina is quite low, and declining.

TABLE 13—PERCENTAGE RELATION THAT AFFILIATIONS BEAR TO DIMISSIONS

Rank:			Rank:		
1	Oregon -----	322.7	25	Tennessee -----	89.44
2	Michigan -----	248.8	26	West Virginia -----	89.37
3	Arizona -----	222.9	27	Missouri -----	87.79
4	Pennsylvania -----	168.2	28	Montana -----	86.03
5	Nevada -----	153.1	29	Kentucky -----	84.22
6	New York -----	135.4	30	Georgia -----	83.61
7	Florida -----	133.0	31	South Carolina -----	83.13
8	Utah -----	127.0	32	Wisconsin -----	80.61
9	Alabama -----	118.9	33	Iowa -----	77.80
10	New Mexico -----	116.7	34	South Dakota -----	77.73
11	Arkansas -----	116.5	35	Indiana -----	77.14
12	Wyoming -----	114.5	36	Minnesota -----	76.11
13	Delaware -----	114.2	37	Virginia -----	73.70
14	New Jersey -----	109.3	38	Maine -----	69.29
15	Texas -----	107.3	39	Kansas -----	68.56
16	Dist. of Columbia --	106.6	40	Nebraska -----	68.43
17	California -----	106.1	41	Ohio -----	67.89
18	Washington -----	105.9	42	Illinois -----	67.13
19	Colorado -----	105.4	43	Maryland -----	63.88
20	NORTH CAROLINA --	104.1	44	Vermont -----	57.02
21	Mississippi -----	102.8	45	North Dakota -----	53.55
	UNITED STATES -----	93.41	46	Rhode Island -----	51.06
22	Oklahoma -----	90.47	47	Massachusetts -----	50.41
23	Louisiana -----	90.14	48	Connecticut -----	42.95
24	Idaho -----	89.68	49	New Hampshire ---	34.09

TABLE 14—PERCENTAGE RELATION, NUMBER RAISED
TO NUMBER SUSPENDED

Rank:			Rank:		
1	Vermont -----	467.27	26	Arizona -----	126.33
2	Maryland -----	316.50	27	West Virginia ----	124.81
3	Delaware -----	294.82	28	South Dakota -----	124.80
4	Pennsylvania -----	281.10	29	Massachusetts -----	122.09
5	New Jersey -----	263.84	30	Illinois -----	121.55
6	Connecticut -----	246.12	31	Iowa -----	120.90
7	Utah -----	231.08	32	Michigan -----	120.71
8	Colorado -----	215.08	33	Washington -----	119.59
9	Wisconsin -----	214.81		UNITED STATES ----	114.41
10	Nevada -----	214.75	34	Tennessee -----	106.76
11	New Hampshire ---	207.97	35	Dist. of Columbia --	85.77
12	New York -----	191.05	36	Montana -----	85.15
13	New Mexico -----	186.52	37	Texas -----	83.58
14	Maine -----	183.41	38	Kansas -----	82.84
15	Rhode Island -----	178.32	39	Arkansas -----	72.17
16	California -----	168.81	40	NORTH CAROLINA --	71.45
17	Ohio -----	151.19	41	Missouri -----	67.98
18	Indiana -----	148.49	42	South Carolina ----	57.87
19	Idaho -----	147.89	43	Oklahoma -----	51.21
20	Virginia -----	147.27	44	Florida -----	47.09
21	Wyoming -----	145.40	45	Georgia -----	43.86
22	North Dakota -----	144.40	46	Kentucky -----	39.34
23	Minnesota -----	140.03	47	Mississippi -----	36.04
24	Nebraska -----	135.30	48	Louisiana -----	35.65
25	Oregon -----	133.02	49	Alabama -----	23.43

DISCUSSION

Last year, the raisings were 149.2% of the suspensions; in 1927, they were 310% of the suspensions. At this rate we shall raise fewer than we suspend next year, and still further increase the net losses.

TABLE 15—WHAT PER CENT OF ALL MASTER MASONS
ARE ROYAL ARCH MASONS

Rank:			Rank:		
1	Rhode Island	53.14	25	Idaho	24.92
2	Wisconsin	41.99	26	Louisiana	24.87
3	Maine	38.86	27	Alabama	24.50
4	Ohio	36.52	28	Indiana	24.39
5	Connecticut	35.51	29	Utah	24.36
6	New Hampshire	35.19	30	Iowa	24.06
7	West Virginia	33.38	31	North Dakota	23.96
8	Massachusetts	32.16	32	Kansas	23.94
9	Michigan	30.75	33	Colorado	23.02
10	Texas	30.62	34	Florida	22.95
11	Delaware	30.37	35	Georgia	22.45
12	Illinois	30.05	36	Oregon	22.07
13	Vermont	29.48	37	Montana	21.66
14	Missouri	28.97	38	Nevada	21.57
15	Pennsylvania	28.69	39	Mississippi	21.16
16	New York	28.08	40	Arizona	20.71
17	Maryland	28.06	41	New Jersey	20.24
18	Virginia	28.05	42	Tennessee	20.17
19	Kentucky	27.76	43	Arkansas	19.68
20	New Mexico	27.63	44	California	18.60
21	Minnesota	27.30	45	Washington	18.37
22	Wyoming	27.28	46	Oklahoma	17.72
23	South Dakota	26.93	47	Nebraska	17.26
	UNITED STATES	26.77	48	NORTH CAROLINA	16.73
24	Dist. of Columbia	26.08	49	South Carolina	16.11

TABLE 16—WHAT PER CENT OF MASTER MASONS ARE MEMBERS OF COUNCILS, R. & S. M.?

Rank:			Rank:		
1	Rhode Island	29.69	24	Kentucky	7.25
2	Texas	26.72	25	Colorado	6.97
3	Connecticut	22.73	25	Kansas	6.97
4	New Hampshire	21.67	27	Pennsylvania	6.87
5	Ohio	21.29	28	California	6.72
6	Maine	18.38	29	Oregon	6.64
7	Wisconsin	15.62	30	Oklahoma	6.49
8	Indiana	14.72	31	South Dakota	6.08
9	Maryland	14.10	32	Dist. of Columbia	6.04
10	Massachusetts	11.63	33	Washington	5.97
11	South Carolina	11.24	34	North Dakota	5.90
12	Mississippi	11.15	35	Florida	5.60
13	Michigan	9.73	36	Louisiana	5.54
	UNITED STATES	9.54	37	Tennessee	5.13
14	Vermont	9.29	38	NORTH CAROLINA	4.98
15	Georgia	8.74	39	Minnesota	4.86
16	Missouri	8.57	40	Idaho	4.79
17	Illinois	8.14	41	Nevada	4.50
18	Arizona	8.08	42	Montana	4.27
19	New Mexico	7.89	43	New Jersey	3.84
20	Nebraska	7.67	44	Delaware	3.83
21	Utah	7.50	45	New York	3.47
22	Alabama	7.44	46	Arkansas	3.29
23	Iowa	7.37	47	Wyoming	2.70

DISCUSSION

The Council of Royal and Select Masters as a separate organization does not exist in Virginia or West Virginia, these two degrees being conferred in Royal Arch Chapters.

There are 310,670 members of Councils, as against 3,265,330 Master Masons reported to us. In North Carolina the Councils show a smaller net loss than any other Masonic organization.

TABLE 17—THE PERCENTAGE OF MASTER MASONS
THAT ARE KNIGHTS TEMPLAR

Rank:			Rank:		
1	Rhode Island	26.04	26	Missouri	12.97
2	Maine	20.68		UNITED STATES	12.83
3	New Hampshire	20.41	27	Iowa	12.52
4	Pennsylvania	19.21	28	Kentucky	12.47
5	West Virginia	18.98	29	Montana	12.37
6	New Mexico	18.77	30	Minnesota	12.14
7	Wisconsin	18.19	31	Illinois	11.74
8	Wyoming	18.10	32	NORTH CAROLINA	11.55
9	South Dakota	17.24	33	Oregon	11.51
10	Vermont	17.19	34	Arizona	11.49
11	Utah	17.16	35	Mississippi	10.84
12	Kansas	16.58	36	South Carolina	10.45
13	Massachusetts	16.11	37	California	10.31
14	Ohio	15.37	38	Nebraska	10.09
15	Florida	14.88	39	New York	10.07
16	Virginia	14.30	40	Washington	9.99
17	Idaho	14.25	41	Michigan	9.87
18	Connecticut	13.95	41	Oklahoma	9.87
19	Delaware	13.73	43	Nevada	9.62
20	Alabama	13.70	44	Indiana	9.52
21	Maryland	13.54	45	Georgia	9.46
22	North Dakota	13.46	46	Louisiana	9.44
23	Colorado	13.44	47	Tennessee	9.28
24	Dist. of Columbia	13.38	48	New Jersey	7.82
25	Texas	13.11	49	Arkansas	6.10

DISCUSSION

The United States average in this table varies by years as follows:

1901	14.8	1926	14.39
1911	14.7	1928	13.96
1916	13.4	1929	13.41
1921	12.8	1930	12.37
1923	15.05	1931	12.83

This means that one Master Mason in seven is a Templar. The Order of the Temple began to cease making numerical gains earlier than the Symbolic Lodges, and the percentage has decreased for three years. It is expected that the percentage will not decrease but little more in the next few years.

In general the Eastern States rank highest, the Southern States lowest, and the Western and North Central States average up well with the country as a whole.

TABLE 18—WHAT PER CENT OF ALL ROYAL ARCH MASTERS ARE ALSO MEMBERS OF THE COUNCILS OF ROYAL AND SELECT MASTERS

Rank:			Rank:		
1	Texas -----	87.24	24	Colorado -----	30.25
2	South Carolina -----	69.81	25	Oregon -----	30.06
3	Connecticut -----	64.01	26	NORTH CAROLINA ----	29.80
4	New Hampshire -----	61.59	27	Missouri -----	29.58
5	Indiana -----	60.35	28	Kansas -----	29.12
6	Ohio -----	58.31	29	New Mexico -----	28.55
7	Rhode Island -----	55.86	30	Illinois -----	27.09
8	Mississippi -----	52.68	31	Kentucky -----	26.13
9	Maryland -----	50.27	32	Tennessee -----	25.44
10	Maine -----	47.29	33	North Dakota -----	24.65
11	Nebraska -----	39.76	34	Florida -----	24.42
12	Arizona -----	39.02	35	Pennsylvania -----	23.96
13	Georgia -----	38.93	36	Dist. of Columbia ---	23.15
14	Wisconsin -----	37.21	37	South Dakota -----	22.58
15	Oklahoma -----	36.65	38	Louisiana -----	22.29
16	Massachusetts -----	36.16	39	Nevada -----	20.89
17	California -----	36.12	40	Montana -----	19.74
	UNITED STATES -----	35.66	41	Idaho -----	19.25
18	Washington -----	32.48	42	New Jersey -----	19.01
19	Michigan -----	31.66	43	Minnesota -----	17.78
20	Vermont -----	31.50	44	New York -----	17.40
21	Utah -----	30.80	45	Arkansas -----	16.73
22	Iowa -----	30.66	46	Delaware -----	12.63
23	Alabama -----	30.39	47	Wyoming -----	10.34

DISCUSSION

In Virginia and in West Virginia, the Chapters confer the degrees of Royal and Select Master before the Royal Arch degree is conferred. There are no Councils. In Texas, the petition for the Council degrees is attached to the petition for the Royal Arch Chapter degrees, and the fees are paid together. The two petitions are perforated. In other states there is a sort of semi-compulsion.

There are three "Council" degrees—those of Royal Master, Select Master and Super-Excellent Master.

TABLE 19—THE PERCENTAGE OF ROYAL ARCH MASONS THAT ARE KNIGHTS TEMPLAR 1908 AND 1931 COMPARED

Rank:	1908	1931
1 Utah -----	68.08	70.45
2 Wyoming -----	78.36	69.36
3 Kansas -----	63.31	69.27
4 NORTH CAROLINA -----	48.74	69.06
5 New Mexico -----	58.66	67.93
6 Pennsylvania -----	67.34	67.11
7 South Carolina -----	55.35	64.86
8 Florida -----	55.56	64.83
9 South Dakota -----	53.51	64.00
10 Colorado -----	55.81	58.38
11 Vermont -----	62.21	58.32
12 New Hampshire -----	62.46	58.00
13 Idaho -----	67.77	57.19
14 Montana -----	52.50	57.14
15 West Virginia -----	60.54	56.87
16 North Dakota -----	57.24	56.16
17 Alabama -----	34.36	55.89
18 Oklahoma -----	34.36	55.73
19 Arizona -----	62.77	55.50
20 California -----	57.32	55.44
21 Washington -----	53.51	54.38
22 Maine -----	56.98	53.20
23 Nebraska -----	56.19	52.27
24 Oregon -----	36.48	52.15
25 Iowa -----	52.62	52.04
26 District of Columbia -----	50.30	51.29
27 Mississippi -----	39.68	51.24
28 New York -----	56.01	50.46
29 Massachusetts -----	64.08	50.11
30 Rhode Island -----	*	49.00
31 Maryland -----	57.21	48.28
UNITED STATES -----	51.98	47.92
32 Tennessee -----	32.15	46.00
33 Delaware -----	**	45.21
34 Kentucky -----	55.38	44.92
35 Missouri -----	54.02	44.78
36 Nevada -----	34.88	44.62
37 Minnesota -----	50.71	44.47
38 Wisconsin -----	46.11	43.32
39 Texas -----	31.32	42.80
40 Georgia -----	31.30	42.14

* No figures separate from Massachusetts.

** No Grand Commandery: No figures available for 1908.

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41	Ohio -----	48.56	42.10
42	Virginia -----	46.56	40.12
43	Connecticut -----	45.73	39.30
44	Illinois -----	49.19	39.08
45	Indiana -----	47.29	39.03
46	New Jersey -----	54.26	38.63
47	Louisiana -----	27.28	37.95
48	Michigan -----	40.86	32.10
49	Arkansas -----	26.78	31.13

TABLE 20—WHAT PERCENTAGE OF MASTER MASONS
ARE SCOTTISH RITE 14TH. DEGREE MEN

Rank:		Rank:	
1	Pennsylvania ----- 39.56	26	Missouri ----- 18.42
2	Delaware ----- 34.37		UNITED STATES ----- 18.02
3	Arizona ----- 33.06	27	Ohio ----- 17.97
4	West Virginia ----- 32.03	28	Iowa ----- 17.34
5	Nevada ----- 29.75	29	Tennessee ----- 16.93
6	Oklahoma ----- 29.68	30	NORTH CAROLINA --- 16.42
7	Utah ----- 29.44	31	Mississippi ----- 16.41
8	Kansas ----- 28.26	32	Arkansas ----- 15.55
9	New Mexico ----- 27.60	33	Indiana ----- 15.30
10	Wyoming ----- 27.12	34	Oregon ----- 14.35
11	Washington ----- 25.09	35	Michigan ----- 14.26
12	California ----- 24.80	36	Dist. of Columbia --- 14.07
13	South Dakota ----- 24.18	37	Vermont ----- 13.43
14	Florida ----- 23.15	38	Illinois ----- 13.21
15	Nebraska ----- 22.46	39	Maryland ----- 12.71
16	New Hampshire ---- 22.40	40	Virginia ----- 12.17
17	Minnesota ----- 21.11	41	Rhode Island ----- 11.27
18	Idaho ----- 20.90	42	New York ----- 11.26
19	North Dakota ----- 20.78	43	Maine ----- 10.83
20	Alabama ----- 20.53	44	Massachusetts ----- 10.26
21	Montana ----- 20.37	45	Georgia ----- 10.17
22	Colorado ----- 19.84	46	Wisconsin ----- 10.10
23	Louisiana ----- 19.83	47	Connecticut ----- 8.95
24	New Jersey ----- 19.32	48	South Carolina ----- 7.84
25	Texas ----- 18.98	49	Kentucky ----- 6.70

DISCUSSION

This means that practically two Masons out of every five in Pennsylvania are Scottish Rite members, and one out of fifteen in Kentucky. Omitting Pennsylvania, West Virginia and Delaware, the first seventeen in rank are all Western and Central States. The lowest in rank are the Eastern and Southern States; for, if Oregon, Michigan, Indiana and Illinois are omitted, every state below the United States average is Eastern or Southern.

The Scottish Rite in the United States is divided into the Southern, or original, jurisdiction, composed of the thirty-four states south of Mason and Dixon's Line and west of Illinois; and the Northern Jurisdiction, composed of the other fifteen states. The population and Masonic membership in the two is about equal—one, the Southern, in a large territory, chiefly agricultural; and the Northern, more compact and densely populated, a manufacturing and mining area in the main.

Ten of the fifteen states of the Northern Jurisdiction are in the bottom half of the above table, Pennsylvania being the most conspicuous exception.

TABLE 21—PERCENTAGE OF MASTER MASONS THAT
ARE 32ND DEGREE SCOTTISH RITE MEN

Rank:		Rank:	
1	Pennsylvania ----- 38.19	25	Iowa ----- 16.05
2	Delaware ----- 33.87	26	Missouri ----- 16.03
3	Arizona ----- 30.17	27	Texas ----- 15.99
4	Utah ----- 29.44	28	Arkansas ----- 15.54
5	Nevada ----- 28.82	28	Tennessee ----- 15.54
6	Oklahoma ----- 27.55	30	Indiana ----- 14.73
7	Kansas ----- 27.17	31	Dist. of Columbia --- 13.90
8	New Mexico ----- 27.01	32	Michigan ----- 13.80
9	Wyoming ----- 24.87	33	Oregon ----- 13.46
10	South Dakota ----- 22.88	34	Mississippi ----- 13.07
11	West Virginia ----- 21.26	35	Illinois ----- 12.81
12	California ----- 20.44	36	NORTH CAROLINA --- 12.64
13	Florida ----- 20.04	37	Rhode Island ----- 11.24
14	New Hampshire ---- 19.73	38	Virginia ----- 10.97
15	Washington ----- 19.34	39	Maryland ----- 10.66
16	New Jersey ----- 18.99	40	Alabama ----- 10.64
17	Louisiana ----- 18.58	41	New York ----- 10.41
18	Colorado ----- 18.32	42	Maine ----- 10.08
18	Nebraska ----- 18.32	43	Wisconsin ----- 9.86
20	Idaho ----- 18.09	44	Massachusetts ----- 8.73
21	North Dakota ----- 17.68	45	Connecticut ----- 8.58
22	Montana ----- 17.47	46	Vermont ----- 8.55
23	Ohio ----- 17.38	47	Georgia ----- 8.50
24	Minnesota ----- 17.06	48	Kentucky ----- 6.75
	UNITED STATES ----- 16.40	49	South Carolina ----- 6.65

DISCUSSION

There were in 1928 in the Southern Jurisdiction 3463 K. C. C. H. men and 2154 men on whom has been conferred the 33rd degree. There are 1805 thirty-third degree men in the fifteen states of the Northern Jurisdiction. Of the 3959, 68 are "Active," and 3991 are "Honorary."

Concerning the Northern and the Southern jurisdictions, we quote the following from the December, 1925, number of the "New Age" magazine: "The grouping of the degrees in the two jurisdictions varies also. They are as follows:

"Southern Jurisdiction:

"Lodge of Perfection (4° to 14° inclusive).

"Chapter of Rose Croix (15° to 18° inclusive).

"Council of Kadosh" (19° to 30° inclusive).

"Consistory (31° and 32°).

"Northern Jurisdiction:

"Lodge of Perfection (4° to 14° inclusive).

"Council of Princes of Jerusalem" (15° and 16°).

"Chapter Knights of Rose Croix" (17° and 18°).

"Consistory" (19° to 32° inclusive).

"The Northern Masonic Jurisdiction has no rank corresponding to that of Knight Commander of the Court of Honour of the Southern Jurisdiction."

TABLE 22—THE PERCENTAGE OF MEMBERS OF LODGES
OF PERFECTION, 14TH DEGREE MASONS, THAT ARE
ALSO 32ND DEGREE MASONS

Rank:		Rank:	
1	Arkansas ----- 99.96	26	Tennessee ----- 91.66
2	Rhode Island ----- 99.62	27	Arizona ----- 91.57
3	Dist. of Columbia --- 98.69		UNITED STATES ----- 90.96
4	Delaware ----- 98.36	28	New Hampshire ---- 90.60
5	New Jersey ----- 98.22	29	Virginia ----- 90.19
6	New Mexico ----- 97.90	30	Utah ----- 87.51
7	Wisconsin ----- 97.49	31	Missouri ----- 87.00
8	Nevada ----- 96.99	32	Idaho ----- 86.86
9	Illinois ----- 96.91	33	Florida ----- 86.79
10	Indiana ----- 96.67	34	Montana ----- 85.93
11	Michigan ----- 96.66	35	North Dakota ----- 85.11
12	Ohio ----- 96.64	36	Texas ----- 84.92
13	Connecticut ----- 96.61	37	Massachusetts ----- 84.62
14	Pennsylvania ----- 96.56	38	California ----- 83.29
15	Kansas ----- 95.95	39	Georgia ----- 83.26
16	South Dakota ----- 94.66	40	Washington ----- 82.98
17	Kentucky ----- 93.88	41	Maryland ----- 82.84
18	Louisiana ----- 93.82	42	Nebraska ----- 81.54
19	Oregon ----- 93.73	43	Minnesota ----- 79.92
20	Oklahoma ----- 93.09	44	Mississippi ----- 78.59
21	Colorado ----- 92.85	45	Alabama ----- 78.58
22	New York ----- 92.84	46	South Carolina ----- 76.62
23	Iowa ----- 92.66	47	NORTH CAROLINA --- 76.00
24	Maine ----- 92.63	48	Vermont ----- 63.64
25	Wyoming ----- 92.27	49	West Virginia ----- 59.36

DISCUSSION

By reference to Table 29, it will be seen that:

94 per cent of 14th Degree Masons are 32nd Degree men in the Eastern States;

93.51 per cent of 14th Degree Masons are 32nd Degree men in the North Central States;

86.28 per cent of 14th Degree Masons are 32nd Degree men in the Western States;

84.69 per cent of 14th Degree Masons are 32nd Degree men in the Southern States;

95.35 per cent of 14th Degree Masons are 32nd Degree men in the Northern A. A. S. R. Jurisdiction;

86.48 per cent of 14th Degree Masons are 32nd Degree men in the Southern A. A. S. R. Jurisdiction.

In a few states petitioners who do not petition for all degrees at once are not sought.

TABLE 23—PERCENTAGE RELATION BETWEEN 32ND
DEGREE MASONS AND KNIGHTS TEMPLAR

Rank:			Rank:		
1	Rhode Island	231.52	25	Iowa	77.98
2	Maine	205.10	26	North Dakota	76.10
3	Vermont	201.00	27	South Dakota	75.33
4	Kentucky	198.23	28	Florida	74.23
5	Wisconsin	184.57	29	Colorado	73.38
6	Massachusetts	184.54	30	Wyoming	72.78
7	Connecticut	162.60	31	Michigan	71.50
8	South Carolina	157.00	32	Minnesota	71.13
9	Virginia	130.35	33	Montana	70.83
10	Alabama	128.74	34	New Mexico	69.49
11	Maryland	127.01	35	Kansas	65.59
12	Georgia	111.23	36	Indiana	64.62
13	New Hampshire	103.43	37	Tennessee	59.72
14	New York	96.78	38	Utah	58.30
15	Dist. of Columbia	96.24	39	Nebraska	55.10
16	Illinois	91.70	40	Washington	51.67
17	NORTH CAROLINA	91.37	41	Louisiana	50.78
18	West Virginia	89.29	42	California	50.46
19	Ohio	88.46	43	Pennsylvania	50.30
20	Oregon	85.49	44	New Jersey	41.18
21	Mississippi	82.98	45	Delaware	40.54
22	Texas	81.94	46	Arkansas	39.42
23	Missouri	80.95	47	Arizona	38.10
24	Idaho	78.78	48	Oklahoma	35.83
	UNITED STATES	78.21	49	Nevada	33.40

DISCUSSION

In 1924 there were in the United States 96 Templars to 100 Scottish Rite Men; in 1929, 83 to 100; in 1930, 80.12 to 100.

TABLE 24—PERCENTAGE RELATION 14TH DEGREE
SCOTTISH RITE MASONS TO ROYAL ARCH MASONS

Rank:			Rank:		
1	Alabama -----	167.48	26	Minnesota -----	77.33
2	Arizona -----	159.59	27	Iowa -----	72.08
3	Nevada -----	137.91		UNITED STATES ----	67.30
4	Pennsylvania ----	137.89	28	Oregon -----	65.00
5	Washington -----	136.54	29	New Hampshire ---	63.65
6	California -----	133.30	30	Missouri -----	63.57
7	Utah -----	120.85	31	Indiana -----	62.71
8	Kansas -----	118.02	32	Texas -----	61.98
9	Nebraska -----	116.30	33	New York -----	56.39
10	Delaware -----	113.17	34	Alabama -----	54.63
11	Florida -----	100.84	35	Dist. of Columbia --	53.94
12	New Mexico -----	99.89	36	Ohio -----	49.21
13	Wyoming -----	99.39	37	South Carolina ----	48.67
14	NORTH CAROLINA --	98.18	38	Michigan -----	46.39
15	West Virginia ----	95.94	39	Vermont -----	45.58
16	New Jersey -----	95.47	40	Georgia -----	45.31
17	Montana -----	94.06	40	Maryland -----	45.31
18	South Dakota -----	89.80	42	Illinois -----	43.98
19	North Dakota -----	86.69	43	Virginia -----	34.15
20	Colorado -----	86.20	44	Massachusetts ----	31.92
21	Tennessee -----	83.91	45	Maine -----	27.88
22	Idaho -----	83.86	46	Connecticut -----	25.22
23	Louisiana -----	79.73	47	Kentucky -----	24.13
24	Arkansas -----	79.02	48	Wisconsin -----	24.05
25	Mississippi -----	77.52	49	Rhode Island -----	21.21

TABLE 25—THE PERCENTAGE OF 14TH DEGREE MEN
THAT ARE 18TH DEGREE MEN A. A. S. R.

Rank:		Rank:	
1	Arkansas ----- 99.97	26	Wyoming ----- 94.16
2	Rhode Island ----- 99.91		UNITED STATES ----- 93.66
3	Dist. of Columbia --- 99.44	27	New York ----- 93.65
4	Wisconsin ----- 99.06	28	Virginia ----- 93.53
5	Connecticut ----- 99.02	29	Arizona ----- 93.28
6	New Mexico ----- 98.78	30	Idaho ----- 91.81
7	New Jersey ----- 98.61	31	Missouri ----- 91.73
8	Delaware ----- 98.37	32	Utah ----- 91.44
9	Ohio ----- 98.17	33	Montana ----- 91.23
10	Nevada ----- 98.03	34	Texas ----- 91.12
11	Kansas ----- 97.75	35	North Dakota ----- 89.86
12	Michigan ----- 97.34	36	Minnesota ----- 89.81
13	Illinois ----- 97.06	37	Nebraska ----- 89.13
14	Oregon ----- 96.8	38	Florida ----- 89.12
15	Pennsylvania ----- 96.75	39	Massachusetts ----- 88.36
16	Indiana ----- 96.62	40	Georgia ----- 87.93
17	South Dakota ----- 96.61	41	NORTH CAROLINA --- 87.07
18	Louisiana ----- 96.37	42	California ----- 86.90
19	Iowa ----- 95.87	43	Washington ----- 86.30
20	New Hampshire ---- 95.76	44	Alabama ----- 84.99
21	Oklahoma ----- 95.47	45	Maryland ----- 84.29
22	Kentucky ----- 95.37	46	South Carolina ----- 83.38
23	Colorado ----- 95.28	47	Mississippi ----- 81.14
24	Maine ----- 95.12	48	West Virginia ----- 69.75
25	Tennessee ----- 94.94	49	Vermont ----- 68.04

DISCUSSION

In the United States there are 37,145 men of the 14th degree who have not taken the 18th degree; in North Carolina, which stands 41st in the above table, there are 918 who stopped with the 14th degree. The percentage of these last is higher in the south and west than in the rest of the country.

TABLE 26—THE PERCENTAGE OF 18TH DEGREE SCOTTISH RITE MASONS WHO ARE ALSO 32ND DEGREE MASONS

Rank:		Rank:	
1	Arkansas ----- 100.00	25	Maine ----- 97.38
2	Delaware ----- 100.00		UNITED STATES ---- 97.12
3	Indiana ----- 99.94	27	Oregon ----- 96.83
4	Illinois ----- 99.85	28	Mississippi ----- 96.73
5	Rhode Island ----- 99.81	29	Iowa ----- 96.65
6	Pennsylvania ----- 99.80	30	Virginia ----- 96.57
7	New Jersey ----- 99.61	31	Tennessee ----- 96.55
8	Michigan ----- 99.30	32	California ----- 95.82
9	Dist. of Columbia -- 99.24	33	Massachusetts ---- 95.77
10	New York ----- 99.14	34	Utah ----- 95.71
11	New Mexico ----- 99.12	35	North Dakota ----- 95.36
12	Nevada ----- 98.94	36	Missouri ----- 94.85
13	Kentucky ----- 98.45	37	Georgia ----- 94.69
14	Ohio ----- 98.44	38	New Hampshire --- 94.61
15	Wisconsin ----- 98.41	39	Idaho ----- 94.60
16	Maryland ----- 98.30	40	Montana ----- 94.19
17	Arizona ----- 98.17	41	Vermont ----- 93.53
18	Kansas ----- 98.16	42	Texas ----- 93.20
19	South Dakota ----- 97.99	43	Alabama ----- 92.45
19	Wyoming ----- 97.99	44	South Carolina ---- 91.99
21	Connecticut ----- 97.57	45	Nebraska ----- 91.48
22	Oklahoma ----- 97.51	46	Minnesota ----- 88.99
23	Colorado ----- 97.45	47	NORTH CAROLINA -- 87.30
24	Louisiana ----- 97.39	48	Washington ----- 87.16
25	Florida ----- 97.38	49	West Virginia ----- 84.90

DISCUSSION

This table shows that very few who take the 18th degree of the Scottish Rite stop there. In some states petitioners are not sought for unless they complete the Scottish Rite. It will be noted that North Carolina is third from the bottom of the above list; there are 1,784 Scottish Rite 18th degree men in the state who have not taken the 32nd degree.

TABLE 27—PERCENTAGE OF MASTER MASONS THAT ARE SHRINERS

Rank:		Rank:	
1	Nevada ----- 32.59	25	NORTH CAROLINA --- 16.42
2	Pennsylvania ----- 30.45	26	New Hampshire ---- 16.21
3	West Virginia ----- 29.29	27	Nebraska ----- 15.78
4	New Mexico ----- 26.81	28	New Jersey ----- 15.67
5	Florida ----- 25.55	29	Iowa ----- 15.54
6	Utah ----- 25.25	30	Tennessee ----- 15.49
7	Wyoming ----- 25.17	31	Louisiana ----- 15.35
8	North Dakota ----- 24.56	32	Mississippi ----- 15.25
9	South Dakota ----- 24.24	33	Ohio ----- 14.36
10	Arizona ----- 24.17	34	Massachusetts ----- 14.16
11	California ----- 23.90	35	Oklahoma ----- 13.96
12	Idaho ----- 22.16	36	Maryland ----- 13.57
13	Texas ----- 21.66	37	Arkansas ----- 13.21
14	Alabama ----- 20.87	37	Illinois ----- 13.21
15	Washington ----- 20.15	39	Georgia ----- 12.74
16	Montana ----- 19.74	40	Michigan ----- 12.70
17	Dist. of Columbia --- 19.20	41	Vermont ----- 12.57
18	Colorado ----- 19.08	42	Maine ----- 12.45
19	Oregon ----- 18.91	43	South Carolina ---- 11.63
20	Virginia ----- 18.60	44	New York ----- 11.54
21	Minnesota ----- 17.75	45	Indiana ----- 11.29
22	Missouri ----- 17.39	46	Connecticut ----- 10.10
23	Kansas ----- 17.38	47	Kentucky ----- 9.25
24	Rhode Island ----- 17.03	48	Wisconsin ----- 9.14
	UNITED STATES ----- 16.45		

DISCUSSION

There is no temple of the Mystic Shrine in Delaware.

In the Eastern States, 17 per cent of Master Masons are Shriners; in the Central States, 15 per cent; in the Southern States, 18 per cent, and in the Western States, 22 per cent.

Our thanks are due to Past Grand Master A. B. Andrews for the use of his tables of percentage for earlier years.

It will be observed that the numerical growth of the Shrine reached its peak in 1919, when it showed a net gain for one year of 25.88 per cent. This decreased to 12 per cent in 1921, 5.7 per cent in 1922, 4.59 per cent in 1923, and 3.2 per cent in 1924. The numerical growth of Symbolic Masonry has outstripped that of the Shrine since 1920; for, while 20 per cent of all Master Masons were Shriners in 1920, only 18.3 per cent of those on the lodge rolls in 1925 were Shriners, 17.066 per cent in 1929, and 16.85 per cent in 1930.

The highest percentage is in general shown in the Western States: there seems to be no common characteristic among the "tail-enders".

Like the Knights Templar, the Shrine shows net loss this year of about seventeen thousand members; but the cumulative net gain for six years has been also about seventeen thousand members.

TABLE 28—PERCENTAGE RELATION, EASTERN STAR MEMBERS TO MASTER MASONS

Rank:			Rank:		
1	South Dakota	103.44	26	Connecticut	59.58
2	Iowa	98.47	27	Ohio	59.28
3	Nevada	90.88	28	New Jersey	58.10
4	Nebraska	90.10	29	Florida	58.09
5	Montana	87.83	30	Louisiana	57.98
6	Wisconsin	87.53	31	Utah	56.67
7	Arizona	87.06	32	Dist. of Columbia	52.78
8	New Hampshire	86.19		UNITED STATES	52.24
9	Oregon	85.40	33	Massachusetts	50.73
10	Minnesota	83.02	34	Texas	49.96
11	Wyoming	82.30	35	West Virginia	48.42
12	Kansas	81.36	36	Kentucky	47.74
13	North Dakota	81.28	37	Mississippi	44.66
14	Washington	80.59	38	Tennessee	43.73
15	Maine	79.87	39	Rhode Island	42.47
16	Idaho	77.68	40	Pennsylvania	41.76
17	New Mexico	77.47	41	Arkansas	41.70
18	Colorado	75.01	42	New York	41.44
19	California	74.58	43	Alabama	39.77
20	Missouri	69.24	44	Maryland	38.05
21	Oklahoma	68.98	45	Delaware	32.45
22	Illinois	68.96	46	Virginia	20.22
23	Michigan	68.37	47	NORTH CAROLINA	16.27
24	Vermont	68.26	48	South Carolina	16.22
25	Indiana	65.99	49	Georgia	15.66

DISCUSSION

The Eastern Star organization is strongest in the Western States, and almost as strong in the New England States. It is not viewed with disfavor, officially, in any state of the United States except in Pennsylvania, where no member of a Pennsylvania lodge may be a member of the Eastern Star Order, or visit an Eastern Star Chapter; and we have been informed, though we do not know it to be true, that a Mason who is a member of the Eastern Star Order is not permitted to visit a Pennsylvania Masonic lodge. The reason for this attitude we do not know. The fact that, though it has been law for six or more years, yet there are some eighty-five thousand Eastern Stars in the state of Pennsylvania, or one-third as many as there are Masons, shows that the organization is not dead even there.

North Carolina used to be next door to tail end; close to South Carolina and Georgia, which have the lowest percentage relation of Eastern Stars to Masons in the whole United States. If the Eastern Star Order is good—and its works so proclaim it—it deserves better support than it has been getting in some parts of North Carolina.

There are nearly two-thirds as many Eastern Stars as Masons in the United States—1,936,524, a very impressive army.

TABLE 29—PERCENTAGE RELATION DEMOLAY
MEMBERS TO MASONS

Rank:		Rank:	
1	Montana ----- 8.12	26	Minnesota ----- 3.81
2	Wyoming ----- 7.97	27	Oklahoma ----- 3.34
3	Nevada ----- 7.69	28	Idaho ----- 3.30
4	California ----- 6.55		UNITED STATES ----- 3.05
5	Rhode Island ----- 6.45	29	Texas ----- 2.87
6	Arizona ----- 6.28	30	Arkansas ----- 2.79
7	New Mexico ----- 5.86	31	Michigan ----- 2.46
8	Colorado ----- 5.63	32	Florida ----- 2.34
9	Washington ----- 5.48	33	Indiana ----- 1.98
10	New Jersey ----- 5.17	34	Ohio ----- 1.82
11	Wisconsin ----- 5.06	35	Vermont ----- 1.66
12	Nebraska ----- 4.96	36	New York ----- 1.64
13	Maryland ----- 4.92	37	Georgia ----- 1.62
14	Oregon ----- 4.77	38	West Virginia ----- 1.59
15	New Hampshire ----- 4.76	39	Kentucky ----- 1.35
16	Pennsylvania ----- 4.75	40	Tennessee ----- 1.28
17	Missouri ----- 4.66	40	Virginia ----- 1.28
18	North Dakota ----- 4.65	42	Dist. of Columbia ---- 1.23
19	South Dakota ----- 4.43	43	Illinois ----- 1.19
20	Delaware ----- 4.39	44	Mississippi ----- 1.18
21	Massachusetts ----- 4.16	45	Alabama ----- 1.05
22	Utah ----- 4.13	46	Louisiana ----- .99
23	Iowa ----- 4.12	47	NORTH CAROLINA ---- .88
24	Connecticut ----- 4.10	48	Maine ----- .61
25	Kansas ----- 3.83	49	South Carolina ----- .43

DISCUSSION

There are more than one hundred thousand DeMolays in the United States, in more than 1200 chapters, besides many in foreign countries. This Order for Boys, sons of the Masons and their chums, sponsored by some Masonic body, is doing much good and deserves support. We are indebted to Brother Alan S. O'Neal, of Winston-Salem, Deputy for North Carolina, for the figures above.

TABLE 30—PERCENTAGE OF MASTER MASONS THAT
ARE MEMBERS OF GROTTOS, M. O. V. P. E. R.

Rank:			Rank:		
1	Alabama -----	15.60	19	Louisiana -----	2.93
2	Tennessee -----	12.32	20	Rhode Island -----	2.68
3	Ohio -----	7.35	21	New Jersey -----	2.40
4	Connecticut -----	7.33	22	Illinois -----	2.26
5	Arkansas -----	5.72	23	Kentucky -----	2.09
5	Florida -----	5.72	24	Vermont -----	2.03
7	Arizona -----	5.59	25	Washington -----	2.01
8	Missouri -----	5.24	26	Oklahoma -----	1.70
9	Massachusetts -----	5.18	27	Michigan -----	1.39
10	New York -----	4.24	28	Maryland -----	1.31
11	Iowa -----	4.14	29	California -----	.91
12	Dist. of Columbia ---	4.06	30	South Dakota -----	.87
13	Indiana -----	3.99	31	Minnesota -----	.78
14	Wyoming -----	3.92	32	South Carolina -----	.71
15	Kansas -----	3.46	33	North Dakota -----	.65
16	Oregon -----	3.41	34	Texas -----	.57
	UNITED STATES -----	3.21	34	West Virginia -----	.57
17	Virginia -----	3.06	36	Georgia -----	.14
18	Pennsylvania -----	3.00	37	Mississippi -----	.09

TABLE 31—CANADIAN STATISTICS

[illegible]

CANADIAN STATISTICS COMPARED WITH THOSE OF U.S.A.

	U.S.A.		Canada		U.S.A.		Canada	
Number of Membrers per Lodge	197	151	Percentage of Raisings	2.66	2.81	2.66	2.81	
Percent of Net Gain	** 1.06	.92	Average Age of Master Masons	57	52	57	52	
Deaths per Thousand	13.32	10.80	Percentage Shriners to M. M.	16.45	5.05	16.45	5.05	
Masons per Million of Population	26175	21759	Percentage Royal Arch Masons to M. M.	26.77	21.10	26.77	21.10	
Masons per 100 Square Miles	91	92	Percentage Relation Eastern Stars to Masons	52.24	22.81	52.24	22.81	
Percentage Net Gain to Raisings	**	35	Membership Age Grand Lodge	66591	23040	66591	23040	
Suspensions per Thousand	24.30	17.10	Percentage Relation Templars to Master Masons	12.83	6.15	12.83	6.15	
** Loss			* Gain					

TABLE 32—NUMBER WHO HAVE RECEIVED SCOTTISH RITE
HONORARY DEGREES BY STATES

	33°	K.C.C.H.
1 Alabama -----	43	61
2 Arizona -----	17	23
3 Arkansas -----	56	75
4 California -----	208	356
5 Colorado -----	46	72
6 Connecticut -----	44	*
7 Delaware -----	20	*
8 District of Columbia -----	32	48
9 Florida -----	55	86
10 Georgia -----	41	90
11 Idaho -----	20	34
12 Illinois -----	241	*
13 Indiana -----	118	*
14 Iowa -----	110	209
15 Kansas -----	165	272
16 Kentucky -----	45	65
17 Louisiana -----	53	95
18 Maine -----	32	*
19 Maryland -----	25	40
20 Massachusetts -----	98	*
21 Michigan -----	133	*
22 Minnesota -----	77	132
23 Mississippi -----	46	68
24 Missouri -----	129	165
25 Montana -----	35	56
26 Nebraska -----	82	124
27 Nevada -----	11	23
28 New Hampshire -----	39	*
29 New Jersey -----	129	*
30 New Mexico -----	22	26
31 New York -----	235	*
32 North Carolina -----	47	81
33 North Dakota -----	36	43
34 Ohio -----	212	*
35 Oklahoma -----	180	257
36 Oregon -----	33	52
37 Pennsylvania -----	420	*
38 Rhode Island -----	28	*
39 South Carolina -----	13	24
40 South Dakota -----	37	68
41 Tennessee -----	64	100
42 Texas -----	199	506
43 Utah -----	20	19
44 Vermont -----	28	*
45 Virginia -----	45	66
46 Washington -----	79	121
47 West Virginia -----	43	125
48 Wisconsin -----	31	*
49 Wyoming -----	27	39
Total -----	3949	3621

* Northern Jurisdiction does not confer grade of K. C. C. H.

TABLE 33—STATISTICS BY SELECTED SECTIONS OR
GROUPS OF STATES

Compiled January 1, 1932, By J. EDWARD ALLEN, *Warrenton, N. C.*

Column No.	TITLE	Entire States	Eastern States	North Central States	Western States	Southern States	Northern Scottish Rite Jurisdiction	Southern Scottish Rite Jurisdiction
1.	Number of Masons in Average Grand Lodge in Each Section-----	66,591	82,479	104,673	28,861	49,968	118,183	44,942
2.	Number of Master Masons per Million of Population-----	26,175	26,631	32,257	26,197	19,518	29,245	23,532
3.	Number of Master Masons per Hundred Square Miles-----	91	565	166	25	81	433	59
4.	Number of Master Masons per Lodge-----	197	337	225	202	114	307	141
5.	Percentage of Net Losses-----	1.06	* .0035	.9	* .05	3.36	.41	1.89
6.	Percentage Relation between Raisings and Membership-----	2.66	2.53	2.44	2.96	3.15	2.47	2.89
7.	Percentage Relation between Suspensions and Membership-----	2.34	1.16	2.04	1.99	5.49	1.44	3.79
8.	Number of Deaths per Thousand Masons-----	13.32	14.05	12.66	12.93	13.60	13.41	13.26
9.	Percentage Relation between Dimissions and Affiliations-----	93.41	90.79	80.85	87.89	98.40	89.76	94.79
10.	Percentage of Master Masons Who Are Royal Arch Masons-----	26.77	26.30	29.71	20.25	24.84	29.01	24.12
11.	Percentage of Master Masons Who Are Knights Templar-----	12.83	13.96	12.74	11.39	11.83	13.31	12.19
12.	Percentage of Master Masons Who Are Royal and Select Masters-----	9.54	8.10	11.24	6.29	9.80	10.49	8.36
13.	Percentage Master Masons Who Are 14th Degree Scottish Rite Men-----	18.02	18.22	16.86	23.31	17.20	16.80	19.46
14.	Percentage of M. M. Who Are 32nd Degree Scottish Rite Members-----	16.40	17.33	15.78	19.80	14.24	16.02	16.85
15.	Percentage Royal Arch Masons Who Are Mem. of Councils, R. & S. M.-----	35.66	30.78	37.84	29.29	39.45	36.46	34.66
16.	Percentage of Royal Arch Masons Who Are Knights Templar-----	47.92	53.00	42.88	56.19	47.62	45.89	50.54
17.	Percentage of 14th Degree S. R. Men Who are 18th Degree Men-----	93.66	95.06	95.84	90.92	89.44	96.16	91.10
18.	Percentage of 14th Degree Men Who Are 32nd Degree S. R. Men-----	90.96	94.16	93.51	86.28	84.69	95.35	86.48
19.	Percentage of 18th Degree S. R. Men Who Are 32nd Degree Men-----	97.12	99.06	97.56	94.90	94.53	99.15	94.92
20.	Percentage Relation, 14 Degree S. R. Men to Royal Arch Masons-----	67.32	69.37	56.76	115.14	69.25	57.93	80.65
21.	Percentage Relation between 32nd Degree S. R. Men and K. T.-----	78.21	81.20	80.72	57.46	80.27	83.13	72.36
22.	Percentage of Master Masons Who Are Shrines-----	16.45	16.73	14.36	22.21	17.25	14.60	18.28
23.	Percentage of M. M. Who Are Members of Grothuses, M. O. V. P. E. R.-----	3.21	3.60	3.35	1.27	3.33	3.57	2.81
24.	Percentage Relation between Master Masons and Eastern Star Mem.-----	52.24	48.23	72.92	77.96	42.26	57.47	61.48
25.	Percentage Relation between Master Masons and DeMolay Members-----	3.05	3.31	2.71	6.11	1.88	2.68	3.50
26.	Cents per M. M. given to George Washington Mas. Mem. through G. L.-----	102	149	69	105	94	110	92

* Gain

DISCUSSION OF TABLE 33

This table is prepared with more difficulty and more labor, than any others of those which we present this year; and it is hoped that some of our readers will find the presentation of statistical information by segregated sections, to be useful for the good of Masonry. Some facts here set forth are so vivid as to be almost startling.

The phrase "EASTERN STATES" as used here includes Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland and the District of Columbia.

The "NORTH CENTRAL STATES" are Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota and Wisconsin.

The "WESTERN STATES" as here grouped are Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming.

The "SOUTHERN STATES" includes West Virginia, Kentucky, and all south of these including Texas.

The Northern Scottish Rite Jurisdiction includes Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, New York, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut; New Jersey, Delaware, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin.

The Southern Scottish Rite Jurisdiction includes all states south of Mason and Dixon Line and the Ohio river, and west of the Mississippi river, as well as foreign territory unoccupied, which we do not include here.

This table is most interesting to the student of Masonry and its conditions and trends. He here sees that the South is the most undeveloped part of this country in Masonry; that the small lodges are in the South, and the large bodies in the East; that in the matter of gains and losses the South is now hard hit, while the Central States are doing the least degree work; that the suspension trouble has been most acute in the Grand Lodges of the 34 jurisdictions within the Southern Scottish Rite Area. We find that the Northern, or North Central, States show the highest percentage of Royal Arch Masons and the West the lowest; that the East cares but little for the Cryptic degrees; that the country is about on a parity with respect to the proportion of Templars, except in the West, and that there the Scottish Rite has the highest percentage of Master Masons. We find that in the Southern Jurisdiction there are more Scottish Rite men who have not taken the 32nd degree than in the Northern; and it is discovered that the Shrine has a larger percentage of Master Masons in the West than in any other section. It is revealed that there are seventy per cent as many Eastern Stars in the North Central section as Master Masons, and only 42 per cent in the South. The Grotto has a better start in the North Central States than elsewhere, while the DeMolay order for boys has a higher percentage ratio in the

west. The last line shows that the highest percentage of Royal Arch Masons take the Council degrees, nearly two fifths of them, in the South, the Central States running a close second.

Thus, in this table, in conjunction with others, we can determine Masonic trends and Masonic emphasis both as to extension in time and as to extension in geographical relations. He who would read the facts may here do so, making an attempt the while to discover the Spirit of Masonry which animates it all and is not measurable in figures but is equally as important to the student as mathematical mensuration.

TABLE 34—CONTRIBUTIONS THROUGH GRAND LODGES TO
THE GEORGE WASHINGTON MASONIC NATIONAL
MEMORIAL ASSOCIATION

Rank:		Masonic Population	Amount Contributed	Percent of Quota
1	New Hampshire -----	15,323	\$ 49,685.03	324.2
2	Delaware -----	6,123	11,938.04	194.9
3	District of Columbia -----	22,777	41,496.50	182.1
4	Virginia -----	48,577	85,068.25	175.1
5	New Jersey -----	97,080	169,194.48	174.2
6	North Dakota -----	15,332	26,356.00	171.9
7	Rhode Island -----	19,060	32,568.30	170.8
8	Pennsylvania -----	214,541	364,775.00	170.0
9	North Carolina -----	40,244	63,904.00	158.7
10	South Carolina -----	28,092	39,536.50	140.7
11	Missouri -----	111,172	154,667.01	139.1
12	Indiana -----	129,380	176,635.80	136.5
13	New York -----	345,986	468,617.00	135.4
14	Massachusetts -----	124,705	165,661.54	132.8
15	Florida -----	29,892	38,348.25	128.2
16	Vermont -----	19,706	24,924.01	126.4
17	Connecticut -----	46,351	58,155.55	125.4
18	Idaho -----	10,396	12,741.01	122.5
19	Oregon -----	30,623	36,108.14	117.9
20	Montana -----	20,695	24,298.00	117.4
21	Arizona -----	6,618	7,630.50	115.2
22	Mississippi -----	33,804	38,597.00	114.1
23	Michigan -----	150,107	170,329.30	113.4
24	Maryland -----	34,215	38,539.03	112.6
25	California -----	142,422	158,290.70	111.1
26	Georgia -----	62,284	68,974.84	110.7
27	New Mexico -----	7,122	7,762.00	108.9
28	Louisiana -----	31,174	33,944.87	108.8
29	Maine -----	43,885	46,117.00	105.0
30	Utah -----	5,196	5,402.50	103.9
31	Colorado -----	35,962	34,826.65	102.5
	UNITED STATES -----	3,262,995	3,449,625.43	102.0
32	West Virginia -----	34,145	34,692.19	101.6
33	Wyoming -----	8,447	8,581.00	101.5
34	Kentucky -----	58,467	59,178.50	101.2
35	Iowa -----	85,395	70,183.53	82.1
36	Texas -----	134,552	102,996.33	76.5
37	Washington -----	48,994	34,516.00	70.4
38	Nevada -----	3,105	2,132.00	68.6
39	Tennessee -----	49,655	30,555.41	61.5
40	Nebraska -----	42,027	23,605.00	56.1
41	Oklahoma -----	66,506	36,500.96	54.8
42	Illinois -----	289,359	155,131.13	53.6
43	Philippine Islands -----	6,452	1,284.37	50.2
44	Alabama -----	44,654	20,222.50	45.2
45	Minnesota -----	61,378	21,028.25	34.2
46	Ohio -----	208,559	50,509.00	24.2
47	Wisconsin -----	62,588	12,294.25	19.6
48	Arkansas -----	37,509	6,305.00	16.8
49	South Dakota -----	19,843	3,350.07	16.8
50	Kansas -----	80,938	911.00	1.1
	Eastern and Southeastern States ---	1,232,984	1,802,195.01	146.
	Mississippi Basin and Central States---	1,712,399	1,193,280.88	59.7
	Mountain and Pacific States-----	317,580	332,288.50	105.

ERS OF PRESENT-DAY INTEREST

Percentage of Master Masons that are 14th Degree Scottish Rite Members	Percentage of Master Masons that are 32nd Degree Scottish Rite Members—Rank	Percentage of Master Masons that are 32nd Degree Scottish Rite Men	Percentage of 14th Degree Men that are 32nd Degree Men, Scottish Rite—Rank	Percentage of 14th Degree Men that are 14th Degree A. & A. Rite Men	Percentage Relation, 32nd Degree Men and Knights Templar—Rank	Percentage Relation, 32nd Degree Men and Knights Templar	Percentage Relation, 14th Degree Men and Royal Arch Masons—Rank	Percentage Relation, 14th Degree Men and Royal Arch Masons	Percentage of Master Masons that are Shriners—Rank	Percentage of Master Masons that are Shriners	Percentage Relation, Eastern Star Members to Master Masons—Rank
30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41
20	21-R	21	22-R	22	23-R	23	24-R	24	27-R	27	28-R
20.53	40	10.64	45	78.58	10	128.74	34	54.63	14	20.87	42
33.06	3	30.17	27	91.57	47	38.10	2	159.59	10	24.17	7
15.55	28	15.54	1	99.96	46	39.42	24	79.02	38	13.21	40
24.80	12	20.44	38	83.29	42	50.46	6	133.30	11	23.90	19
19.84	18	18.32	21	92.85	29	73.38	20	86.20	18	19.08	18
8.95	45	8.58	13	96.61	7	162.60	46	25.22	47	10.10	25
34.37	2	33.87	4	98.36	45	40.54	10	113.17	**	**	44
10.07	31	13.90	3	98.69	15	96.24	35	53.94	17	19.20	31
23.15	13	20.04	33	86.79	28	74.23	11	100.84	5	25.55	28
10.17	47	8.50	39	83.26	12	111.23	40	45.31	40	12.74	48
20.90	20	18.09	32	86.86	24	78.78	22	83.86	12	22.16	16
13.21	35	12.81	9	96.91	16	91.70	42	43.98	38	13.21	22
15.30	30	14.73	10	96.67	36	64.62	31	62.71	45	11.29	24
17.34	25	16.05	23	92.66	25	77.98	27	72.08	29	15.54	2
28.26	7	27.17	15	95.95	35	65.59	8	118.02	23	17.38	12
6.70	48	6.75	17	93.88	4	198.23	47	24.13	47	9.25	35
19.83	17	18.58	18	93.82	41	50.78	23	79.73	31	15.35	29
10.83	42	10.08	24	92.63	2	205.10	45	27.88	42	12.45	15
12.71	39	10.66	41	82.84	11	127.01	41	45.31	36	13.57	43
10.26	44	8.73	37	84.62	6	184.54	44	31.92	34	14.16	32
14.26	32	13.80	11	96.66	31	71.50	38	46.39	40	12.70	49
21.11	24	17.06	43	79.92	32	71.13	26	77.33	21	17.75	10
16.41	34	13.07	44	78.59	21	82.98	25	77.52	32	15.25	36
18.42	26	16.03	31	87.00	23	80.95	30	63.57	22	17.39	20
20.37	22	17.47	34	85.93	33	70.83	17	94.06	16	19.74	5
22.46	19	18.32	42	81.54	39	55.10	9	116.30	27	15.78	4
29.75	5	28.82	8	96.99	49	33.40	3	137.91	1	32.59	3
22.40	14	19.73	28	90.60	13	103.43	29	63.65	26	16.21	8
19.32	16	18.99	5	98.22	44	41.18	16	95.47	28	15.67	27
27.60	8	27.01	6	97.90	34	69.49	12	99.89	4	26.81	17
11.26	41	10.41	22	92.84	14	96.78	33	56.39	44	11.54	41
16.42	36	12.64	47	76.00	17	91.37	14	98.18	25	16.42	46
20.78	21	17.68	35	85.11	26	76.10	19	86.69	8	24.56	13
17.97	23	17.38	12	96.64	19	88.46	36	49.21	33	14.36	26
29.68	6	27.55	20	93.09	48	35.83	1	167.48	35	13.96	21
14.35	33	13.46	19	93.73	20	85.49	28	65.00	19	18.91	9
39.56	1	38.19	14	96.56	43	50.30	4	137.89	2	30.45	39
11.27	37	11.24	2	99.62	1	231.52	49	21.21	24	17.03	38
7.84	49	6.65	46	76.62	8	157.00	37	48.67	43	11.63	47
24.18	10	22.88	16	94.66	27	75.33	18	89.80	9	24.24	1
16.93	29	15.54	26	91.66	37	59.72	21	83.91	30	15.49	37
18.98	27	15.99	36	84.92	22	81.94	32	61.98	13	21.66	33
29.44	4	29.44	30	87.51	38	58.30	7	120.85	6	25.25	30
13.43	46	8.55	48	63.64	3	201.00	39	45.58	41	12.57	23
22.41	22	22.41	32	82.12	2	122.25	42	24.15	22	12.60	15

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	UNITED STATES	3,262,995	3,449,625.43	102.0
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33	Wyoming	8,447	8,581.00	101.5
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37	Washington	48,994	34,516.00	70.4
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39	Tennessee	49,655	30,555.41	61.5
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41	Oklahoma	66,506	36,500.96	54.8
42	Illinois	289,359	155,131.13	53.6
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	Mountain and Pacific States	317,580	332,288.50	105.

STATE	Population, Census of 1930	GENERAL		Number Lodges as Shown by Last Available Report
		Population Estimate for 1931 by United States Census Bureau	Land Areas, as given by Rand-McNally Atlas	
Column Number	1	2	3	4
Alabama-----	2,645,297	2,669,000	51,279	568
Arizona-----	435,833	443,000	113,810	38
Arkansas-----	1,853,981	1,862,000	52,525	516
California-----	5,672,009	5,848,000	155,625	586
Colorado-----	1,035,043	1,043,000	103,658	148
Connecticut-----	1,604,711	1,624,000	4,820	128
Delaware-----	238,380	240,000	1,965	28
Dist. of Columbia-----	486,869	491,000	71	48
Florida-----	1,466,625	1,506,000	54,861	256
Georgia-----	2,902,443	2,909,000	58,725	618
Idaho-----	445,837	446,000	83,354	88
Illinois-----	7,687,684	7,718,000	56,013	1,018

Ratios Related to Freemasonry				
Washington	2.01	25	3.48	9
West Virginia	.57	35	1.59	38
Wisconsin	**	**	5.06	11
Wyoming	3.92	14	7.97	2
U. S. Average	3.21	16	3.05	28